

STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
main,stk 366.109748F877  
Abstracts of the proceedings o  
1891 Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania



0 0001 00667053 1

S

366.109748

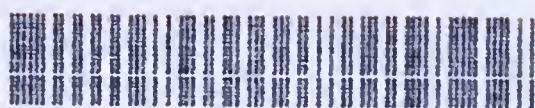
F877



S  
366.109748  
F877







02-49-8137

















*En steel by John Sartain, Phil<sup>a</sup>*

*J. Simpson Africa*

*R. W. Grand Master*

*1891-1892.*





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries



GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

---

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE

OF THE

MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY

OF

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

AND

MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING.

BEING EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF ITS QUARTERLY AND  
ANNUAL GRAND COMMUNICATIONS

DURING THE YEAR A.D. 1891—A.L. 5891.

---

PHILADELPHIA:

1892.



PRINTED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.



# CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
Abstract of Returns of Lodges . . . . .	36
Address of Right Worshipful Grand Master J. Simpson	
Africa . . . . .	72
Amendments to Ahiman Rezon. Decision on . . . . .	63
Appeal of a Brother . . . . .	17
Appointment of Deputy Grand Secretary . . . . .	17, 114
Appointments . . . . .	101
Arkansas, Grand Lodge of . . . . .	22
British Columbia, Grand Lodge of . . . . .	25
California. Grand Lodge of . . . . .	16
Charity Fund. Report of Trustees of Grand Lodge . . . . .	44
Charity Fund. " Trustees of Girard Bequest . . . . .	46
Charity Fund. " Stewards of Stephen Girard . . . . .	70
Charity Fund. " Almoners of Grand Lodge . . . . .	68
Charity Fund. " Bursars of Thomas R. Patton	
Memorial . . . . .	71
Commissioners of Sinking Fund. Report of . . . . .	48
Committee on Appeals. Report of . . . . .	21
Committee on Correspondence. Report of . . . . .	72
Committee on Correspondence, in Appendix. Report of . . . . .	iii
Committee on Finance. Report of . . . . .	51



Committee on Library. Report of . . . . .	59
Committee on Temple. Report of . . . . .	57
Communication. Annual Grand . . . . .	66
Communication. Emergency . . . . .	27
Communication. Quarterly . . . . .	13, 18, 23, 30
Decision on Amendments to Ahiman Rezon . . . . .	63
Decisions, etc. A Compendium of . . . . .	65
District Deputy Grand Masters present . . . . .	13, 18, 23, 27, 30, 66
Florida. Grand Lodge of . . . . .	22
Grand Officers. Election of . . . . .	33
Grand Officers. Installation of . . . . .	100
Grand Officers present . . . . .	13, 18, 23, 27, 30, 66
Grand Officers. Report of . . . . .	62
Grand Representatives present . . . . .	14, 19, 24, 27, 31, 67
Grand Secretary. Report of . . . . .	35
Grand Treasurer. Report of . . . . .	72
Kingston. Death of Charles H. . . . .	17
Lodge No. 253 . . . . .	21, 25
306 . . . . .	17
321 . . . . .	25
327 . . . . .	34
338 . . . . .	16
424 . . . . .	21, 25
472 . . . . .	21, 25



MacCalla. Resolution of Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Clifford P. . . . .	65
Norman Hall. Decorations of . . . . .	28
Officers. Election of Grand . . . . .	33
Officers. Installation of Grand . . . . .	100
Officers present. Grand . . . . .	13, 18, 23, 27, 30, 66
Ohio. Grand Lodge of . . . . .	26
Past Grand Masters present . . . . .	14, 19, 24, 27, 31, 67
Report of Almoners of Grand Lodge Charity Fund . . . . .	68
Report of Bursars of Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund . . . . .	71
Report of Commissioners of Sinking Fund . . . . .	48
Report of Committee on Appeals . . . . .	21
Report of Committee on Correspondence . . . . .	72
Report of Committee on Correspondence, in Appendix . . . . .	iii
Report of Committee on Finance . . . . .	51
Report of Committee on Library . . . . .	59
Report of Committee on Temple . . . . .	57
Report of Grand Lodge Officers . . . . .	62
Report of Grand Secretary . . . . .	35
Report of Grand Treasurer . . . . .	72
Report of Stewards of Stephen Girard Charity Fund . . . . .	70
Report of Trustees of Girard Bequest . . . . .	46
Report of Trustees of Grand Lodge Charity Fund . . . . .	44



## Report of Trustees of Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity

Fund . . . . .	54
Representative near the Grand Lodge. Appointment of	
Grand . . . . .	15
Representatives of Grand Lodges. . . . .	129
Representatives present. Grand . . . . .	14, 19, 24, 27, 31, 67
Sinking Fund. Report of Commissioners of . . . . .	48
Suspension of Lodges for want of Returns . . . . .	21
Suspension Removed . . . . .	25
Tabular Statement of Lodges in each District . . . . .	115
Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund. Report of	
Trustees . . . . .	54
Warrant returned . . . . .	16
Warrants. Petitions for new . . . . .	16, 21
West Virginia. Grand Lodge of . . . . .	22

## COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE, IN APPENDIX.

	PAGE
Report of . . . . .	iii
Alabama . . . . .	xvii
Arizona . . . . .	xix
Arkansas . . . . .	xx
British Columbia . . . . .	xxv
California . . . . .	xxvi
Canada . . . . .	ccxxv
Colorado . . . . .	ccxxxiii
Connecticut . . . . .	xxxv
Delaware . . . . .	ccxxxv
District of Columbia . . . . .	xxxvii
England . . . . .	xl
Florida . . . . .	lviii
Georgia . . . . .	lx
Illinois . . . . .	lxv
Indiana . . . . .	lxxviii
Indian Territory . . . . .	lxxxi
Iowa . . . . .	lxxxvi
Ireland . . . . .	xc
Kansas . . . . .	xc
Kentucky . . . . .	ccxxxix
Louisiana . . . . .	xcii



*Committee on Correspondence. Report of—continued.*

	PAGE
Maine . . . . .	xcvi
Manitoba . . . . .	cix
Maryland . . . . .	cx
Massachusetts . . . . .	cxv
Michigan . . . . .	cxxi
Minnesota . . . . .	cxxiii
Mississippi . . . . .	cxxvi
Missouri . . . . .	cxxxi
Nebraska . . . . .	xli
Nevada . . . . .	cxlvii
New Brunswick . . . . .	cxlix
New Hampshire . . . . .	cl
New Jersey . . . . .	cliii
New Mexico . . . . .	clv
New South Wales . . . . .	clvi
New York . . . . .	clxiv
North Carolina . . . . .	clxviii
North Dakota . . . . .	clxx
Nova Scotia . . . . .	clxxii
Ohio . . . . .	clxxvi
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	clxxviii
Quebec . . . . .	clxxx
Rhode Island . . . . .	clxxxii
South Carolina . . . . .	clxxxv
South Dakota . . . . .	clxxxviii

*Committee on Correspondence. Report of—continued.*

	PAGE
Tennessee . . . . .	cxcī
Texas . . . . .	cxciv
Utah . . . . .	cc
Vermont . . . . .	cciii
Victoria . . . . .	ccv
Virginia . . . . .	ccviii
Washington . . . . .	ccx
West Virginia . . . . .	ccxiv
Wisconsin . . . . .	ccxx
Wyoming . . . . .	ccxxiii





# Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

## QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Held at Philadelphia, March 4, A.D. 1891, A.L. 5891.

### PRESENT:

BRO. J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Master.</i>
" MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON . . .	<i>R. W. Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" WILLIAM J. KELLY . . .	<i>R. W. Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" THOMAS R. PATTON . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Treasurer.</i>
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Secretary.</i>
" ROBERT MACKEY . . .	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
" CHARLES M. SWAIN . . .	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" MORDECAI D. EVANS . . .	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" JAMES W. ROBINS, D.D. . .	} <i>Grand Chaplains.</i>
" JOHN S. J. McCONNELL, D.D. . . . . .	
" THADDEUS S. ADLE . . .	} <i>D. D. Grand Masters.</i>
" HENRY A. TYSON . . .	
" SAMUEL L. FRENCH . . .	
" ELBERT P. JONES . . .	
" AARON R. NILES . . .	
" FRED. H. KELLER . . .	
" HUGH D. SCOTT . . .	
" DAVID C. AINEY . . .	
" EZRA C. DOTY . . .	
" WILSON I. FLEMING . . .	
" CHAS. S. VANDEGRIFT, JR. . .	
" THOMAS F. WELLS . . .	
" WILLIAM B. MEREDITH . . .	
" GEORGE R. MCCREA . . .	
" LAIRD H. BARBER . . .	
" G. HENRY SHIRK . . .	
" IRVIN McFARLAND . . .	
" GEORGE H. SUHRIE . . .	
" ALEXANDER ELLIOTT . . .	



Bro. FRANK M. HIGHLEY . . .	}	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
" STOCKTON BATES . . .		
" LOUIS WAGNER . . .		<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" EDWARD H. SHEARER . .		<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" WILLIAM R. FRAZIER . .		<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" WILLIAM A. SINN . . .		<i>Grand Tyler.</i>
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . .	}	<i>R. W. Past Grand Masters.</i>
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .		
" CONRAD B. DAY . . .		
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .		
" CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA .		
" J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Missouri and New Hampshire.</i>
" MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .		
" MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.</i>
" WILLIAM J. KELLY . . .		
" THOMAS R. PATTON . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.</i>
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .		
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Arizona.</i>
" CONRAD B. DAY . . .		
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of England and Nevada.</i>
" CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA .		
" JAMES W. ROBINS . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Caro- lina.</i>
	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Canada and Louisiana.</i>
	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.</i>
	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Bruns- wick.</i>
	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Michigan and District of Columbia.</i>
	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.</i>

Bro. JOHN SLINGLUFF . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of West Vir- ginia and Georgia.</i>
" LOUIS WAGNER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.</i>
" WILLIAM B. HACKENBURG	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.</i>
" CHARLES E. MEYER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.</i>
" GEORGE E. WAGNER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.</i>
" CHARLES M. SWAIN . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.</i>
" JOHN CURTIS . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Colorado.</i>
" J. WESLEY SUPPLEE . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.</i>
" GODFREY KEEBLER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Idaho.</i>
" N. FERREE LIGHTNER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.</i>
" SAMUEL W. WRAY . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.</i>
" ARTHUR THACHER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah.</i>
" WILLIAM A. SINN . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.</i>

One hundred and thirteen Lodges represented.

Grand Lodge opened in ample form at 6 o'clock 5 minutes P.M.

A missive was received and read from Most Worshipful CHARLES H. FISK, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, appointing Brother WILLIAM A. SINN the Representative of that Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, when, on motion, Brother



WILLIAM A. SINN was acknowledged and received as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky near this Grand Lodge.

A petition for a Warrant for a Lodge to be held at Waynesboro, Franklin County, was read, and referred to the Grand Officers with power to act.

A petition for a Warrant for a Lodge to be held at Manheim, Lancaster County, was read, and referred to the Grand Officers with power to act.

A petition for a Warrant for a Lodge to be held at Royersford, Montgomery County, was read, and referred to the Grand Officers with power to act.

A communication was received from District Deputy Grand Master Brother DAVID C. AINEY, enclosing a petition for the return of the Warrant of late Lodge No. 338, which was signed by forty-six of those who were members of the Lodge at the time of the sequestration of the Warrant, when it was

*Resolved*, That the Warrant of Lodge No. 338 be returned to the forty-six brethren, late members of the Lodge, whose names are subscribed to the petition for its return, and to them only.

A communication from Most Worshipful Brother ALVAH R. CONKLIN, Grand Master of Grand Lodge of California, announcing the death of Most Worshipful Brother ALEXANDER GURDON ABELL, Grand Secretary of that Masonic jurisdiction, was read, and ordered to be filed.

An appeal from E. B. from the action of Lodge No. —, for refusing to accept his resignation, and unlawfully placing him on trial, was read, and referred to the Committee on Appeals.

An appeal from E. A. B. from the action of Lodge No. —, in expelling him, was read, and referred to the Committee on Appeals.

A petition was received from Lodge No. 306, asking Grand Lodge to heal its actions and work, it having changed its time of meeting without having obtained the approval of Grand Lodge, they not knowing it to be necessary, when the prayer of the petition was granted.

The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary announced the death of Brother CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Deputy Grand Secretary.

Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Brother SAMUEL C. PERKINS addressed Grand Lodge in commemoration of Brother KINGSTON.

The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary was pleased to appoint Brother ROBERT MACKEY, Deputy Grand Secretary, which was approved by Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge closed in harmony at 8 o'clock 28 minutes P.M.

*Michael Nisbet*  
Grand Secretary



# Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

## QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Held at Philadelphia, June 3, A.D. 1891, A.L. 5891.

### PRESENT:

BRO. J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Master.</i>
" MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON	<i>R. W. Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" WILLIAM J. KELLY . . .	<i>R. W. Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" THOMAS R. PATTON . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Treasurer.</i>
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Secretary.</i>
" ROBERT MACKEY . . .	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
" CHARLES M. SWAIN . . .	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" SAMUEL J. DICKEY . . .	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" HENRY S. GETZ . . .	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
" JOHN J. WADSWORTH . . .	} <i>D. D. Grand Masters.</i>
" THADDEUS S. ADLE . . .	
" HENRY A. TYSON . . .	
" LAIRD H. BARBER . . .	
" AARON R. NILES . . .	
" DAVID C. AINEY . . .	
" JOHN W. FARNSWORTH . . .	
" JUDSON ARMOR . . .	
" CHARLES L. WHEELER . . .	
" JAMES W. MCDOWELL . . .	
" MYRON PARK DAVIS . . .	
" ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN . . .	
" GEORGE H. SUHRIE . . .	
" WILLIAM L. GORGAS . . .	
" CHAS. H. VANDEGRIFT, JR.	
" WALTER D. CLARK . . .	

Bro. LUTHER R. KELKER . . .	}	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
" ROBERT J. LINDEN . . .		
" HIBBERT P. JOHN . . .		<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" JOHN SLINGLUFF . . .		<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" WILLIAM R. FRAZIER . . .		<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" WILLIAM A. SINN . . .		<i>Grand Tyler.</i>
" RICHARD VAUX . . .	}	<i>R. W. Past Grand Masters.</i>
" ROBERT A. LAMBERTON . . .		
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .		
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .		
" CONRAD B. DAY . . .		
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .		
" CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA . . .		
" RICHARD VAUX . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of New York, Alabama, Texas, Minnesota, Washington, and Colon and Cuba.</i>
" J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .		
" MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Missouri and New Hampshire.</i>
" MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON . . .		
" WILLIAM J. KELLY . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.</i>
" THOMAS R. PATTON . . .		
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of England and Nevada.</i>
" ROBERT A. LAMBERTON . . .		
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Caro- lina.</i>
" ROBERT A. LAMBERTON . . .		
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.</i>
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .		
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Canada and Louisiana.</i>
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .		



BRO. CONRAD B. DAY . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.</i>
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.</i>
" CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Michigan and District of Columbia.</i>
" AUGUSTUS R. HALL . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.</i>
" JOHN CURTIS . . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Colorado.</i>
" JOHN SLINGLUFF . . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.</i>
" GEORGE E. WAGNER . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.</i>
" CHARLES E. MEYER . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.</i>
" LOUIS WAGNER . . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.</i>
" GODFREY KEEBLER . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Idaho.</i>
" N. FERREE LIGHTNER . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.</i>
" WILLIAM A. SINN . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.</i>
" SAMUEL W. WRAY . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.</i>
" CHARLES M. SWAIN . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.</i>
" ARTHUR THACHER . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah.</i>

One hundred and three Lodges represented.

Grand Lodge opened in ample form at 7 o'clock 5 minutes P.M.

The Committee on Appeals made the following report, and the resolution attached thereto was adopted :

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1891, A.L. 5891.

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge :*

In the matter of the appeal of Brother E. A. B—— from the action of —— Lodge, No. ——, in expelling him from membership in said Lodge, the Committee on Appeals respectfully report :

The charges originated from purely business transactions between members of the Craft. The questions involved in the appeal have been over and over again decided by Grand Lodge not to be cognizable by subordinate Lodges, and not within the purview of Masonic jurisprudence.

The Committee offer the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the appeal of Brother E. A. B—— be sustained, and that he be restored to membership in —— Lodge, No.——.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. B. HACKENBURG,

*For the Committee.*

The Committee on Appeals reported that the appeal of Brother E. B—— from the action of Lodge No. —— had been withdrawn.

The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary reported that Lodges Nos. 253, 424, and 472 were suspended for want of returns.

A petition for a Warrant for a Lodge to be held at Peckville, Lackawanna County, was read, and referred to the Grand Officers with power to act.

A petition for a Warrant for a Lodge to be held at Hyndman, Bedford County, was read, and referred to the Grand Officers with power to act.

A communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, announcing the death of Brother ALBERT PIKE, which was ordered to be entered and filed.

A communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Florida, announcing the death of Brother ALBERT PIKE, which was ordered to be entered and filed.

A communication was received and read from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, announcing the deaths of Past Grand Masters Brothers GEORGE BAIRD and CHARLES H. COLLIER, which was ordered to be entered and filed.

A communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Florida, announcing the death of its Senior Grand Warden, Brother JOHN F. NIBLACK, and also the death of Brother IRA J. CARTER, one of its members, which was ordered to be entered and filed.

Grand Lodge closed in harmony at 8 o'clock 25 minutes P.M.

*Michael Nisbet*  
*Grand Secretary*



# Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

## QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Held at Philadelphia, September 2, A.D. 1891, A.L. 5891.

### PRESENT:

Bro. J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Master.</i>
“ MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
“ MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON . . .	<i>R. W. Senior Grand Warden.</i>
“ WILLIAM J. KELLY . . .	<i>R. W. Junior Grand Warden.</i>
“ THOMAS R. PATTON . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Treasurer.</i>
“ MICHAEL NISBET . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Secretary.</i>
“ ROBERT MACKEY . . .	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
“ LOUIS WAGNER . . .	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ ROBERT J. LINDEN . . .	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ HENRY S. GETZ . . .	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
“ WILLIAM B. MEREDITH . . .	} <i>D. D. Grand Masters.</i>
“ MANSFIELD MERRIMAN . . .	
“ IRVIN MCFARLAND . . .	
“ HENRY A. TYSON . . .	
“ SAMUEL L. FRENCH . . .	
“ THOMAS F. WELLS . . .	
“ DAVID C. AINEY . . .	
“ CHARLES E. RIGGS . . .	
“ FREDERICK H. KELLER . . .	
“ GEORGE H. SUHRIE . . .	
“ GEORGE R. MCCREA . . .	
“ JOHN W. FARNSWORTH . . .	
“ LAIRD H. BARBER . . .	
“ WILSON I. FLEMMING . . .	
“ EZRA C. DOTY . . .	
“ HUGH D. SCOTT . . .	

Bro. STOCKTON BATES . . .	}	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
" WILLIAM A. COCHRAN . . .		
" HENRY E. DWIGHT . . .		<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" EDWARD H. SHEARER . . .		<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" WILLIAM R. FRAZIER . . .		<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" WILLIAM A. SINN . . .		<i>Grand Tyler.</i>
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .	}	<i>R. W. Past Grand Masters.</i>
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .		
" CONRAD B. DAY . . .		
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .		
" J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Missouri and New Hampshire.</i>
" MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .		
" MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.</i>
" WILLIAM J. KELLY . . .		
" THOMAS R. PATTON . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Indiana.</i>
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .		
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arizona.</i>
" CONRAD B. DAY . . .		
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of England and Nevada.</i>
" JOHN CURTIS . . .		
" MANSFIELD MERRIMAN	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Caro- lina.</i>
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .		
" JOHN CURTIS . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Canada and Louisiana.</i>
" MANSFIELD MERRIMAN		
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.</i>
" JOHN CURTIS . . .		
" MANSFIELD MERRIMAN	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Bruns- wick.</i>
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .		
" JOHN CURTIS . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Colorado.</i>
" MANSFIELD MERRIMAN		
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.</i>
" JOHN CURTIS . . .		
" MANSFIELD MERRIMAN	}	
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .		

Bro. WILLIAM B. HACKENBURG	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, etc.</i>
“ GODFREY KEEBLER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Idaho.</i>
“ WILLIAM A. SINN . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.</i>
“ LOUIS WAGNER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.</i>
“ GEORGE E. WAGNER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.</i>
“ SAMUEL W. WRAY . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.</i>

One hundred and five Lodges represented.

Grand Lodge opened in ample form at 7 o'clock P.M.

A communication was received from Lodge No. 321, asking that the expulsion of McD. F——, March 11, 1862, be removed, accompanied by extracts from the minutes showing that the proceedings had been irregular, when, on motion of Brother J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, it was

*Resolved*, That Lodge No. 321, on account of the irregularity of its proceedings, be directed to restore Brother McD. F—— to membership on the date of his expulsion, and not to charge him with dues for the time that has since elapsed.

The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary reported that the returns of Lodges Nos. 253, 424, and 472 for 1890 had been received, and their suspension removed, as per section 18, page 49, Ahiman Rezon.

A communication was received from the Grand Lodge of British Columbia announcing the death of Most Worshipful Brother HENRY BROWN, Past Grand



Master and Grand Secretary, which was ordered to be entered and filed.

A communication was received from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ohio, giving notice that representatives from three or four extinct Lodges in that Masonic jurisdiction, whose charters had been forfeited by the Grand Lodge of Ohio for disloyalty and rebellion, have pretended to organize and set up at Worthington, Ohio, a so-called Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in opposition to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master was requested to issue a circular letter to the Lodges in this Masonic jurisdiction, warning them to have no Masonic intercourse with any one acknowledging allegiance to the so-called Grand Lodge at Worthington.

Grand Lodge closed in harmony at 8 o'clock 20 minutes P.M.

*Michael Nisbet*  
*Grand Secretary*

# Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

## GRAND LODGE OF EMERGENCY.

Held at Philadelphia, November 3, A.D. 1891, A.L. 3891.

### PRESENT:

Bro. J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Master.</i>
" MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" WILLIAM J. KELLY . . .	<i>R. W. Junior Grand Warden.</i>
	<i>Acting as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" GEORGE W. HALL . . .	<i>Acting as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" THOMAS R. PATTON . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Treasurer.</i>
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Secretary.</i>
" ROBERT MACKAY . . .	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
" SAMUEL W. WRAY . . .	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" JOHN W. FRAZIER . . .	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" JOHN SARTAIN . . .	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
" WILLIAM STEFFE . . .	
" WILLIAM H. DICKSON . . .	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" SAMUEL PRICE . . .	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" WILLIAM R. FRAZIER . . .	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" WILLIAM A. SINN . . .	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .	<i>R. W. Past Grand Masters.</i>
" CONRAD B. DAY . . .	
" CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA . . .	
" J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Missouri and New Hampshire.</i>
" MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.</i>

BRO. WILLIAM J. KELLY . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arizona.</i>
“ THOMAS R. PATTON . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of England and Nevada.</i>
“ MICHAEL NISBET . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.</i>
“ CONRAD B. DAY . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.</i>
“ CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Michigan and District of Columbia.</i>
“ SAMUEL W. WRAY . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.</i>
“ WILLIAM A. SINN . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.</i>

Fifteen Lodges represented.

Grand Lodge opened in ample form at 8 o'clock 10 minutes P.M.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master stated that the purpose for which this meeting was called would be developed by the proceedings which would follow.

Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Brother CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA then addressed Grand Lodge upon the decorations of Norman Hall, and concluded by presenting, as President of the Art Association, the decorations to Grand Lodge.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master Brother J. SIMPSON AFRICA delivered an address, and received the decorations for Grand Lodge, and calling up Brother



SAMUEL W. WRAY, Chairman of the Committee on Temple, gave them in charge of that Committee.

Brother WRAY made an address, and on behalf of the Committee on Temple received the decorations.

Addresses were also made by the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master Brother MICHAEL ARNOLD, Right Worshipful Acting Senior Grand Warden Brother WILLIAM J. KELLY, Right Worshipful Acting Junior Grand Warden Brother GEORGE W. HALL, Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer Brother THOMAS R. PATTON, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary Brother MICHAEL NISBET, Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Brother CONRAD B. DAY, and Brothers JOHN SARTAIN, WILLIAM STEFFE, WILLIAM H. DICKSON, GEORGE H. NORTH, SAMUEL PRICE, WILLIAM R. FRAZIER, and JOHN JAY GILROY.

Grand Lodge closed in harmony at 9 o'clock 15 minutes P.M.

*Michael Nisbet*  
*Grand Secretary*

# Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

## QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Held at Philadelphia, December 2, A.D. 1891, A.L. 5891.

### PRESENT:

Bro. J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Master.</i>
“ MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
“ MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON	<i>R. W. Senior Grand Warden.</i>
“ WILLIAM J. KELLY . . .	<i>R. W. Junior Grand Warden.</i>
“ THOMAS R. PATTON . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Treasurer.</i>
“ MICHAEL NISBET . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Secretary.</i>
“ ROBERT MACKEY . . .	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
“ JAMES S. MCKEAN . . .	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ JOHN W. FRAZIER . . .	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ JAMES W. ROBINS, D.D. .	} <i>Grand Chaplains.</i>
“ HENRY S. GETZ . . .	
“ JOHN S. J. McCONNELL, D.D. . . . .	
“ ANDREW J. KAUFFMANN .	} <i>D. D. Grand Masters.</i>
“ THADDEUS S. ADLE . . .	
“ HENRY A. TYSON . . .	
“ SAMUEL L. FRENCH . . .	
“ ELBERT P. JONES . . .	
“ JAMES W. BROWN . . .	
“ JAMES W. McDOWELL . .	
“ GEORGE H. SUHRIE . . .	
“ AARON R. NILES . . .	
“ LEVI HUBER . . .	
“ HUGH D. SCOTT . . .	
“ G. HENRY SHIRK . . .	
“ WILLIAM A. DONALDSON .	
“ JOHN W. FARNSWORTH .	
“ JOHN J. WADSWORTH . .	

Bro. ALEXANDER ELLIOTT . . .	}	<i>D. D. Grand Masters.</i>
" WILLIAM B. MEREDITH . . .		
" MYRON PARK DAVIS . . .		
" WILSON I. FLEMING . . .		
" CHARLES E. RIGGS . . .		
" FRED H. KELLER . . .		
" JUDSON ARMOR . . .		
" CALEB C. THOMPSON . . .		
" WILLIAM H. SLACK . . .		
" IRVIN MCFARLAND . . .		
" WILLIAM L. GORGAS . . .		
" CHAS. S. VANDEGRIFT, JR. . .		
" WALTER D. CLARK . . .		
" GEORGE R. MCCREA . . .		
" LUTHER R. KELKER . . .	}	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
" ATCHESON L. HENCH . . .		
" JOHN SLINGLUFF . . .		<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" SAMUEL J. DICKEY . . .		<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" WILLIAM R. FRAZIER . . .		<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" WILLIAM A. SINN . . .		<i>Grand Tyler.</i>
" RICHARD VAUX . . .	}	<i>R. W. Past Grand Masters.</i>
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .		
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .		
" SAMUEL B. DICK . . .		
" CONRAD B. DAY . . .		
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .		
" CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Missouri and New Hampshire.</i>
" J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .		
" RICHARD VAUX . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Alabama, Colon and Cuba, Minnesota, New York, Texas, and Wash- ington.</i>
" MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .		
" MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.</i>
" MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON . . .		
" MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON . . .	}	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.</i>
" MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON . . .		



BRO. WILLIAM J. KELLY . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arizona.</i>
" THOMAS R. PATTON . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of England and Nevada.</i>
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Caro- lina.</i>
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Louisiana and Canada.</i>
" SAMUEL B. DICK . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.</i>
" CONRAD B. DAY . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.</i>
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Bruns- wick.</i>
" CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Michigan and District of Columbia.</i>
" JOHN SLINGLUFF . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of West Vir- ginia and Georgia.</i>
" WILLIAM B. HACKENBURG	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.</i>
" SAMUEL W. WRAY . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.</i>
" AUGUSTUS R. HALL . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.</i>
" CHARLES E. MEYER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.</i>
" LOUIS WAGNER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.</i>
" GODFREY KEEBLER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Idaho.</i>
" GEORGE E. WAGNER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.</i>

Bro. JOHN CURTIS . . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Colorado.</i>
“ DAVID A. STEVENSON . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of South Da- kota.</i>
“ N. FERREE LIGHTNER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.</i>
“ JAMES W. ROBINS . . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.</i>
“ ARTHUR THACHER . . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah.</i>
“ WILLIAM A. SINN . . . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.</i>

Two hundred and seventy-six Lodges represented.

Grand Lodge opened in ample form at 10 o'clock and 5 minutes A.M.

This being the time designated by the Ahiman Rezon for the election of Officers and Trustees to serve the ensuing Masonic year, commencing on St. John's Day next, the Right Worshipful Grand Master was pleased to appoint tellers, who having reported, the Right Worshipful Grand Master declared the following Brethren duly elected :

*R. W. Grand Master.*

Brother J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

*R. W. Deputy Grand Master.*

Brother MICHAEL ARNOLD.

*R. W. Senior Grand Warden.*

Brother MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON.

*R. W. Junior Grand Warden.*

Brother WILLIAM J. KELLY.

*R. W. Grand Treasurer.*

Brother THOMAS R. PATTON.

*R. W. Grand Secretary.*

Brother MICHAEL NISBET.

*Trustees Grand Lodge Charity Fund.*

Brother EDWARD STRICKLAND.

“ ALPHONSO C. IRELAND.

“ JOHN S. STEVENS.

“ JOHN STERLING.

“ STOCKTON BATES.

*Trustees Girard Bequest.*

Brother SAMUEL C. PERKINS

“ AZARIAH W. HOOPES.

“ JOHN L. THOMSON.

“ ALEXANDER H. MORGAN.

“ ELLSWORTH H. HULTS.

A communication was received from Lodge No. 327 petitioning Grand Lodge to remove the expulsion and restore to good Masonic standing C. W. K., which was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary made the following report, which was ordered to be entered and filed :



*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons:*

The Grand Secretary presents his Annual Report of the Lodges and the number of Members in this Masonic jurisdiction in the year ending December 27, 1890:

Number of Lodges December 27, 1889	.	.	.	391
Warrant sequestrated in 1890	.	.	.	<u>1</u>
				390
Lodges constituted in 1890	.	.	.	<u>5</u>
Number of Lodges December 27, 1890	.	.	.	<u>395</u>
Number of Members December 27, 1889	.	.	.	41,192
Add for corrections	.	.	.	<u>9</u>
				41,201
Admitted in 1890	.	.	.	552
Initiated	.	.	.	<u>2,482</u>
				3,034
Suspended and expelled	.	.	.	663
Resigned	.	.	.	444
Deceased	.	.	.	<u>716</u>
				<u>1,823</u>
				<u>1,211</u>
Number of Members December 27, 1890	.	.	.	42,412

Fraternally submitted,

*Michael A. Nisbet*  
*Grand Secretary*

December 2, 1891-5891.

## LIST OF LODGES.

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES FOR 1890.

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	TIME OF MEETING.	Membership, Dec. 27, 1889.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Suspended or Expelled.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Total.
2	Philadelphia .....	Third Monday.....	194	2	3			4	195
3	" .....	Third Tuesday.....	180		11			4	187
9	" .....	First Friday.....	192		18	1		4	205
19	" .....	First Thursday.....	277		13	5		8	277
21	Harrisburg.....	Second Monday.....	224	3	20	3	2	2	240
22	Sunbury.....	Eve. of or Mon. after F. M.	116		7	3		2	118
25	Bristol.....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	130		4			4	130
43	Lancaster.....	Second Wednesday.....	267		6			3	270
45	Pittsburgh.....	Last Wednesday of each month.....	251	1	14	2	1	3	260
51	Philadelphia.....	Fourth Thursday.....	175		4	1	2	8	168
52	" .....	First Monday.....	169	1	3		3	6	164
59	" .....	Second Tuesday.....	443	2	20	6	1	5	453
60	Brownsville.....	First Monday.....	65	1	3	1	2	2	64
61	Wilkes-Barre .....	First Monday.....	139	1	5		2	3	140
62	Reading.....	First Monday.....	269	4	6			9	270
67	Philadelphia.....	Second Friday.....	180		14	2		12	180
70	Athens .....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M. and two weeks after.....	128	1	5	2	3	4	125
71	Philadelphia.....	Fourth Wednesday.....	201	5	13	5		5	209
72	" .....	Third Thursday.....	214	2	12		1	6	221
75	Phoenixville.....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	164	2	4		2	4	164
81	Philadelphia.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	76		4	5	1	1	73
91	" .....	Fourth Monday.....	176	1	5			2	180
106	Williamsport.....	First Monday.....	161	4	5	10		7	153
108	Towanda.....	Third Wednesday.....	188	1	3	7	2	4	179
114	Philadelphia.....	Third Friday.....	201	1	6	8		2	198
115	" .....	Second Monday.....	251		9	1		7	252
121	" .....	Second Thursday.....	190		4	2		6	186
125	" .....	Second Wednesday.....	239	1	9	2		13	234
126	" .....	Second Monday.....	175	3	4	3		4	175
130	" .....	Third Wednesday.....	291	1	5	3		4	290
131	" .....	Second Monday.....	93	1	3	1		3	93
134	" .....	Last week-day night in the month.....	186		5		3	2	186
135	" .....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	190	2	9		1	2	198
138	Orwigsburg.....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	64		3		1	2	64
143	Chambersburg.....	Friday on or before F. M.	110	1	11		1	3	118



No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	TIME OF MEETING.	Membership, Dec. 27, 1889.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Suspended or Expelled.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Total.
144	Lewisburg.....	Wednesday before F. M...	106		8		2	3	109
152	Easton.....	First Thursday.....	225	2	8	7		5	223
153	Waynesburg .....	Monday before F. M.....	50	4	3		2	3	52
155	Philadelphia.....	Fourth Tuesday.....	255	1	6	3	2	7	250
156	Drumore Centre ....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	58	3		5		3	53
158	Philadelphia.....	First Tuesday.....	427	1	14	7	4	15	416
163	Monroeton.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	60	1	8		1		68
164	Washington.....	First and Third Monday...	102	2	13	2	3	1	111
186	Philadelphia.....	Second Wednesday.....	277	3	11	2		8	281
187	" .....	Second Thursday.....	238		9			5	242
190	Norristown .....	First Monday.....	215	1	14	7	1	4	218
194	Selin's Grove.....	Two days before F. M., except when it falls on Tuesday, one day .....	87		5			2	90
197	Carlisle .....	Second Tuesday.....	69	2	1	2	1	1	68
199	Lock Haven.....	Second Thursday.....	147	4	11	8	2	4	148
203	Lewistown.....	Second Tuesday.....	111	1	5	1		3	113
211	Philadelphia .....	First Friday.....	326	7	19	3		2	347
216	Pottsville.....	Monday on or before F.M.	194	1	8	6	2	7	188
218	Honesdale.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	89		6	2		5	88
219	Pittsburgh .....	Second Thursday.....	380	5	11	2	2	4	388
220	Hollidaysburg.....	First Tuesday.....	53	2	6			1	60
221	Pittsburgh .....	First Thursday .....	256		10	3	1	3	259
222	Minersville.....	Tuesday before F. M.....	60		1			1	60
223	Allegheny City.....	Second Monday.....	168	2	21	1	1		189
224	Danville.....	Third Tuesday.....	84		3	3		4	80
225	Greensburg .....	Second Monday.....	137	2	10	1	2	15	131
226	Lebanon .....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	151	1	8	3		4	153
227	Reading .....	First Tuesday.....	349	6	8			6	357
228	Uniontown.....	Second Monday.....	78	2	4			2	82
229	Rochester .....	Friday on or before F. M..	110		8	7		1	110
230	Philadelphia.....	Second Wednesday.....	221		3	3	1	4	216
231	Pittsburgh.....	Third Friday.....	102		4			1	105
232	Jersey Shore.....	Friday before F. M.....	63		3			3	63
233	Pittston.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.	132		3		1	1	133
234	Meadville.....	First Thursday.....	109	2	2	7	4	2	100
236	Chester.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	219	1	20	1	1	2	236
237	Beallsville.....	Wednesday before F.M....	36		2	2	1		35
238	Tamaqua .....	Friday on or before F. M.	165		6			1	170
239	Freeport.....	Fourth Monday.....	32	1	1		2		32
240	Montrose .....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	129			17	1	1	110
241	Warren.....	Third Thursday.....	171	3	12			1	185
242	Mauch Chunk.....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	124	1	6	1		1	129
243	New Castle.....	Fourth Tuesday.....	101	1	7	3		3	103
244	Kittanning.....	First Tuesday.....	102	4	5		2	2	107
245	Doylestown.....	Friday on or before F. M.	192	1	6	1	1	7	190
246	Philadelphia.....	Third Monday.....	394	3	16	4	1	8	400
247	Mansfield .....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	35	5	1	2			39
248	Tunkhannock .....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	154	2	2	3	2	5	148
249	Carbondale.....	First Wednesday.....	121		5		1	2	123



No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	TIME OF MEETING.	Membership, Dec. 27, 1889.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Suspended or Expelled.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Total.
250	Sharon.....	First and Third Friday....	126	1	3	1	2	1	126
252	Fayette City.....	Monday before F. M.....	49	1	7				57
253	Pittsburgh.....	Last Tuesday.....	173	1	19			3	190
254	Pottstown.....	Second Wednesday.....	163	1	18	5		1	176
255	Shamokin.....	Friday on or before F. M..	114	1	6		1	1	119
256	Milton .....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	62		3	2	1	2	60
258	Conneautville .....	First and Third Monday...	51	1	5		3	2	52
259	New Brighton.....	First Tuesday.....	69	2	9	2		2	76
260	Carlisle.....	Third Thursday.....	85		2		2	1	84
261	Scranton.....	Second Thursday.....	78	1	6	1	1	3	80
262	Orrstown .....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	36		4		2		38
263	Laceyville.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	55	1	3	5	1	2	51
264	Columbus.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	71	1	4	7	1	2	66
265	Bloomsburg.....	Monday on or after F. M.	86	3	6	1	1	3	90
266	York .....	Tues. after the 1st Monday	122		7	1	1	6	121
267	Tremont .....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	127		1		4	3	121
268	Bellefonte.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	117	1	5	5			118
269	Pittsburgh S. Side...	First Friday.....	157		13	1		2	167
270	Schuylkill Haven....	Friday on or bef. F. M....	60		1		1	2	58
271	Philadelphia.....	First Monday.....	170		8	1		3	174
272	Butler .....	First Wednesday.....	66	4	9			1	78
273	Ardmore.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	169	3	8		7	1	172
274	Philadelphia.....	Fourth Tuesday.....	196	1	13			2	208
275	Latrobe.....	First Monday.....	71	3	5	4	1	2	72
276	Brookville .....	Second Monday.....	95		4			1	98
277	Clarion.....	First Monday.....	117		4		2	5	114
278	Johnstown.....	Second Tuesday.....	143	2	7	1		2	149
281	Altoona.....	Third Tuesday.....	147	1	13			4	157
282	Hollidaysburg.....	Monday on or after F. M.	94	1	6			4	97
283	Bethlehem.....	Wednesday on or bef. F. M.	137	4	4	1		5	139
284	Catasauqua.....	Friday on or before F. M..	97		1				98
285	St. Clair.....	Tuesday before F. M.....	78		1	5		2	72
286	Columbia .....	First Thursday.....	120	1	9		2	4	124
287	Pittsburgh.....	Third Tuesday.....	291	1	19	1	3	5	302
288	Allegheny City.....	First Wednesday.....	83		6	2		2	85
289	Philadelphia.....	Fourth Friday.....	161	7	4		1	3	168
290	Greenville .....	First and Third Monday...	138	3	5	6	3	1	136
291	Scranton.....	Third Friday.....	186		13	3	7	1	188
292	Philadelphia.....	Fourth Tuesday.....	250	1	12		1	11	251
294	Ashland.....	Second Thursday.....	137		5	4	1	3	134
295	Philadelphia.....	Fourth Wednesday.....	267	2	9		1	2	275
296	" .....	Second Thursday.....	182	1	9			3	189
297	Canonsburg.....	Second Monday.....	63	3	7	2	2		69
298	Media.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	103	1	6			2	108
299	Muncy Borough.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	58		2			2	58
300	Huntingdon.....	Second Monday.....	161	4	5	3		5	162
301	Waverly .....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	29	1	"	1			31
302	Mechanicsburg.....	First Monday.....	109		7	2	1	1	112
303	Titusville .....	Second and 4th Tuesday...	133	4	5	3	1	1	137
304	Albion.....	First and Third Tuesday...	55	1	5	3	1		57

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	TIME OF MEETING.	Membership, Dec. 27, 1889.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Suspended or Expelled.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Total.
305	Hawley.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	67				3		64
306	Troy.....	Saturday on or bef. F. M.	132		3	14	6	1	114
307	Womelsdorf.....	First Thursday.....	97		7	6	1	1	96
308	Fort Washington....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	78			3			75
309	Downingtown.....	Friday on or before F. M..	58		8			1	65
310	Trappe.....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	67		3	1	1		68
311	Portland.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	38	2	5		1	1	43
312	Ebensburg.....	Fourth Tuesday.....	58		2		1		59
313	Indiana.....	Second Tuesday.....	66	1	7				74
314	Clearfield.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	69		3		3	2	67
315	Shippensburg.....	Second Friday.....	25	1	2	1			27
316	Franklin.....	First and Third Mondays..	101	3	5	3			106
317	Wellsboro'.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	91	1	7		3	1	95
318	Allegheny City.....	First Tuesday.....	211	1	16		1	3	224
319	New Bloomfield.....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	47	1			2	1	45
320	Bedford.....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	97	4	1				102
321	Pittsburgh.....	Third Tuesday.....	121	2	10	1		6	126
322	West Chester.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	90		4	3		3	88
323	Scranton.....	First Tuesday.....	166	4	7		8	1	168
324	Mifflintown.....	Second Thursday.....	60		8		1		67
325	Stroudsburg.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	135	1	8		1	2	141
326	Trexlerstown.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	77			2		1	74
327	Hazleton.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	132	1	5		1	2	135
328	Jackson.....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	49	1	1			2	49
330	Hamlington.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	62		4		1	1	64
331	Ligonier.....	Friday before F. M.....	30		8		1		37
332	Plymouth.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	60	2	2			2	62
333	Allentown.....	Friday on or before F. M.	120	1	7		2	2	124
334	Bradford.....	Third Thursday.....	219	11	24	7	7	2	238
335	Montoursville.....	Friday before F. M.....	53		2		1	3	51
336	Gettysburg.....	Second Thursday.....	80		4			2	82
337	Monongahela City...	Second Tuesday.....	115	4	5	11	1	1	111
338	Great Bend.....	Second Tuesday.....	88	2	5	94	1		
339	Hyde Park.....	Third Monday.....	183	2	23	5		1	202
340	Green Tree.....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	113		4	2		1	114
341	Factoryville.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	54	2	11		1		66
342	Coudersport.....	Second & 4th Wednesday	132	5	6		15	2	126
343	Cochranville.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	107		4			1	110
344	Milford.....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	48	1	1		1	2	47
345	Scranton.....	Second Monday.....	98		19		1	1	115
346	Connellsville.....	Third Monday.....	96	3	6	1	1	2	101
347	Girard.....	First Wednesday.....	73	1	4	1	3		74
348	Hanover.....	2d and 4th Tues. for Oct. Nov., Jan., Feb., and March, all other meet- ings, 2d Tuesday.....	51		4		1		54
349	Catawissa.....	Tuesday bef. F. M.....	76	2	6	1	1	1	81
350	Blossburg.....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	87	2	6		5	2	88
351	Knoxville.....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	31		3	4			30
352	Chester.....	Thursday after F. M.....	166		15	1		1	179



No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	TIME OF MEETING.	Membership, Dec. 27, 1889.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Suspended or Expelled.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Total.
353	Oxford.....	Wednesday on or bef. F. M.	95	2	5	2		2	98
354	Shickshinny.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	53				2		51
355	Blairsville.....	Second Thursday.....	76		1			1	76
357	Mahanoy City.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	91	1	10			1	101
358	Somerset.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	85	1	1		2	1	84
359	Philadelphia.....	Fourth Thursday.....	125		3			2	126
360	Susquehanna.....	First Friday.....	109	2	1	4	3		105
361	Newville.....	Second Thursday.....	35	1	2	3			35
362	Erie.....	First Friday.....	192	3	5	1	1	7	191
363	Oil City.....	First and Third Friday....	155	9	10		3	3	168
364	Millersburg.....	First Friday.....	48		5		1	1	51
365	Corry.....	First Tuesday.....	77	1	2	1	1	1	77
366	Union City.....	First Friday.....	74		2	9	2	1	64
367	Reading.....	Third Thursday.....	78		3		1	2	78
368	Philadelphia.....	Third Tuesday.....	106	1	4		3		108
369	".....	Third Thursday.....	144	4	5	1		1	151
370	Mifflinburg.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	46		11	3		3	51
371	Thompsontown.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	37		1	1		1	36
372	Spartansburg.....	First Monday.....	41		4			1	44
373	Tioga.....	Third Thursday.....	25		1			4	22
374	Allegheny City.....	First Thursday.....	160	2	12		1	1	172
375	McKeesport.....	Second Tuesday.....	110	3	15	4	4	1	119
376	McVeytown.....	Tuesday on or after F. M.	41	2	1	1	4	1	38
377	Kutztown.....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	89						89
378	Mount Carmel.....	Second Thursday.....	41	1	3		1		44
379	Ridgway.....	Second and 4th Tuesday...	106	1	7		1		113
380	Philadelphia.....	First Tuesday.....	69	4	6				79
381	Newport.....	Tuesday on or after F. M.	41						41
382	Emporium.....	Second Wednesday.....	66	3	6		2		73
383	Coatesville.....	Tuesday on or after F. M..	90	1	3			1	93
384	Philadelphia.....	First Monday.....	103		4	2		2	103
385	".....	First Thursday.....	170	3	11		3	3	178
386	".....	Third Wednesday.....	264	1	12	7	2	5	263
388	Smethport.....	Second & 4th Wednesday..	71		4		3		72
389	West Middlesex.....	First and Third Monday...	32		9	4	2		35
390	Pittsburgh.....	Second Wednesday.....	182	3	12		2		195
391	Philipsburg.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	82		4		1	3	82
392	Erie.....	Second Tuesday.....	169		6	2	3	2	168
393	Philadelphia.....	Fourth Tuesday.....	172	1	4	4	1	2	170
395	Kingston.....	Wednesday on or bef. F. M.	100	2	3		2		103
396	Easton.....	Second Tuesday.....	146	2	6	5		1	148
397	Williamsport.....	First Tuesday.....	86	3	10	5	3	4	87
398	Marietta.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	69		8			1	76
399	North East.....	First and 3d Wednesday...	82	1	1	3	2		79
400	Jenkintown.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	91		6		1		96
401	Watson town.....	Wednesday on or bef. F. M.	90			1	2	1	86
402	Philadelphia.....	First Friday.....	199	1	12		3	2	207
404	Northumberland.....	Monday on or bef. F. M...	49	1	2	1		1	50
405	Honey Brook.....	Wednesday on or bef. F. M.	41		3				44
406	Hamburg.....	Second Wednesday.....	60	1	5		1	2	63



No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	TIME OF MEETING.	Membership, Dec. 27, 1889.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Suspended or Expelled.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Total.
408	Meadville.....	First Monday.....	50		2	3	2		47
409	Pine Grove.....	First Monday.....	58						58
410	Hatboro'.....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	59	2	2			1	62
411	Darlington.....	Friday on or before F. M.	25	2	2	2			27
412	Tidioute.....	Second Tuesday.....	39	1			1		39
413	Bath .....	Friday on or before F. M..	38	4	3	4			41
414	Elysburg .....	Friday on or before F. M..	35	1			2		34
415	Canton .....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M.	83	2	2			3	84
416	Edinboro'.....	Second and 4th Tuesday...	42	5	6	12	6		35
417	Christiana.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	53	2	7	2		1	59
418	Rome.....	Second and 4th Saturday..	44			1	1		42
419	Philadelphia.....	Second Tuesday.....	319		15	4	1	3	326
420	Conshohocken.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	95		3				98
421	Osceola .....	Monday on or bef. F. M. ..	42		1		2		41
423	Shrewsbury.....	Second Tuesday.....	44		2	2	1		43
424	Jamestown .....	First and Third Friday....	44	1	2	1			46
425	Waterford.....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	54	3	8	2	3	4	56
426	Cressona .....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	48		2		1	1	48
427	Newtown .....	Wednesday on or bef.F.M.	77		5	2	1		79
428	Smithfield.....	Friday on or before F. M. and 2d Friday following	39		2		1		40
429	Harmony.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	28	1	4		1		32
430	Allegheny City.....	Second Thursday .....	154	4	9	1	3	1	162
431	Saltsburg.....	First Tuesday.....	31		1				32
432	Philadelphia.....	Second Thursday.....	165		15	1		2	177
433	New Castle.....	Third Tuesday.....	123	3	14	6	1	2	131
434	Sandy Lake.....	Second Friday.....	63	1	7	2	1		68
435	Reading .....	First Friday.....	142		4	1		1	144
436	Philadelphia.....	Second Tuesday.....	179	6	9	4	2	4	184
437	Apollo.....	Second Tuesday.....	42	1	3	2			44
438	Nicholson.....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	49					1	48
440	Slatington.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	49	2	4	2		1	52
441	Philadelphia.....	Third Friday.....	229	1	9			2	237
442	Wilkes-Barre .....	Second Monday.....	88		17	2			103
443	Green Castle.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	44		5		3	1	45
444	Philadelphia.....	Third Tuesday.....	81		1		3		79
446	Upper Uwchlan.....	Monday before F. M.....	38	1	4	1			42
448	Sharpsburg.....	Second Thursday.....	80	5	4				89
449	Philadelphia.....	Second Thursday.....	138	1	14	3		3	147
450	" .....	Fourth Wednesday.....	133		11		3	4	137
451	York.....	First Monday.....	49	1	8	1			57
453	Philadelphia.....	Third Thursday.....	147	1	13	1	1	3	156
454	Burgettstown.....	Second and 4th Friday....	37		5				42
455	Erie.....	Third Tuesday.....	138	7	2		1	1	145
456	Philadelphia.....	Second Tuesday.....	146	1	18			1	164
457	Beaver.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	59		2			1	60
458	Marysville .....	Fourth Tuesday.....	56		2				58
459	Masontown.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	26					1	25
460	Orangeville .....	Tuesday on or after F. M.	51		7		5	3	50
461	Coal Centre.....	Third Monday.....	38	4				1	41

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	TIME OF MEETING.	Membership, Dec. 27, 1889.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Suspended or Expelled.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Total.
462	Berwick.....	Friday on or after F. M...	71	1	8			1	79
463	Titusville.....	First and Third Monday...	69	1	4				74
464	Harrisburg.....	Third Thursday.....	166	1	23	1	1	2	186
465	New Oxford.....	Third Monday.....	15	3	10				28
466	Olyphant.....	Friday on or before F. M.	38		2		2		38
467	White Haven.....	Monday on or before F. M.	83		2		1		84
468	Wyoming.....	Friday on or before F. M.	39	1			1		39
469	Coopersburg.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	45						45
470	Philadelphia.....	Fourth Thursday.....	77	1	6	3			81
471	LeRaysville.....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	39		2		1		40
472	Union Dale.....	Friday on or before F. M..	24		2				26
473	Cambridgeboro'.....	Second and 4th Friday....	76	1	7			1	83
474	Ashley.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	82		6	1	1		86
475	Kennett Square.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	80	1	1			2	80
476	Lancaster.....	First Tuesday.....	115	4	13	2			130
477	Westfield.....	Saturday on or bef. F. M..	103		3			1	105
478	Beaver Falls.....	Fourth Monday.....	68	3	4	4	2		69
479	Birdsboro'.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	36	1	7	1	1		42
480	Curwensville.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	80		1			2	79
481	Philadelphia.....	First Thursday.....	324	1	11	3	2	3	328
482	".....	First Tuesday.....	156		9	5		4	156
483	Rouseville.. ..	First and 3d Wednesday...	56	1	3	2	4	2	52
484	Pittsburgh.....	Second Monday.....	221	4	17	2	3	1	236
485	Smith's Ferry.....	Wednesday on or bef. F. M.	34		9		1		42
486	Middletown.....	First Monday.....	72		7			2	77
487	Philadelphia.....	First Tuesday.. ..	131		10			4	137
490	Altoona.....	First Tuesday.....	122		9	1		2	128
491	Philadelphia.....	Fourth Monday.. ..	86		8		1	1	92
493	".....	Second Monday.....	187		4	4	1	1	185
494	Tyrone.....	Third Monday.....	72	3	20			2	93
495	Renovo.....	First Tuesday.....	73		2	2		2	71
496	Safe Harbor.....	Friday on or before F. M..	43		1	1		2	41
498	Linesville.....	First and Third Tuesday...	39		1				40
499	West Pittston.....	First Wednesday.....	100	2		9	2		91
500	Philadelphia.....	Third Wednesday.....	260	4	19		1	7	275
502	Tarentum.....	Friday on or before F. M..	61	1	6			1	67
503	Wrightsville.....	Third Monday.....	40		1		2	1	38
504	Moscow.....	Friday on or before F. M..	62		7		9	1	59
505	Port Allegheny.....	First Tuesday.....	47	1	1	2	1		46
506	Philadelphia.....	Second Thursday.....	107		11	3		1	114
507	New Milford.....	Second Wednesday.....	33		1				34
508	Pittsburgh.....	First Friday.....	192	2	11	2	2	4	197
509	".....	Second Friday.....	84		1			2	83
510	Braddock's Field....	Third Tuesday.....	124		15		11	2	126
511	Shenandoah.....	Wednesday before F. M...	73	2	1		3	2	71
512	Quakertown.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	73		5	1	1	2	74
513	Pittsburgh.....	First Tuesday.....	84		4				88
515	Osceola Mills.....	Second Monday.....	76	2	7	3	1	1	80
516	Danville.....	Second Tuesday.....	80	1	9	1	1	1	87
517	Sharpsville.....	First Monday.....	31	6	2		2	1	36



No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	TIME OF MEETING.	Membership, Dec. 27, 1889.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Suspended or Expelled.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Total.
518	Greensburg .....	Third Tuesday.....	96	2	6	1		1	102
519	Philadelphia.....	Third Thursday.....	153		7			7	153
520	St. Petersburg.....	First Thursday.....	56		2	3	2		53
521	Parker's Landing ...	First Monday.....	40	5	5	1	1		48
522	New Bethlehem.....	First Wednesday.....	45		6		2		49
523	Jermyn.....	Second Tuesday.....	30		4		2		32
524	Everett Borough.....	Friday on or before F. M.	56		13			1	68
525	Allegheny City.....	Third Monday.....	151	7			3	2	153
526	Elizabeth.....	Wednesday before F. M....	53	7		1			59
527	Philadelphia.....	Second Friday.....	128	1	5	4		3	127
528	" .....	Second Tuesday.....	138	4	9	1	2	3	145
529	" .....	First Thursday.....	148		5	4			149
530	Bellevue.....	Third Monday.....	41	1	3		2	1	42
531	Dallas.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	31		3	1			33
532	Driftwood.....	Friday on or before F. M..	79		6		1	4	80
533	Wattsburg.....	First and Third Saturday	32	1	4				37
534	Punxsutawney.....	First Tuesday.....	62	2	7			2	69
535	Pittsburgh.....	Fourth Friday.....	57	1	9		9	1	57
536	Reynoldsville.....	Fourth Tuesday.....	46		4	6			44
537	Centre Hall.....	Monday on or before F.M.	42		9			1	50
538	Johnstown.....	First Thursday.....	89		7			2	94
539	Roaring Spring.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	48	2	4	1			53
540	Petrolia.....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	81	2	14		2	2	93
541	Nanticoke.....	First Thursday .....	76		1	4			73
542	Waymart.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	39						39
543	Fernwood.....	Third Tuesday.....	151	1	23	4	3	2	166
544	Mansfield.....	First and Third Monday...	98	1	9		2		106
545	New London.....	Monday on or before F.M.	53			6		1	46
546	Pittsburgh.....	Second Thursday .....	112	4	6	2		1	119
547	Sugar Grove.....	Friday on or before F. M.	59	2	2		2		61
548	Verona.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M...	45	2	2		1		48
549	Reading.....	Fourth Thursday.....	68		13	2	1	2	76
550	Edenburg.....	First Tuesday.....	35	1	1	4	2	1	30
551	Mount Joy.....	Friday on or before F. M..	47		1		9	1	38
552	Emlenton.....	Second Monday.....	51	2	4		2	2	53
553	Spring City.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	74		2	1	15	1	59
554	Meyersdale .....	Monday on or before F.M.	73	2	6			1	80
555	Duke Centre.....	First and Third Tuesday ..	117	3	10	4	4	1	121
556	Ulysses.....	First and 3d Wednesday...	62		5	2	1	1	63
557	Tionesta.....	First Monday.....	36		2			1	37
558	Lansdale.....	Tuesday on or bef. F. M....	39	1	10	1		1	48
559	DuBois .....	First and Third Thursday	65	1	9		1		74
560	Eldred.....	Every Wednesday.....	78		8	2	1	1	82
561	Allentown.....	Fourth Thursday.....	64		4				68
562	Scottdale.....	First and Third Thursday	45		6				51
563	Hellertown.....	Friday on or before F. M.	41		1			1	41
564	Coatesville .....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	87		8	1			94
565	Bangor .....	Second Wednesday.....	51		9				60
566	Kane.....	First and 3d Wednesday...	45	2	3				50
567	Reigelsville.....	Wednesday on or bef. F.M.	32		8	2			38



No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	TIME OF MEETING.	Membership, Dec. 27, 1889.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Suspended or Expelled.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Total.
568	Derry Station .....	Last Thurs. night of month	37		4				41
569	Parksburgh.....	Friday on or after F. M ...	30		2				32
570	Wiconisco.....	Thursday on or bef. F. M.	48		8			1	55
571	Wilcox .....	First and Third Tuesday ..	33	1	7		3		38
572	Orbisonia .....	Last Tuesday.....	36		6				42
573	Millvale Borough....	First Wednesday.....	48	1	9				58
574	Coalport.....	Fourth Monday .....	32		4				36
575	Mercer.....	Second and 4th Monday ...	28	3	6		1		36
576	Pittsburgh.....	First Monday.....	73	4	18			1	94
577	Leechburg.....	Second Thursday.....	21		1				22
578	Moore's.....	First Thursday.....	45		11			1	55
579	Taylorville.....	First Monday.....	8	3	32			1	42
580	Austin.....	Second and 4th Wednesday		21	12				33
581	Wayne.....	Third Monday.....		18	14				32
582	Homestead.....	Fourth Monday.....		29	10				39

The Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund made the following report, which was ordered to be entered and filed :

PHILADELPHIA, November 17, 1891.

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons :*

The Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund respectfully submit this their report of the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 15, A.L. 5891.

Dr.

Nov.	15, 1890.	To Balance as per report . . .	\$1576.60
March	2, 1891.	To Interest collected, being for 6 months on \$73,000 Masonic Temple 4 per cent. Loan . . .	1460.00
Sept.	1, 1891.	To Interest collected, being for 6 months on \$73,000 Masonic Temple 4 per cent. Loan . . .	1460.00

Nov.	6, 1891.	To Interest on Deposits as allowed by the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Co. . . . .	33.55
		Total debits . . . . .	<u>\$4530.15</u>

Cr.

Dec.	3, 1890.	By cash paid Fidelity Trust Co., rent of safe in vault for 1 year . . . . .	\$10.00
Jan.	6, 1891.	By cash paid James Hogan for Minute- Book for use of the Trustees . . . . .	2.25
Jan.	6, 1891.	By cash paid Order No. 41, for use of Almoners, Class No. 1, for distri- bution . . . . .	1000.00
July	7, 1891.	By cash paid Order No. 42, for use of Almoners, Class No. 3, for distri- bution . . . . .	800.00
Oct.	6, 1891.	By cash paid Order No. 43, for use of Almoners, Class No. 4, for distri- bution . . . . .	<u>1000.00</u>
			2812.25
		Leaving Cash Balance	<u>\$1717.90</u>
		Deposited in the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Co.	

As will be observed from the above, Class No. 2, Board of Almoners, required no appropriation from your Trustees; they having received a special donation from the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, for the present year, of twelve hundred dollars, paid direct to them.

The accounts with the securities held by the Trust have been examined by the Finance Committee of Grand Lodge and found correct.

The securities held by your Trustees are deposited in safe rented from the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Co., No. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and are numbered and described as follows,—viz.:

Certificates Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59,—13 Certificates of \$5000 each . . . . .	\$65,000.00
Certificates Nos. 188, 189, 190,—3 Certificates of \$1000 each . . . . .	3,000.00
Certificates Nos. 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176,—8 Certificates of \$500 each . . . .	4,000.00
Certificates Nos. 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222,—10 Certificates of \$100 each . . . . .	1,000.00
Total,—34 Certificates, amounting to . . . .	<u>\$73,000.00</u>

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

EDWARD STRICKLAND,  
ALPHONSO C. IRELAND,  
JOHN S. STEVENS,  
JOHN STERLING,  
STOCKTON BATES,

*Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund.*

The Trustees of the Girard Bequest made the following report, which was ordered to be entered and filed, and the resolutions attached thereto were adopted:

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:*

The Trustees of the Girard Bequest respectfully report that they have received during the fiscal year ending November 15, 1891:



From Interest on Investments . . .	\$2692.00	
“ “ “ Deposits . . .	<u>23.22</u>	
		\$2715.22
To which add balance November 15, 1890, per Report of the Finance Committee . . . . .		918.04
		<u>\$3633.26</u>
They have paid during the same period Orders for the use of the Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund . . . . .		2400.00
Leaving a balance November 15, 1891, of .		<u>\$1233.26</u>

on deposit in the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

Their accounts and the securities of the Trust have been examined by the Finance Committee and found correct.

No change has been made in the investments during the past year, and the amount is \$62,200. The securities are in the hands of the Chairman, and are deposited in his box at the Fidelity Company. They were examined and the list verified by comparison with the securities by all the Trustees personally, November 28, 1891.

The annual income of the fund, exclusive of interest on deposits, is \$2692. The interest on deposits will amount to probably ten or fifteen dollars a year.

The cash balance, November 15, 1891, has since been reduced to \$205.76 by the purchase, December 1, of \$1000 of the Philadelphia and Reading Terminal 5 per cent. Bonds, which will increase the annual income of the fund by fifty dollars.

The entire appropriation for last year was not drawn by the Stewards.

The Trustees therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the one hundred dollars not drawn by the Stewards of the appropriation of last year be drawn for in addition to the appropriation for this year.

*Resolved*, That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated to the Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund for the year ending December, 1892, to be drawn for in the usual manner.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS.

A. W. HOOPEES.

A. H. MORGAN.

JOHN L. THOMSON.

ELLSWORTH H. HULTS.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1891.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund made the following report, which was ordered to be entered and filed:

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:*

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully present their Eighteenth Annual Report:

The balance on hand November 15, 1890, as appears by their Seventeenth Annual Report, presented to Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication, December 3, 1890, was . . .	\$459.52
--	----------

They have received since:

From Grand Treasurer . . .	\$63,000.00	
“ \$900 Meadville 4’s, sold . . .	904.90	
	<hr/>	63,904.90

And interest as follows:

On Masonic Loan . . .	\$80.00	
On Meadville School 4’s . . .	40.00	
On Meadville City 4’s . . .	481.00	
On N. Penna. R. R. 7’s . . .	35.00	
On Del. & Bound Brook 7’s . . .	70.00	
On Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie 5’s . . .	500.00	
On Easton & Amboy 5’s . . .	100.00	
On Lehigh Valley 6’s . . .	30.00	
On Deposits . . .	219.25	
	<hr/>	1,555.25
		<hr/> \$65,919.67

And they have paid :

For \$2000 Masonic Temple Redemption Loan . . . . .	\$2,040.00
For \$7000 North Penna. R. R. 7's and commission . . . . .	8,037.50
For \$2000 Easton & Amboy 5's and commission . . . . .	2,245.00
For \$2000 Del. & Bound Brook 7's and commission . . . . .	2,575.00
For \$1000 Lehigh Valley Convertible 6's and commission . . . . .	1,292.50
For \$18,000 Lehigh Valley Consolidated 4½'s and commission . . . . .	18,315.00
For \$14,000 Philadelphia & Erie 4's and commission . . . . .	14,033.75
For \$8000 Phila. & Reading Consolidated 7's and commission . . . . .	10,460.00
Making a total of Investments . . . . .	\$58,998.75
For Type-writing . . . . .	1.10
For Rent of Safe in Fidelity Co. . . . .	3.97
For Balance of Temporary Loan in full and Interest. . . . .	1,184.68
Balance on deposit at 3 per cent. in the Commonwealth Title In. & Trust Co. . . . .	5,731.17
	<hr/>
	\$65,919.67

Of the securities remaining on hand by the last report, the \$20,000 West Penna. and Shenango Connecting R.R. 6's have been exchanged for \$20,000 5 per cent. Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Shenango and Lake Erie R. R. at par, together with 160 shares of the stock of the same railroad, par 50 ; but the stock is of too recent an issue to be as yet quoted on the market. The six months' interest on the Bonds, due October 1, was punctually paid. The Commissioners are confident that they will eventually realize the full value of the \$20,000 West Penna. & Shenango Connecting Railroad, with arrears of interest.



Of the Meadville City 4's, \$900 have been sold.

The fund at the close of the fiscal year, November 15, 1891, stood as follows :

Masonic Temple Redemption Loan,	
4 per cent. . . . .	\$2,000.00
Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie, 5	
per cent. . . . .	20,000.00
Meadville City 4's . . . . .	13,000.00
Meadville School Bonds, 4 per cent. .	1,000.00
North Penna. R. R. 7's . . . . .	7,000.00
Easton & Amboy 5's. . . . .	2,000.00
Delaware & Bound Brook 7's . . . . .	2,000.00
Lehigh Valley Convertible 6's . . . . .	1,000.00
Lehigh Valley Consolidated 4½ . . . . .	18,000.00
Philadelphia & Erie 4's . . . . .	14,000.00
Phila. & Reading Consolidated 7's . . . . .	8,000.00
160 shares Pittsburgh, Shenango &	
Lake Erie R. R., par 50.	
Total investments at par (exclusive of	
the Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake	
Erie stock) . . . . .	\$88,000.00
Cash . . . . .	5,731.17
	<hr/>
	\$93,731.17

Since the 15th of November, 1891, the Commissioners have purchased \$1000 of Masonic Temple Redemption 4 per cent. Loan, reducing the above cash balance to \$4721.17, which is on deposit in the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Co., at three per cent. interest.

Their accounts, at the close of the fiscal year, November 15, 1891, with the securities of the fund have been examined by the Finance Committee and found correct. The certificates of the investments are on deposit in a box in the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, in the name of the President and Treasurer of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners cannot but congratulate the Grand Lodge

that thus early after the issue of the 4 per cent. loan for the redemption of the former 5 per cent. loan the Sinking Fund already presents such a gratifying and satisfactory exhibit.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Commissioners.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS,

December 2, 1891.

*President.*

The Committee on Finance presented the following report, and the resolution attached thereto was adopted:

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons:*

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the accounts of the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," "Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund," "Trustees of the Stephen Girard Bequest," "Trustees of Thos. R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund," "Committee on Temple," and "Committee on Library," and found them correct and agreeing with their vouchers; also the securities held by each, and found them correct. Their transactions will be fully set forth in their several reports to Grand Lodge.

They have also examined the books of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and found them correct, and show for the fiscal year ending November 15, as follows:

#### RECEIPTS.

Masonic Rents . . . . .	\$31,781.53
Ten per cents. . . . .	4,638.00
Initiations . . . . .	23,747.00
Dues . . . . .	60,235.93
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund . . . . .	2,100.00
Dispensations . . . . .	12,595.16
Warrants . . . . .	1,400.00
Returned Expenses D.D.G.M. . . . .	15.50
Interest on Deposits . . . . .	792.57
Attests . . . . .	135.00
Ahiman Rezons . . . . .	222.00
Grand Lodge Certificates . . . . .	68.00
	<hr/>
	\$137,730.69

All of which has been paid to the Grand Treasurer.

Balance November 15, 1890 . . . .	19,024.05
	<u>\$156,754.74</u>

#### EXPENDITURES.

Returned Temporary Loan . . .	\$10,000.00
Five per cent. Loan . . .	3,250.00
Salaries . . . . .	8,220.30
Expenses D.D.G.M. . . . .	2,739.90
Expenses Grand Master MacCalla .	300.00
Committee on Temple . . . .	23,000.00
Interest on Four per cent. Loan .	32,536.00
Committee on Library . . . .	350.00
Almoners of the Grand Lodge	
Charity Fund . . . . .	1,200.00
Expenses Grand Lodge . . . .	3,559.39
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	63,000.00
Expenses of the Grand Master .	<u>2,500.00</u>
	150,655.59
Balance November 15, 1891 . . .	<u>\$6,099.15</u>

The account of the Grand Secretary for the sale of Dispensations, etc., shows for the fiscal year :

#### RECEIPTS.

Dispensations :

To Pass to the Chair . . . .	\$3910.00
" Raise . . . . .	70.00
" Enter Pass and Raise . . .	<u>30.00</u>
	\$4010.00
Attests . . . . .	135.00
Ahiman Rezons . . . . .	222.00
Grand Lodge Certificates . . . .	<u>68.00</u>
	\$4435.00

All of which has been paid to Grand Treasurer and his receipt taken therefor.

The account of the Grand Secretary for the payment of Interest on five per cent. Loan shows a balance due and uncalled for of \$100.



The account of the Grand Secretary for the payment of Interest on four per cent. Loan shows a balance due and uncalled for of \$288.

We have examined the transfer of Bonds with Bond Ledger, and the Bond Ledger with the interest account, and found them correct.

Your Committee present the following estimate of receipts and expenditures for 1892:

#### RECEIPTS.

Dues . . . . .	\$47,000.00
Rents . . . . .	26,000.00
Initiations . . . . .	15,000.00
Ten per cents. . . . .	3,500.00
Dispensations . . . . .	10,000.00
Cash balance . . . . .	6,099.15
	<hr/>
	\$107,599.15

#### PAYMENTS.

Interest . . . . .	\$32,536.00
Committee on Temple . . . . .	18,000.00
Expenses of Grand Lodge:	
Printing Proceedings, etc. Books, Stationery, Printing, Porterage, Postage, Telegraphing, for Grand Master's and Grand Secretary's Offices . . . . .	4,000.00
Grand Master's Appropriation . . . . .	3,000.00
District Deputy Grand Masters' Ap- propriation . . . . .	3,000.00
Salaries:	
Salary Grand Treasurer . . . . .	200.00
Salaries Grand Secretary and Clerks, and Clerk to Committee on Finance . . . . .	6,600.00
Salary Grand Tyler and Clerk to Grand Master . . . . .	1,200.00

Committee on Library . . . .	350.00	
Transient Relief . . . .	100.00	
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	30,000.00	
Almoners of Grand Lodge Charity Fund . . . . .	1,200.00	
Masonic Home . . . .	500.00	
Ahiman Rezons . . . .	250.00	
Estimated balance November 15, 1892 . . . .	<u>6,663.15</u>	
		\$107,599.15

We offer the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Right Worshipful Grand Master be and is hereby authorized and empowered to draw his warrant on the Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer for the several appropriations for the year 1892 as above specified.

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. HERDMAN,  
GEORGE E. WAGNER,  
JOHN SLINGLUFF,  
ROBERT P. DECHERT,  
J. WESLEY SUPPLEE,  
*Committee on Finance.*

Philadelphia, December 2, 1891.

The Trustees of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Fund made the following report, which was ordered to be entered and filed :

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons :*

The Trustees of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund respectfully report that the principal sum of \$25,000, generously donated by Brother THOMAS R. PATTON, on St. John's Day, December 27, 1887, is invested in the same securi-

ties as was stated in our report to Grand Lodge on December 27, 1890, and that it has been increased by another donation of \$25,000 in Columbus and Cincinnati Midland First Mortgage  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Bonds, made by Brother THOMAS R. PATTON on St. John's Day, December 27, 1890. Of the income of the first donation by Brother PATTON there was paid the amount named by him in his deed of gift at the rate of \$500 per annum for the relief of the persons for whom the charity was founded, and there was a surplus remaining, out of which \$1047.50 was invested in a \$1000 Schuylkill River East Side R. R. Bond, bearing interest at 5 per cent., on January 9, 1891.

The investments of the first \$25,000 are set forth in detail in our report made on St. John's Day, 1890, and printed in the proceedings of 1890 on page 82.

They cost	\$25,031.25
-----------	-------------

The new items of investments are:

1890.

Dec. 27. Amount donated by Brother THOMAS R. PATTON in twenty-five bonds of the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland R. R. Co. for \$1000 each, interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. January and July, guaranteed by the B. & O. R. R. Co.	25,000.00
---	-----------

1891.

Jan. 9. Amount received from income account and invested in a bond for \$1000, Schuylkill River East Side 5's, June and Dec.	1,047.50
	<u>\$51,078.75</u>

The total par value of the investments of the said fund is	\$51,000.00
--	-------------

By the terms of the deed of gift, when the principal of the fund amounts to \$50,000, the Trustees are required to appropriate \$1500 in each year for the relief of the beneficiaries of the fund, and the Trustees are now appropriating the income at that rate.



The receipts of income have been :

1890.

Dec. 31. Interest on \$10,000 Columbus and Cincinnati Midland 4½'s . . . . .	\$225.00
“ 31. Interest on \$5000 L. V. R. W. Co. 4½'s . . . . .	112.50

1891.

Jan. 2. Interest on deposits in Commonwealth National Bank . . . . .	7.91
April 1. Interest on \$5000 Phila. and Erie 4's . . . . .	100.00
June 3. Interest on \$6000 Schuylkill River East Side 5's . . . . .	150.00
“ 30. Interest on \$35,000 Columbus and Cincinnati Midland 4½'s . . . . .	787.50
“ 30. Interest on \$5000 L. V. R. R. 4½'s . . . . .	112.50
Sept. 15. Interest on deposits in Commonwealth National Bank . . . . .	6.27
Oct. 1. Interest on \$5000 Phila. and Erie 4's . . . . .	100.00
Dec. 1. Interest on \$6000 Schuylkill River East Side 5's . . . . .	150.00
“ 1. Interest on deposits . . . . .	3.13
To balance from last report . . . . .	947.97
	<u>\$2702.78</u>

The payments have been as follows :

1891.

Jan. 6. Amount paid Bursars, appropriation January to April, 1891 . . . . .	\$125.00
“ 9. Amount carried to principal account . . . . .	1047.50
Apr. 15. Amount paid Bursars, April to July, 1891 . . . . .	125.00
July 7. Amount paid same, July to October . . . . .	375.00
Oct. 6. Amount paid same, October, 1891, to January 1, 1892 . . . . .	375.00
By balance on deposit in the Seventh National Bank . . . . .	655.28
	<u>\$2702.78</u>

The securities and accounts of the Trustees have been examined by the Committee on Finance and found to be correct.

The securities are deposited, as heretofore, in a box in the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA.

MICHAEL ARNOLD.

WILLIAM J. KELLY.

CHARLES E. MEYER.

W. ALLISON COCHRAN.

The Committee on Temple made the following report, and the resolutions attached thereto were adopted :

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1891.

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons :*

BRETHREN,—The Committee on Temple respectfully report that for the quarter ending November 14, ult., they have expended as follows :

Gas . . . . .	\$4.65
Ice . . . . .	50.13
Fuel . . . . .	973.75
Electric Lighting . . . . .	165.34
Employees . . . . .	1555.34
Contingent Expenses, comprising Repairs to Machinery, Repairs to Roof, Upholstering, Cleaning Carpets and Furniture, Painting and Glazing, and other incidentals appertaining to the Temple .	2056.01
Total . . . . .	<u>\$4805.22</u>

And for the year ending November 14, 1891, as follows :

Gas . . . . .	\$44.70
Ice . . . . .	263.65
Fuel . . . . .	1,990.75

Electric Lighting . . . . .	1,865.34
Ionic Hall . . . . .	1,333.63
Employees . . . . .	7,765.57
Water Rent. . . . .	185.00
Norman Hall . . . . .	4,300.00
Contingent Expenses . . . . .	8,616.06
Total . . . . .	<u>\$26,364.70</u>

Their accounts and vouchers have been examined by the Committee on Finance and found correct.

The Committee would further report that they received at the hands of the Right Worshipful Grand Master, the handsome decorations of Norman Hall, and will hold them, as all other parts of this Temple, as a sacred trust.

We offer the following :

WHEREAS, Through the efforts of the Art Association, aided materially by a distinguished member and officer of this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, the halls occupied by subordinate Lodges, at the eastern end of the second floor of this magnificent Temple have been frescoed and embellished in the highest style of the art, and,

WHEREAS, The artist who performed this work, Brother GEORGE HERZOG, of Lodge No. 51, has not only completed his contract to the entire satisfaction of the Committee on Temple, but has, without any cost whatever, also decorated in a very handsome manner the eastern lobby adjoining the three halls named above, and

WHEREAS, Feeling that some recognition should be given for this unostentatious offering, therefore,

*Resolved*, That this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, having been informed that Brother GEORGE HERZOG has completed the contracts for the decorations of Egyptian, Ionic, and Norman Halls, and has fully performed in every detail the terms of said contracts, and in addition thereto, has, without cost to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, embellished and decorated the lobby



at the eastern end of the second floor in a very handsome manner, tenders its most fraternal and grateful thanks to Brother HERZOG for his Masonic spirit in the donation of this estimable handiwork.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions be sent to Brother GEORGE HERZOG.

WHEREAS, Brother CHARLES S. FORSYTHE has given his time and talents to the Committee on Temple in the running of the wires for electric service, as well as to various details in connection with the lighting of this Temple by means of electricity, and recognizing this and other services, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge be, and they are, hereby tendered to Brother CHARLES S. FORSYTHE, not only for the ability and energy displayed in his assistance to the Committee on Temple, but also for the generous and fraternal spirit which prompted the gift of the new electroliers placed by him, for his firm, in the eastern lobby of the second floor of this Temple, without cost to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be sent to Brother CHARLES S. FORSYTHE.

*Resolved*, That the action of the Committee on Temple be, and they are, hereby approved.

SAMUEL W. WRAY,  
HIBBERT P. JOHN,  
GODFREY KEEBLER,  
EDWARD MATTHEWS,  
ANDREW ZANE,

*Committee.*

The Committee on Library made the following report, and the resolutions attached thereto were adopted :

PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1891.

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons :*

BRETHREN,—The Library Committee present the following report for the present Masonic year :

## RECEIPTS.

1891.

April 4.	Cash from Grand Lodge	.	.	.	.	\$200.00
Nov. 4.	“ “ “	.	.	.	.	150.00
Nov. 15.	“ sale of reprints	.	.	.	.	4.00

1890.

Nov. 15.	Balance on hand	.	.	.	.	156.17
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$510.17</u>

## PAYMENTS.

Purchase of Books and Newspapers	.	.	\$159.70
Postage and Expressage	.	.	17.00
Attendant on Library	.	.	<u>196.00</u>
Total	.	.	<u>372.70</u>

Leaving balance on hand for balance of Ma- sonic year	.	.	.	.	.	\$137.47
--	---	---	---	---	---	----------

The books of accounts have been submitted to and approved by the Finance Committee of Grand Lodge.

During the year donations have been received from the following:

Thomas R. Patton, Grand Treasurer.

Michael Nisbet, Grand Secretary.

Clifford P. MacCalla, Past Grand Master.

William J. Hughan.

Thos. B. Whytehead.

Louis Wagner.

Samuel C. Perkins, Past Grand Master.

William H. Gerrish.

George E. Wagner.

Frank M. Highley.

Richard Vaux, Past Grand Master.

E. C. Parmalee, Grand Secretary, Colorado.

E. H. M. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, New York.

Theodore S. Parvin, Grand Secretary, Iowa.

William Dixey.

James H. Wilson.

J. Simpson Africa, Right Worshipful Grand Master.

Charles Deal.

D. A. Stevenson.

Roland Ringwalt.

R. Freke Gould.

J. Wesley Supplee.

L. M. Moss.

Joseph R. Kenworthy.

St. John Commandery, No. 4, K.T.

Your Committee report that they are having prepared subscription-lists, asking for subscriptions for Volume II. of the Reprint of Proceedings. This will bring the work down to about 1828 or 1830. The price will be four dollars per volume, and its early issuance will depend on the support of the members of the Grand Lodge.

During the year the Committee has lost one of its members, Worshipful Brother J. P. WICKERSHAM, of Lodge No. 43. His services would have been of much value to the Library, as he was well versed in historical data.

In view of the numerous applications for copies of the Annual Proceedings of Grand Lodge from Libraries of other Grand Lodges, and the fact that none of these proceedings come to this Committee, therefore your Committee offer the following:

*Resolved*, That the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary be authorized to furnish the Library Committee of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania with fifty copies of the Annual Proceedings as issued.

CHARLES E. MEYER.  
WILLIAM T. REYNOLDS.  
EDWARD S. WYCKOFF.  
FRANK M. HIGHLEY.  
E. K. WOLGAMUTH.



The Right Worshipful Grand Officers to whom had been referred the subject of repairing the Schneider Monument made the following report, and the resolution attached thereto was adopted :

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1891.

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania :*

The Right Worshipful Grand Officers, as a committee to whom was referred the subject of repairing the Monument erected in Mount Moriah Cemetery by the Lodges, Commanderies, and other bodies of this Masonic jurisdiction, to the memory of Brother WILLIAM B. SCHNEIDER, late Grand Tyler, would respectfully report :

That the Committee caused a careful examination of the Monument to be made by several competent firms of marble-workers, by whose reports it appears there are such inherent defects in the plan of construction and in the manufacture of the same up to and including the die, as to involve the expenditure of at least \$4000 to make it at all permanent. Believing the Grand Lodge is not in such a financial condition as to warrant the expenditure of so large a sum for such purpose, and that to make such an outlay of money would establish a dangerous precedent, we fraternally recommend that the subject be referred to the original contributors, with a view that they take such action as their best judgment dictates ; and we therefore offer the following :

*Resolved*, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, *Grand Master*.

MICHAEL ARNOLD, *Deputy Grand Master*.

MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON, *Senior Grand Warden*.

WILLIAM J. KELLY, *Junior Grand Warden*.

THOMAS R. PATTON, *Grand Treasurer*.

MICHAEL NISBET, *Grand Secretary*.

Brother LOUIS WAGNER made an address in acknowledgment of the donation to the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master stated that the amendment to Article VI., Sections 1 and 2, of the Ahiman Rezon, offered at the Annual Grand Communication, held December 27, 1890–5890, had been withdrawn by the movers.

On taking up the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article X. of the Ahiman Rezon, the Right Worshipful Grand Master made the following decision :

This amendment and all other proposed amendments now pending that affect the revenues of the Grand Lodge are improperly before it, as Section 20 of Article XIII. of the Ahiman Rezon declares that all matters relating to the finances of the Grand Lodge shall be referred to the Committee on Finance. But, while such a reference could yet be made, these propositions involve a much more important question,—a breach of the pledged faith and credit of the Grand Lodge.

The ground upon which this magnificent Temple stands was purchased by the Grand Lodge in 1867. The corner-stone was laid on St. John's Day, June 24, 1868. It was foreseen that the then revenues of the Grand Lodge would be inadequate to pay even the interest that would accrue upon the cost of the Temple, and at the Quarterly Communication, held June 7, 1871, the Grand Lodge

“ *Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be and they are hereby instructed and directed to inquire into the present financial condition of this Grand Lodge, and suggest what changes, if any, in their opinion will be necessary to further increase its receipts and revenue, with a view to a certain and prompt payment of the interest on its loan for the building of the new

Temple, and for the purpose of establishing a larger sinking fund for the certain and final redemption of the debt created by the erection of that building."

At the following Quarterly Communication, held September 6, the Committee on Finance reported, in answer to the resolution:

"They have had a full and free interchange of opinion with the Building Committee; and, after looking at the subject in all its bearings, they are convinced that it is absolutely necessary, for maintaining the good faith and credit of the Grand Lodge, that her revenues should be increased, and that the most feasible and least onerous method is to increase the Grand Lodge dues from the subordinate Lodges. They have prepared and unanimously recommend for the adoption of the Grand Lodge, the following amendments to the Ahiman Rezon, which under the law will have to lie over for final action till the Quarterly Grand Communication in December next."

At the December Communication the proposed amendments were taken up, considered, amended, and adopted. These amendments, which were incorporated into the revised Ahiman Rezon of 1878 (Article X., Section 1 and 2), established the rate of fees and dues that have been charged from the date of their adoption until the present time, a period of twenty years. The second section declares that—

"The dues and fees provided for above shall only continue until the debt of the Grand Lodge is reduced to \$500,000, which shall be ascertained by deducting the sinking fund from the amount of the Grand Lodge Loans, when they shall revert to what they were in 1871; and when the Masonic loans are all paid off, then the dues and fees shall revert to what they were in 1867."

Upon the strength of this pledge, the Grand Lodge was enabled to float its loan in 1870 at  $7\frac{3}{10}$  per cent.; refund it in 1875 at 6 per cent.; in 1880 at 5 per cent., and in 1890 at 4 per cent., and from the increased revenue and the sale of the Chestnut Street Hall the debt has been reduced from over \$1,500,000 to an amount less than \$800,000.

Any amendment to the Ahiman Rezon reducing the fees or



dues as fixed by the amendment of 1871, or increasing its expenditures, would be violative of this declaration and pledge of the Grand Lodge, and cannot be entertained.

I therefore declare the proposed amendment now under consideration and all other proposed amendments, now pending, affecting the revenues of the Grand Lodge to be out of order.

Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Brother CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary be instructed to prepare, under the direction of the Right Worshipful Grand Master, a compendium of all the Resolutions of Grand Lodge, Reports of Committees of Grand Lodge, and Decisions of Grand Masters, which indicate the respective rights and duties of the Grand and the subordinate Lodges, and the officers and individual members of the same, or construe the Usages, Customs, and Landmarks of Freemasonry, and, when completed, that the same be printed for the information of the Craft, one copy to be sent to each Lodge in the jurisdiction for its guidance, and copies to be furnished to members of the Craft who desire them at one dollar each.

Grand Lodge closed in harmony at 8 o'clock 30 minutes P.M.

*Michael A. Nisbet*  
Grand Secretary

# Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

## ANNUAL GRAND COMMUNICATION.

Held at Philadelphia, Dec. 28, A.D. 1891, A.L. 5891.

### PRESENT:

Bro. J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Master.</i>
“ MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
“ MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON	<i>R. W. Senior Grand Warden.</i>
“ WILLIAM J. KELLY . .	<i>R. W. Junior Grand Warden.</i>
“ THOMAS R. PATTON . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Treasurer.</i>
“ MICHAEL NISBET . . .	<i>R. W. Grand Secretary.</i>
“ ROBERT MACKEY . . .	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
“ LOUIS WAGNER . . .	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ N. FERREE LIGHTNER . .	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ HENRY W. WILLIAMS . .	} <i>Grand Chaplains.</i>
“ JAMES W. ROBINS, D.D. .	
“ CHAS. S. VANDEGRIFT, JR.	} <i>D. D. Grand Masters.</i>
“ HENRY A. TYSON . . .	
“ WILLIAM B. MEREDITH .	
“ THADDEUS S. ADLE . . .	
“ ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN .	
“ JUDSON ARMOR . . .	
“ G. HENRY SHIRK . . .	
“ WILLIAM H. SLACK . .	} <i>Grand Stewards.</i>
“ A. G. C. SMITH . . .	
“ JOSHUA L. LYTE . . .	
“ EDWIN S. STUART . . .	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
“ SAMUEL J. DICKEY . . .	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
“ WILLIAM R. FRAZIER . .	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
“ WILLIAM A. SINN . . .	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

BRO. SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .	}	
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .	}	
" CONRAD B. DAY . . .	}	<i>R. W. Past Grand Masters.</i>
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .	}	
" CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA . .	}	
" J. SIMPSON AFRICA . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Missouri and New Hampshire.</i>
" MICHAEL ARNOLD . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.</i>
" MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.</i>
" WILLIAM J. KELLY . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arizona.</i>
" THOMAS R. PATTON . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of England and Nevada.</i>
" MICHAEL NISBET . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Caro- lina.</i>
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Canada and Louisiana.</i>
" CONRAD B. DAY . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.</i>
" JOSEPH EICHBAUM . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Bruns- wick.</i>
" CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Michigan and District of Columbia.</i>
" AUGUSTUS R. HALL . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.</i>
" LOUIS WAGNER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.</i>
" JAMES W. ROBINS, D.D. . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.</i>
" WILLIAM A. SINN . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.</i>



Bro. GODFREY KEEBLER . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Idaho.</i>
“ SAMUEL W. WRAY . . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.</i>
“ WILLIAM B. HACKENBURG	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.</i>
“ N. FERREE LIGHTNER . .	{	<i>Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.</i>

Seventy-four Lodges represented.

Grand Lodge opened in ample form at 10 o'clock 6 minutes A.M.

The Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund made the following report, which was ordered to be entered and filed :

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons :*

The Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund respectfully present the following statement of their work during the past year, which has been one of unprecedented demand upon the funds intrusted to them for distribution, the applications for relief having been greater than in any previous year.

In 1890 there were 317 applications received, and in 1891 the number was advanced to 362, showing an increase in the year of over 14 per cent., and this, too, in the face of the assistance afforded by the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Fund, which has worked in harmony with this Board, and has aided materially in relieving the distress of the many poor and needy widows and orphans of our deceased brethren.

The extra appropriation of \$1200, granted by the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication in 1890 was well timed, and proved a great help in supplementing the income of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, thus enabling the Almoners to carry on their work without being compelled to deny assistance to any worthy applicant, and calling down upon the Grand

Lodge of Pennsylvania the blessings of the recipients of her bounty.

Applications for relief favorably acted upon during the year,  
362. Representing jurisdictions as follows :

Pennsylvania . . . . .	342
New Jersey . . . . .	3
Delaware . . . . .	7
Maryland . . . . .	2
Virginia . . . . .	1
South Carolina . . . . .	2
Louisiana . . . . .	3
Nova Scotia . . . . .	1
Scotland . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	<u>362</u>

Statement of receipts and disbursements.

DR.

1891.

January. Special Appropriation of Grand	
Lodge . . . . .	\$1200.00
“ Appropriation of Trustees for	
use of Class No. 1 . . . . .	1000.00
July. Appropriation of Trustees for	
use of Class No. 3 . . . . .	800.00
October. Appropriation of Trustees for	
use of Class No. 4 . . . . .	<u>1000.00</u>
	\$4000.00

CR.

1891.

By amounts granted to 362 applicants for	
relief during the year . . . . .	\$3820.00
Balance on hand . . . . .	<u>180.00</u>
	\$4000.00

Fraternally submitted,

ALFRED C. STULB,

*President Board of Almoners, Grand Lodge Charity Fund.*

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1891.

The Stewards of the "Stephen Girard Charity Fund" made the following report, which was ordered to be entered and filed :

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons:*

The undersigned, on behalf of the Stewards of the "Stephen Girard Charity Fund," submits the following report of their proceedings for the year ending December 24, 1891 :

Balance on hand December 24, 1890	.	.	.	.	.	\$1754.00
Amount appropriated to Class No. 1	.	.	.	.	.	\$650.00
" " " 2	.	.	.	.	.	550.00
" " " 3	.	.	.	.	.	550.00
" " " 4	.	.	.	.	.	650.00
Total amount appropriated by Grand Lodge	.	.	.	.	.	\$2400.00
Amount granted for relief, August 13, 1891, Order No.						
95, returned	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
						<u>2405.00</u>
						\$4159.00

In the performance of their official duty the Stewards have granted relief to one hundred and fifty-one "poor and respectable Brethren," to wit :

To 126 hailing under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania	\$2105.00
25 " " other jurisdictions, viz.:	
8 " " New Brunswick . . . .	105.00
4 " " England . . . .	50.00
3 " " North Carolina . . . .	55.00
1 " " Spain . . . .	5.00
4 " " Scotland . . . .	55.00
2 " " Washington, D. C. . . .	30.00
2 " " Virginia . . . .	30.00
1 " " Florida . . . .	15.00
	<u>345.00</u>
To amount paid for Order Book, December 17, 1891	8.00
	<u>\$2458.00</u>
Balance remaining December 24, 1891 . . . .	1701.00
	<u>\$4159.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

B. J. WOODWARD,  
*President of Stewards.*



The Bursars of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund made the following report, which was ordered to be entered and filed:

PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1891.

*To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted  
Masons of Pennsylvania:*

The Bursars of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund, respectfully present the following statement of their receipts and expenditures during the past year.

The following appropriations were made by the Trustees of the fund in accordance with the deed of gift from Brother PATTON:

Sept. 10, 1890.	To cash received	.	.	\$125.00
Jan. 7, 1891.	" "	.	.	125.00
April 15, 1891.	" "	.	.	125.00
July 7, 1891.	" "	.	.	375.00
Oct. 8, 1891.	" "	.	.	375.00
				<hr/>
				\$1125.00

Amount of interest on deposits was received  
by treasurer of fund, Brother THOMAS  
R. PATTON . . . . .

7.44

---

\$1132.44

Jan., 1891.	By amount granted for relief	.	\$55.00
Mar., 1891.	" " "	.	30.00
June, 1891.	" " "	.	90.00
July, 1891.	" " "	.	40.00
Aug., 1891.	" " "	.	15.00
Sept., 1891.	" " "	.	10.00
Oct., 1891.	" " "	.	60.00
Nov., 1891.	" " "	.	75.00
Dec., 1891.	" " "	.	45.00
			<hr/>
			420.00

Balance . . . . . \$712.44

Returned to Trustees for investment . . . \$712.44

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM ELDER,

*President of Board.*

The Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer, Brother THOMAS R. PATTON, reported that he had on hand \$126.97, accretions of interest received by him on deposits of appropriations made by the Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund and the Trustees of the Girard Bequest, that he suggested be equally divided and paid to the Trustees of the respective charities, and become a part of the principal of the funds, as was done with a similar fund, December 27, 1888, when it was so ordered.

The Committee on Correspondence submitted their report, which was, on motion, referred to Grand Officers with power to act.

Right Worshipful Grand Master Brother J. SIMPSON AFRICA delivered the following address:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

At High Twelve yesterday (Sunday) another Masonic year expired and a new one was born. To-day, in observance of an immemorial usage, the Grand Lodge meets in Annual Grand Communication.

Before entering upon the duties of the hour, it is befitting that we should offer our devout thanks to the Great Grand Master above, for the countless blessings and favors which He, in His goodness and mercy, has seen fit to so freely bestow upon our Ancient Institution in this jurisdiction and throughout the world since we were privileged to meet together in this hall twelve months ago, and to reverently implore His guidance and blessing upon the Craft wherever dispersed during the year just begun.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH SISTER GRAND JURISDICTIONS.

The fraternal relations between this Grand Lodge and the other Grand Lodges on both continents that have received its official recognition remain unbroken. Correspondence with the officers of various Grand bodies of America, and especially those whose jurisdictions adjoin our own, is of frequent occurrence, and has been conducted in such a cordial manner as to be in the highest degree satisfactory to the respective Grand Officers.

## OUR DEATH-ROLL.

In the providence of Almighty God, the lives of all the Past Grand Masters, all the elective officers of the Grand Lodge, and the floor officers appointed by the Grand Master, with whom we began the last Masonic year, were spared to us to its close yesterday, but we have been called to mourn the death of several esteemed Brethren who were connected with the Grand Lodge in other official relations.

On the 21st day of February, Brother CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Deputy Grand Secretary, and a Past Master of Solomon's Lodge, No. 114, was called home. He was initiated into that Lodge in 1855, and for a quarter of a century prior to his death was Secretary thereof. He was a member of various Masonic organizations, and held a number of official positions, the duties of which he discharged with marked ability.

Brother JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, Past Master of Lodge No. 43, at Lancaster, and member of the Com-



mittee on Library, died on the 25th of March. Brother WICKERSHAM served as Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth for about fifteen years, and afterwards as Minister to Denmark. He was pre-eminent in his profession, genial in manners, and devoted to the Craft. His illness and death deprived the Grand Lodge of the efficient services he was eminently fitted to render on the committee to which I appointed him.

Brother CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, for a quarter of a century District Deputy Grand Master for the District composed of the county of Schuylkill, died at Mauch Chunk on the 9th day of June. Brother LITTLE served acceptably in the office named, and his urbanity gained him many friends both within and without the pale of the Craft.

#### GRAND LODGE OF OHIO.

Having been officially informed by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, that three or four Lodges under its jurisdiction, whose charters had been forfeited, had organized and set up at Worthington, in that State, a so-called Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in violation of their allegiance and in opposition to the lawfully-constituted Lodge, I, on the 15th day of September, issued a letter to the Worshipful Master of each Lodge in this jurisdiction, prohibiting the admission of any one as a visitor who acknowledges the so-called Grand Lodge at Worthington, also prohibiting

any member of his Lodge from visiting any Lodge or extending Masonic recognition to any person owing or acknowledging allegiance to said so-called Grand Lodge at Worthington or in such other place in which it may be held.

#### CENTENARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF RHODE ISLAND.

I received from Brother GEORGE H. KENYON, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Rhode Island, a fraternal invitation to participate in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the "Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," to be held at the city of Providence, on St. John's Day, June 24. Having previously arranged to constitute Manheim Lodge, No. 587, on that day, I was compelled to decline the invitation; but to testify my appreciation of the fraternal regard of Most Worshipful Brother KENYON, as well as to have Pennsylvania ably represented, I prevailed on Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Brother CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA to attend in my stead. The exercises throughout were appropriate, enjoyable, and entertaining. Our Brethren of that enterprising little State, with that nice sense of propriety for which they are distinguished, when the toasts were reached on the extensive programme, after "The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island" and "The Commonwealth of Rhode Island" were responded to, fittingly recognized this ancient jurisdiction

by announcing "The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania," which was responded to by Brother MACCALLA in an address marked by that dignity and eloquence which endear him to the Brethren wherever he goes.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 30th day of December, 1890, I commissioned Brother HENRY RANSHAW, of Covington, Ky., to represent the Grand Master of this jurisdiction near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

On the 3d day of February I commissioned Brother NELSON J. WELTON, of Waterbury, Conn., to represent the Grand Master of this jurisdiction near the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

#### GREAT BEND LODGE, NO. 338.

At the Quarterly Communication in March, on the petition of forty-six of the late members of this Lodge, the warrant of which was sequestered by my immediate predecessor on the 6th day of December, 1890, for neglect of duty, the Grand Lodge authorized the return of the warrant to the petitioners. Accordingly, on the 26th day of March, I issued to Brother DAVID C. AINEY, District Deputy Grand Master of the district, a dispensation authorizing him to reorganize the Lodge, and on the 7th day of April he executed my instructions and the Lodge is now at work.



## NEW LODGES.

During the year five new Lodges were constituted, to wit :

ROYER'S FORD LODGE, No. 585.—On Tuesday, April 21, assisted by the Grand Officers, I consecrated and constituted a new Lodge at Royer's Ford, in the county of Montgomery, called Royer's Ford Lodge, No. 585. This Lodge starts on its career with twenty charter members. Brother ELWOOD L. HALLMAN is the Worshipful Master. After the completion of the ceremonies I addressed the Brethren, and was followed by our distinguished Brother, Past Grand Master VAUX, who, in a speech replete with Masonic wisdom and advice, presented to the Lodge a handsome copy of the Holy Bible, as a memento of the fraternal regard of Stichter Lodge, No. 254, of Pottstown. The new Lodge begins its journey in life under very favorable auspices, and it gives promise to become a flourishing and creditable member of our Masonic family. Brother THADDEUS S. ADLE, District Deputy Grand Master of the district, assisted in the ceremonies.

ACACIA LODGE, No. 586.—At Waynesboro', in the county of Franklin, on Friday, May 22, assisted by the Grand Officers, I consecrated and constituted Acacia Lodge, No. 586. District Deputy Grand Masters Brothers HUGH D. SCOTT and GEORGE H. SHIRK were present and participated in the ceremonies. The Lodge has twenty-two charter members, and I do not doubt that it will meet that measure of success that the energy

and interest manifested by its projectors deserve. Twenty-three Lodges of this jurisdiction were represented on this interesting occasion. After the completion of the ceremonies, addresses were delivered by myself, Grand Secretary Brother NISBET, Brothers SCOTT, SHIRK, and others.

MANHEIM LODGE, No. 587.—This Lodge was consecrated and constituted at Manheim, in the county of Lancaster, on St. John's Day, June 24. In this pleasant labor I was ably assisted by the Grand Officers and Brother ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN, District Deputy Grand Master of the district. I delivered an address on the impressiveness of the ceremonies of the occasion and the privileges, benefits, and duties of membership in the Fraternity. Appropriate remarks were made by Brothers ARNOLD, KELLY, PATTON, NISBET, KAUFFMAN, TYSON, ADLE, and HOWELL. District Deputy Grand Masters Brothers TYSON and ADLE also assisted in the ceremonies, and the Brethren of the new Lodge were complimented alike by the presence and kind words of Past District Deputy Grand Master Brother CHARLES M. HOWELL, of Lancaster.

ORIENTAL STAR LODGE, No. 588, at Peckville, was consecrated and constituted on Wednesday, July 14. I was assisted by the Grand Officers. After the ceremonies were concluded I addressed the Brethren of the new Lodge on their rights, privileges, and duties. Twenty-three Lodges of this jurisdiction and two of New York were represented. This new "Star" in

the Masonic firmament begins with seventeen charter members, and has a convenient, comfortable, and well-furnished Lodge-room.

HYNDMAN LODGE, No. 589.—On Monday, August 10, assisted by the Grand Officers, I consecrated and constituted this Lodge at Hyndman, in the county of Bedford. District Deputy Grand Masters Brothers ALEXANDER ELLIOTT, GEORGE H. SUHRIE, and WILSON I. FLEMING took part in the ceremonies. Ten Pennsylvania Lodges were represented, one of Maryland, two of West Virginia, and one of Michigan. This Lodge has eleven charter members, and has a good field from which to draw an abundance of acceptable Masonic material. The Grand Officers were generously and hospitably entertained by the members of this, the junior, Lodge and by other Brethren of the locality.

#### CORNER-STONE LAYING.

By authority of a dispensation I issued to Brother JAMES W. BROWN, District Deputy Grand Master, he, assisted by the Brethren of McCandless Lodge, No. 390, laid the corner-stone of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the city of Pittsburgh, East End, on the 20th day of September.

Brother CHARLES E. RIGGS, District Deputy Grand Master, by virtue of a dispensation I issued to him, laid the corner-stone of the Presbyterian Church, in the borough of Tunkhannock, on the 7th day of October, assisted by the Brethren of Temple Lodge, No. 248.



On Monday, October 19, at the request of the officers of the Congregation Keneseth-Israel, I laid the corner-stone of the new Temple of the Congregation, on Broad Street, above Columbia Avenue. In the performance of the ceremonies I was assisted by the Grand Officers. At the conclusion of which, on account of a rain-storm, those assembled proceeded to the Grand Opera-House, where very able addresses were delivered to an interested audience by Rev. JOSEPH KRAUSKOPFF, D.D., Rabbi of the Congregation, and Hon. SIMON WOLF, of Washington, D. C.

Brother WILSON I. FLEMING, District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-first District, by virtue of a dispensation I issued to him, laid, on Saturday, December 12, the corner-stone of St. Laurence's Episcopal Church, at Osceola, Clearfield County, assisted by the Brethren of Osceola Lodge, No. 515.

#### LODGE CENTENNIALS.

Two of the Lodges of the jurisdiction, No. 51, and Harmony, No. 52, reached their centenary during the year, and each appropriately celebrated that event.

LODGE No. 51. Brother EUGENE T. LINNARD, Worshipful Master.—The warrant for this Lodge was granted April 11, 1791. On Saturday, April 11, 1891, a special meeting was held at which one hundred and sixteen members and visiting Brethren were present. I attended, accompanied by the Grand Officers and Right Worshipful Past Grand Masters VAUX,

PERKINS, and DAY. After the Worshipful Master had, in fitting remarks, stated the object of the meeting, Brother ABRAHAM JORDAN delivered an address full of historical interest, tracing the Lodge from its constitution, on the 17th day of December, 1791, by Brother JONATHAN BAYARD SMITH, Right Worshipful Grand Master, down to the present time. The present membership is one hundred and seventy, and the permanent, charity, and contingent funds belonging to the Lodge aggregate over forty thousand dollars.

Union Lodge, No. 121, an offshoot of this venerable Lodge, was represented by its Worshipful Master, officers, and Past Masters.

The rounding out of No. 51's first century was completed in the Grand Banquet Hall, where the toasts, "The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania" and "Union Lodge, No. 121," were responded to by myself and Right Worshipful Past Grand Master VAUX, and addresses were delivered by Right Worshipful Past Grand Masters PERKINS and DAY, Past Masters JOSEPH R. FLANIGEN and GEORGE W. HALL, and others.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 52. Brother SAMUEL H. DAY, Worshipful Master.—Accompanied by the Grand Officers, I attended a special meeting of this Lodge on Saturday, October 17, called for the purpose of appropriately celebrating the completion of the one hundredth year of its organized existence.

The occasion was made memorable by the presence of

Brother THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Maryland, Most Worshipful Grand Master Brother THOMAS W. TILDEN, and Most Worshipful Past Grand Master Brother CHARLES H. MANN, of New Jersey, and twenty-two of the twenty-three living Past Masters of Lodge No. 52.

After a fraternal address by the Worshipful Master, Brother WILLIAM H. WHITTY, Junior Warden, read a scholarly historical review of the Lodge from the presentation of the petition for a warrant down to this occasion. When Brother WHITTY had concluded, fitting remarks were made by the Grand Masters of New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

In the Grand Banquet Hall a table Lodge was opened, where toasts were responded to, respectively, by myself, Brother LOUIS WAGNER, Past Master of the Lodge, Right Worshipful Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, Right Worshipful Past Grand Master CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA, and Most Worshipful Grand Master THOMAS J. SHRYOCK.

Instrumental and vocal music added to the pleasure of this memorable centennial. Right Worshipful Past Grand Master CONRAD B. DAY is a member of this Lodge; he is the father of the present Worshipful Master, and, as Chairman of the very efficient Committee of Arrangements, is entitled, for himself and his fellow-members, to the highest commendation for the indefatigable labor that made this celebration eminently successful.



## A SERIES OF GRAND VISITATIONS.

Leaving Philadelphia on the morning of Wednesday, October 21, and returning on the 28th, covering eight days, I paid a series of Grand Visitations to Lodges in the northeastern part of the jurisdiction. Six Lodges and five Masonic districts were visited. Right Worshipful Past Grand Master MACCALLA accompanied the Grand Officers, and it was expected that Right Worshipful Past Grand Master VAUX, whom all the Brethren delight to see and hear, and Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master ARNOLD, would also be on the visitations, but they were unavoidably detained by other duties.

LAUREL LODGE, No. 467, White Haven. Brother WILLIAM B. BRADER, Worshipful Master.—The first visitation was paid to this Lodge on Wednesday evening, October 21. Brother SAMUEL L. FRENCH, District Deputy Grand Master of the district, and Brother THADDEUS S. ADLE, District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth District, were present. Twenty-five Pennsylvania Lodges were represented, and one of New Jersey. The Grand Secretary made a report on the Minutes, after which the Worshipful Master, assisted by the officers of the Lodge, rehearsed the Master Mason's Degree in such an accurate and impressive manner as to demand and receive my full approval.

HONESDALE LODGE, No. 218, Honesdale. Brother JOHN KUHBACH, Worshipful Master.—After a very charming ride over the gravity road from Carbondale, the Grand Lodge Officers arrived in Honesdale on the

afternoon of Thursday, the 22d, and in the evening visited Lodge No. 218. Four District Deputy Grand Masters were present,—Brothers ELBERT P. JONES, THADDEUS S. ADLE, THOMAS F. WELLS, and DAVID C. AINEY. Twenty-five Lodges were represented,—twenty-two of Pennsylvania and three of New York. The report of the Grand Secretary being read, the Entered Apprentice Degree was rehearsed by the Worshipful Master and officers of the Lodge, and received my commendation.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 248, Tunkhannock. Brother JACOB P. BREIDINGER, Worshipful Master.—At the visitation of this Lodge on Friday evening, the 23d, eighteen Lodges were represented. The Grand Master and his officers were fraternally welcomed by the Worshipful Master. The Grand Secretary read his report on the Minutes, when the Entered Apprentice Degree was creditably rehearsed by the Worshipful Master and the officers of the Lodge. I delivered a brief address to the Brethren and gave them some Masonic instruction. Addresses were also delivered by the other Grand Officers. Brother CHARLES E. RIGGS, District Deputy Grand Master of this, the Sixteenth, District, and Brother THADDEUS S. ADLE, District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth District, were in attendance.

UNION LODGE, No. 108, Towanda. Brother FRANK C. MCKEE, Worshipful Master.—On Saturday evening, the 24th, a visitation was made to this Lodge, and the Grand Master and Grand Officers were cordially received



by the Worshipful Master. After the Grand Secretary had read his report on the Minutes, the Worshipful Master and officers of the Lodge rehearsed the Entered Apprentice Degree in a highly-creditable manner. I addressed the Brethren, and was followed by the Grand Officers, who made fitting speeches. District Deputy Grand Masters RIGGS and ADLE were present, and there were nineteen Pennsylvania and two New York Lodges represented.

The Brethren of this Lodge have a large and beautiful Lodge-room, and appear to enjoy prosperity and harmony.

The Grand Officers rested in this attractive borough over Sunday, the 25th, and, dividing into groups, attended Divine service in different churches.

OSSEA LODGE, No. 317, Wellsboro'. Brother CHARLES E. GRINNELL, Worshipful Master.—A visitation to this Lodge was made on Monday evening, the 26th, and the Grand Officers were welcomed by the Worshipful Master, to whose fraternal address I made an appropriate response. Sixteen Pennsylvania Lodges were represented, four of New York, one of Massachusetts, and one of Maine. The report of the Grand Secretary on the Minutes was read, when the Entered Apprentice Degree was rehearsed by Brother G. H. DERBY, acting as Worshipful Master, and assisted by the officers of the Lodge, in such a manner as to be entitled to and receive my emphatic approval. Brother AARON R. NILES, District Deputy Grand Master of this, the Seventeenth,



District, and District Deputy Grand Master Brother CHARLES E. RIGGS were present. Soon after arriving at Wellsboro', Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden Brother MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON received a telegraphic message calling him to his home, much to the regret of the Grand Officers.

MILTON LODGE, No. 256, Milton. Brother NATHANIEL A. DOUGAL, Worshipful Master.—On visiting this Lodge on Tuesday evening, the 27th, it was found that thirty Pennsylvania Lodges and three of New York were represented. Here four District Deputy Grand Masters were in attendance,—viz., Brothers JOHN W. FARNSWORTH, of this district, CHARLES E. RIGGS, FREDERICK H. KELLER, and WILSON I. FLEMING. The Grand Master and Grand Officers were warmly welcomed by the Worshipful Master. Grand Secretary NISBET read a report on the Minutes, after which the Entered Apprentice Degree was rehearsed by Senior Warden Brother JOHN F. FISHER, acting as Worshipful Master, assisted by the officers of the Lodge, in such an admirable manner as to elicit my full approval, as well as praise of the officers of the Lodge and District Deputy Grand Master FARNSWORTH, for the labor and attention which they have evidently given to their duties.

On Wednesday, October 28, the Grand Officers returned to their respective homes. During the entire trip the Grand Officers were received with marked cordiality and with that genuine hospitality the Brethren

of this jurisdiction know so well how to extend. The meetings were well attended, and a marked interest in all the exercises was shown by the officers, members, and visitors. The work done by the officers of the several Lodges was, as a whole, highly creditable to them, and indicates a devotion to their duties that is deserving of commendation. In the perfect harmony and cordiality between the Grand Officers, the large attendance at each of the meetings, the quickened interest manifested from the oldest Past Masters down to the latest initiate, the marked good order, the earnest efforts of the officers to render the good old Pennsylvania work in its purity, and the loyalty to the Grand Lodge everywhere apparent, this Grand Visitation was not surpassed, if equalled, by any preceding one.

#### VISITS TO LODGES.

I paid two informal visits to Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300, at Huntingdon, Brother J. IRVIN WHITE, Worshipful Master, respectively, on Monday, January 12, and Monday, September 14. This Lodge, where I was brought to Masonic Light, and of which I am still a member, enjoys well-deserved prosperity. The officers evince a disposition to maintain the reputation of the Lodge for skilful performance of the authorized work of the jurisdiction.

On Tuesday, February 16, accompanied by the Grand Officers, I paid a Grand Visitation to Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, in the Temple. The attendance of



members and visitors was very large. Seventy-five Lodges were represented: sixty of this jurisdiction, eleven of New Jersey, two of New York, and one each of Virginia and Wisconsin. Right Worshipful Grand Secretary Brother NISBET made a fraternal report on the Minutes covering the last five years, after which I addressed the Brethren on the inquiry, "Are we loyal Freemasons?" The other Grand Officers followed in pleasing and instructive remarks. This prosperous Lodge has a roll of membership of about four hundred and a permanent fund of seventeen thousand dollars. After the close of the exercises in the Lodge-room, the Brethren, on the invitation of the Worshipful Master, Brother GEORGE F. HUNTINGTON, proceeded to the Grand Banquet Hall, and about four hundred in number partook of the liberal hospitality of the Lodge.

On Monday, March 30, I made an informal visit to Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Harrisburg, Brother MICHAEL W. JACOBS, Worshipful Master, on the occasion of its twenty-first anniversary. After pleasant exercises in the Lodge-room, including the presentation of a Past Master's jewel to Brother WILLIAM M. DONALDSON by Worshipful Master JACOBS,—both presentation and reception speeches were very appropriate,—the members and invited guests proceeded to the Banquet Hall, where covers had been laid for about two hundred and thirty. After partaking of the feast, toasts were responded to by myself and Brothers KUNKEL, GORGAS, ROSS, JACOBS, WEIDMAN, GOVERNOR PATTISON, SHAEFFER,



and McCARRELL. The exercises were pleasant throughout, and this prosperous Lodge enters its second quarter of a century with bright hopes for the future.

On August 17 I paid a fraternal visit to Brother CHARLES C. HAYES, Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and representative from Pennsylvania near that Grand Lodge, in the city of Manchester; and on the 20th of the same month, a visit to the most Worshipful Grand Master of New Hampshire, at Concord, who being absent, I was courteously entertained by the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, Brother GEORGE P. CLEAVES.

On Thursday, September 3, accompanied by several Grand Officers and Past Grand Master Brother JOSEPH EICHBAUM, I visited St. Paul's Lodge, No. 481, Brother WILLIAM C. ROTH, Worshipful Master. After the regular business was transacted, exercises commemorative of the twenty-first anniversary of the Lodge were conducted. Remarks suited to the occasion were made by myself and other Grand Officers.

On Friday, September 4, with the Grand Officers, I visited Kensington Lodge, No. 211, Brother GEORGE W. HALL, Worshipful Master. This was the first meeting of the Lodge since the completion of the alterations of the Lodge-room, and the occasion was made pleasant to members and invited guests, who were glad to welcome this vigorous Lodge to its elaborately-equipped rooms.

On Wednesday, November 11, with Right Worshipful

Past Grand Master VAUX and District Deputy Grand Master HENRY A. TYSON, I visited Vaux Lodge, No. 406, at Hamburg, Berks County, Brother W. WILLIAM APPEL, Worshipful Master. There was a large gathering of the Fraternity present to see and hear the distinguished Mason whose name the Lodge bears. Three candidates of unusual avoirdupois received the Entered Apprentice Degree. The work was done in a creditable manner.

On Saturday, November 25, accompanied by the Grand Officers, I attended a special meeting of Corinthian Lodge, No. 368, Brother EDWARD T. DAVIS, Worshipful Master, held to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the Lodge. The exercises throughout were entertaining, instructive, and truly fraternal.

On Tuesday, December 8, I informally visited Washington Lodge, No. 59, Brother HENRY E. DWIGHT, Worshipful Master. The attendance at the meeting of this Lodge, *grand* in membership (it has about four hundred and fifty members), was very large. The regular business was conducted with faultless dignity, decorum, and fraternity.

On Monday, December 14, I visited informally Crescent Lodge, No. 493, Brother ROBERT N. SIMPERS, Worshipful Master. After the transaction of the regular business of the Lodge, a highly-attractive and interesting programme of exercises, commemorative of the twentieth anniversary of the Lodge, was gone through

with. The attendance of members and visitors was large.

#### TEMPLE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

On Tuesday evening, March 3, accompanied by the Grand Officers and Past Grand Master EICHBAUM, I made an official visit to the Temple School of Instruction. The attendance of District Deputy Grand Masters, officers, and members of Lodges was commendably large. The work of the three degrees was rehearsed as follows: the Entered Apprentice by Brother JEROME L. REESER, the Fellow-Craft by Brother CHARLES CRANE, JR., and the Master Mason's by Brother WILLIAM B. JOSLYN. The rendering of the work by these officers was highly creditable to them and the school, and met my full approval as well as commendation by the other Grand Officers.

With the growth of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction, Schools of Instruction have become a necessity. In them the pure Pennsylvania ritual may be constantly rehearsed and preserved from innovations. The good results flowing from the instruction imparted in the Temple School have been witnessed in visitations to Lodges in the interior of the State as well as in the city Lodges, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the instructors, who voluntarily surrendered much of their valuable time to the performance of their laudable work.

To accommodate the officers and members of Lodges in several sections of the Commonwealth who expressed



a desire to receive official instruction in the authorized work, but who could not, without great inconvenience, attend the Temple School of Instruction, I authorized Brother WILLIAM A. SINN, Clerk to the Grand Master, when other duties admitted, to visit some of the places where his services were sought and impart the desired instruction. In furtherance of the arrangements thus made, Brother SINN was in the city of Scranton about a week in the month of February, in Wellsboro' in March, Brookville and Punxsutawney for a fortnight in July, and in York in November.

Brothers RICHARD M. JOHNSTON and WILLIAM B. JOSLYN, of the Temple School, also visited several sections of the Commonwealth on the same errand. The former was at Pittsburgh, Butler, and Bedford, and the latter at White Haven and Honesdale. These visits and the local schools of instruction which grew out of them have been productive of excellent results.

#### OFFICIAL DECISIONS.

I have made a number of decisions construing the provisions of the Ahiman Rezon, the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and explaining the usages, customs, and Landmarks of the Fraternity. Many of the questions presented are not new, they having been passed upon by my predecessors; yet I deemed it best to add my replies in some of these cases for the information and guidance of the Craft.

There is no regulation in this jurisdiction by which a member of any particular religious denomination can be debarred from initiation and membership.

A Lodge cannot restore an expelled member.

To provide a banquet is within the powers of a Lodge; but when such an entertainment is given, it can be participated in by Masons only. The profane must be excluded.

An appropriation to pay for a *Masonic* banquet can be made by a majority vote at a stated meeting of a Lodge.

An *acting* Junior Warden can sign the recommendation of petition for a dispensation to pass the Chair.

A Brother cannot be convicted of a Masonic offence, nor suffer any punishment therefor, unless lawfully tried, and upon charges formally preferred.

Under the regulations of the Grand Lodge, every member of a Lodge is entitled to know who seeks membership in his Lodge.

If a Secretary neglects to give the required notice, and a ballot should be taken on an application, it would be irregular and unlawful.

It is the right of a Lodge at any time to amend its By-Laws so as to increase its fees and dues, when such increase is deemed necessary to preserve its life or to provide funds necessary to defray its legitimate expenses. Such amendments must, however, be approved by the Grand Lodge before they become operative, and then they are binding upon all the members of the Lodge.

A Brother elected to membership in a Lodge cannot be admitted to the Lodge unless he is duly vouched for or has passed a satisfactory examination.

The elective officers of a Lodge can be installed at any suitable time after their election. They are chosen to serve for the ensuing Masonic year beginning on St. John's Day, and do not take their respective stations until on or after that day.

The officers of a Lodge which the Worshipful Master is authorized to appoint must be selected from the membership of the Lodge, except in the case of the Tyler, who may be a member of another Lodge.

The *East* in a Lodge-room need not conform precisely to that point of the compass. In erecting a Masonic Hall, where the situation admits of it, the station of the Worshipful Master should be placed at the eastern end of the room.

A Worshipful Master should not permit the indulgence of any practice in his Lodge-room calculated to bring opprobrium upon the Fraternity.

The Worshipful Master of a Lodge can call upon any competent Brother to confer any of the degrees,—he being present in the Lodge.

What the Worshipful Master does by another he does himself, and he is responsible to the Grand Lodge for the proper exercise of the privilege.

When a Brother who had been suspended for non-payment of dues has paid the same and been regularly restored to good Masonic standing, he is qualified to become a petitioner for a warrant for a new Lodge, and a member thereof.

An applicant who was rejected by a Lodge, presented a second petition, and was approved, can, by a majority vote of the Lodge, withdraw his petition and make application to another Lodge.



It is the duty of the Secretary of a Lodge to notify the members thereof of the meetings. It is improper to "summons" them to attend, except in those cases where summonses are required and have been lawfully ordered.

A motion to reconsider, when such a motion is allowable, must be made at the same meeting at which the resolution was adopted or vote taken.

The Ahiman Rezon requires an applicant for initiation and membership to state his "age, occupation, and *residence*," etc., in his petition. Giving his business address in lieu of his residence is not a compliance with this requirement.

An installed officer of a Lodge cannot resign his office.

If a Worshipful Master removes from the jurisdiction, the office thereby becomes vacant. His duties then devolve on the Senior Warden.

The authority to open and hold a Lodge is contained in its Warrant. If the Warrant is not openly displayed from the pedestal of the Worshipful Master, it is the right and duty of any member present to object to the transacting of any business.

#### STATISTICS OF LODGES AND MEMBERS.

The number of Lodges December 27, 1889, was	.	391
Deduct Warrant sequestrated	. . . . .	1
		<hr/> 390
Lodges constituted in 1890	. . . . .	5
		<hr/> 395
Number of Lodges December 27, 1890	. . . . .	395
Warrant of Lodge restored in 1891	. . . . .	1
New Lodges constituted in 1891	. . . . .	5
		<hr/> 401
Number of Lodges December 27, 1891	. . . . .	<hr/> <hr/> 401

Number of members December 27, 1889	.	.	.	41,192
Add for corrections in returns	.	.	.	9
				<hr/> 41,201
Members admitted in 1890	.	.	.	545
Initiated	.	.	.	2,453
				<hr/> 2,998
Suspended and expelled	.	.		663
Resigned	.	.	.	442
Deceased	.	.	.	712
				<hr/> 1,817
Net increase in 1890	.	.	.	<hr/> 1,181
Number of members December 27, 1890	.			<hr/> <hr/> 42,382

## DISPENSATIONS.

I have issued twenty-one Dispensations to Lodges, as follows :

To elect all of the officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ elect a Junior Warden and fill vacancies	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
“ elect a Senior Warden and fill vacancies	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ elect a Secretary	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ reorganize a Lodge	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ lecture	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ elect a Worshipful Master and fill vacancies	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
“ elect a Junior Warden	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ bury an unaffiliated Mason	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
“ lay a corner-stone, public edifice	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ bury a suspended Brother	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
							<hr/> 21

## EDICTS.

I have issued thirty-five Edicts, as follows :

Wrong name to Grand Secretary	.	.	.	.	.	1
Second ballot on second petition	.	.	.	.	.	2

Unlawfully restored to good Masonic standing . . . . .	1
Second ballot, in violation of Section 58, Ahiman Rezon .	1
No inquiry of Grand Secretary . . . . .	4
Erroneously giving wrong residence . . . . .	1
Dues remitted, afterwards restored to good Masonic stand- ing . . . . .	1
Members not notified of ballot . . . . .	4
Unlawfully suspended for non-payment of dues . . . . .	8
Withdrawal of an oral objection . . . . .	1
No reply from Grand Secretary . . . . .	1
Physical disqualification . . . . .	1
No inquiry of nearest Lodge . . . . .	1
Petition irregular . . . . .	1
Unlawfully restored to membership . . . . .	2
Unlawfully resigned . . . . .	2
Officers unlawfully elected . . . . .	2
Rejected in a Lodge in another jurisdiction . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	35

#### THE GRAND LODGE DEBT.

The indebtedness of the Grand Lodge was incurred in purchasing the ground for and erecting this Temple.

The lot, 150 x 245 feet, bounded by four streets, cost . . . . .	\$158,061.64
The building cost . . . . .	1,298,768.89
The furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, etc., cost .	110,737.88
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$1,567,568.41
Deduct payments since made . . . . .	754,168.41
	<hr/>
Amount of loan September 1, 1890, refunded at four per cent. interest . . . . .	\$813,400.00

By a judicious administration of the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge, it was enabled during the year just closed to repay a temporary loan and to pass to the



Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the sum of sixty-three thousand dollars.

Amount of debt as above stated . . .	\$813,400.00
Deduct :	
Securities and cash in the	
Sinking Fund . . .	\$93,731.17
Cash in hands of Grand	
Treasurer . . .	6,099.15
	<hr/>
	99,830.32
Actual Grand Lodge Debt . . .	<hr/>
	\$713,569.68

By a continuance of the prudent management of the revenues of the Grand Lodge, it can, if favored with the same degree of prosperity it has enjoyed for the past decade, in a very few years, reduce the net debt to five hundred thousand dollars, when, by force of the amendments to the Ahiman Rezon adopted at the time the debt was created, the fees and dues will be reduced to what they were in 1871.

The Craft in Pennsylvania owns the most magnificent Temple in the world devoted exclusively to Masonry. The debt thereon is gradually melting away, and all our efforts should be directed towards its final extinguishment. Indeed, the pledge given by the Grand Lodge, when the erection of the Temple was undertaken and the debt made necessary, makes it obligatory on us to do so.

#### THE MASONIC HOME.

While this institution is not under the control of the Grand Lodge, it is a proper recipient of its charity. Its

merits have been so ably set forth in the addresses of my predecessors that I cannot do better than to express my full endorsement of their views, and to commend the Home to the fraternal consideration and support of the Lodges and Brethren throughout the jurisdiction.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 21st day of September I commissioned Brother LEVI HUBER, of Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, Pottsville, District Deputy Grand Master for the Eleventh District, composed of the county of Schuylkill, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Brother CHRISTOPHER LITTLE.

The several standing committees are deserving of credit for the ready, intelligent, and faithful performance of their respective duties.

On the 20th day of March I appointed Brother ROBERT W. MACKEY a member of the Committee on By-Laws, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brother CHARLES H. KINGSTON.

In conclusion, I desire to express my acknowledgments to the Past Grand Masters, the officers, committees, and members of the Grand Lodge for the cordial co-operation and generous support cheerfully rendered me during the term now closed, and I fraternally solicit the same during the present year.

I congratulate the Grand Lodge upon the harmony that prevails among the Craft everywhere within the borders of our jurisdiction; the steady growth in the

number of Lodges and members; the loyalty everywhere shown towards the Grand Lodge, and the ready obedience yielded to the official commands of the Grand Master; the increasing desire to elevate the standard of work done by the Lodges; and upon the general material prosperity enjoyed by the Lodges. It has indeed been a pleasant and fruitful year.

Let us be truly grateful to the Great Architect of Heaven and Earth for the many blessings He has vouchsafed to us in the year just ended, and devoutly implore Him to extend His loving-kindness to us throughout the year now begun.

So much of the minutes of the Quarterly Communication, held December 2, A.L. 5891, as relates to the election of Grand Officers was read, when the following-named Brethren were duly installed in their respective stations, for the ensuing Masonic year, in ancient and solemn form, viz.:

Bro. J. SIMPSON AFRICA	. .	<i>R. W. Grand Master.</i>
“ MICHAEL ARNOLD	. .	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
“ MATTHIAS H. HENDER-		
SON	. . . . .	<i>R. W. Senior Grand Warden.</i>
“ WILLIAM J. KELLY	. .	<i>R. W. Junior Grand Warden.</i>
“ THOMAS R. PATTON	. .	<i>R. W. Grand Treasurer.</i>
“ MICHAEL NISBET	. . .	<i>R. W. Grand Secretary.</i>

The Right Worshipful Grand Master Brother J. SIMPSON AFRICA announced the following appointments for the ensuing year:



*Grand Chaplains:*

RT. REV. BRO. CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD, D.D., of  
Pittsburgh.

REV. BRO. RICHARD H. ALLEN, D.D., of Pittsburgh.

“ J. J. McILYAR, D.D., of Pittsburgh.

“ JAMES W. ROBINS, D.D., of Philadelphia.

“ HENRY S. GETZ, of Philadelphia.

“ J. S. J. McCONNELL, D.D., of Lancaster.

“ BENJAMIN F. DELO, of Clarion.

“ LUTHER F. SMITH, of Thompsontown.

“ JOHN N. MacGONIGLE, of Oil City.

“ LIPPMAN MAYER, D.D., of Allegheny City.

“ CHARLES M. STOCK, of Hanover.

“ ROBERT M. WALLACE, D.D., of Lewistown.

“ DAVID S. MONROE, D.D., of Altoona.

“ J. GRAY BOLTON, of Philadelphia.

*Senior Grand Deacon:*

BRO. JAMES S. McKEAN, Lodge No. 525, Allegheny.

*Junior Grand Deacon:*

BRO. GEORGE B. ORLADY, Lodge No. 300, Huntingdon.

*Grand Stewards:*

BRO. LUTHER R. KELKER, Lodge No. 464, Harrisburg.

“ ATCHESON L. HENCH, Lodge No. 320, Bedford.

*Grand Marshal:*

BRO. EDWIN S. STUART, Lodge No. 271, Philadelphia.

*Grand Sword Bearer:*

BRO. EDWARD H. SHEARER, Lodge No. 435, Reading.

*Grand Pursuivant :*

BRO. WILLIAM R. FRAZIER, Lodge No. 155, Philadelphia.

*Grand Tyler :*

BRO. WILLIAM A. SINN, Lodge No. 19, Philadelphia.

*Committee on Landmarks :*

BRO. ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, R. Worshipful Past Grand Master.

“ JOSEPH EICHBAUM, R. Worshipful Past Grand Master.

“ SAMUEL B. DICK, R. Worshipful Past Grand Master.

WITH THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER and  
DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,

*Committee on Appeals :*

BRO. RICHARD VAUX, R. Worshipful Past Grand Master.

“ CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA, R. Worshipful Past Grand Master.

“ WILLIAM B. HACKENBURG, Lodge No. 246, Philadelphia.

“ WILLIAM B. HANNA, Lodge No. 59, Philadelphia.

“ GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, Lodge No. 221, Pittsburgh.

*Committee on Finance :*

BRO. JAMES HERDMAN, Lodge No. 287, Pittsburgh.

“ GEORGE E. WAGNER, Lodge No. 52, Philadelphia.

“ JOHN SLINGLUFF, Lodge No. 190, Norristown.

“ ROBERT P. DECHERT, Lodge No. 274, Philadelphia.

“ J. WESLEY SUPPLEE, Lodge No. 131, Philadelphia.

*Committee on Correspondence :*

- BRO. RICHARD VAUX, R. Worshipful Past Grand Master.  
 “ PEARSON CHURCH, Lodge No. 408, Meadville.  
 “ HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Lodge No. 317, Wellsboro'.  
 “ ALEXANDER M. LLOYD, Lodge No. 282, Hollidaysburg.  
 “ DANIEL SUTTER, Lodge No. 130, Philadelphia.

*Committee on By-Laws :*

- BRO. CHARLES CARY, Lodge No. 368, Philadelphia.  
 “ JAMES S. BARBER, Lodge No. 402, Philadelphia.  
 “ ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, Lodge No. 19, Philadelphia.  
 “ JAMES H. CODDING, Lodge No. 108, Towanda.  
 “ ROBERT MACKEY, Lodge No. 441, Philadelphia.

*Committee on Printing and Publishing :*

- BRO. M. RICHARDS MUCKLÉ, Lodge No. 125, Philadelphia.  
 “ BERNARD E. LEHMAN, Lodge No. 283, Bethlehem.  
 “ WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, Lodge No. 444, Philadelphia.  
 “ WILLIAM T. KRUMBHAAR, Lodge No. 51, Philadelphia.  
 “ J. NEWTON SHANAFELT, Lodge No. 352, Chester.

*Committee on Temple :*

- BRO. SAMUEL W. WRAY, Lodge No. 121, Philadelphia.  
 “ HIBBERT P. JOHN, Lodge No. 369, Philadelphia.  
 “ GODFREY KEEBLER, Lodge No. 487, Philadelphia.  
 “ EDWARD MATTHEWS, Lodge No. 187, Philadelphia.  
 “ ANDREW ZANE, Lodge No. 481, Philadelphia.



*Committee on Library:*

- BRO. CHARLES E. MEYER, Lodge No. 295, Philadelphia.  
 “ EDWARD S. WYCKOFF, Lodge No. 19, Philadelphia.  
 “ WILLIAM T. REYNOLDS, Lodge No. 126, Philadelphia.  
 “ H. STANLEY GOODWIN, Lodge No. 283, Bethlehem.  
 “ FRANK M. HIGHLEY, Lodge No. 402, Philadelphia.  
 “ EDWARD K. WOLGAMUTH, Lodge No. 131, Philadelphia.  
 “ JOSHUA L. LYTE, Lodge No. 43, Lancaster.

*Commissioners of Sinking Fund:*

- BRO. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, R. Worshipful Past Grand Master.  
 “ CONRAD B. DAY, R. Worshipful Past Grand Master.  
 “ HENRY M. DECHERT, Lodge No. 274, Philadelphia.  
 “ ATWOOD SMITH, Lodge No. 121, Philadelphia.  
 “ LOUIS WAGNER, Lodge No. 52, Philadelphia.

*Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund:*

BROTHER	WILLIAM D. SHUSTER	. .	Lodge No.	2
“	JOSEPH J. WILLIAMS	. . .	“	3
“	GEORGE WENNER	. . . .	“	9
“	WILLIAM H. GARDNER	. .	“	19
“	JOHN M. ZOOK	. . . . .	“	51
“	WILLIAM ELDER	. . . . .	“	52
“	AMOS H. HALL	. . . . .	“	59
“	AUSTIN J. MONTGOMERY	.	“	67
“	JAMES BAWN	. . . . .	“	71

BROTHER	THOMAS J. BELLVILLE . .	Lodge No.	72
"	WILLIAM C. MACKIE . . .	"	81
"	ALEXANDER FOGEL . . .	"	91
"	ROBERT J. LINDEN . . .	"	114
"	CLARENCE E. STEEL . . .	"	115
"	ROBERT SCOTT . . . . .	"	121
"	AUGUST GEISSEL . . . . .	"	125
"	JAMES LANING . . . . .	"	126
"	ROBERT ARTHUR . . . . .	"	130
"	WILLIAM K. RIDGE . . . .	"	131
"	JOHN MACLELLAN . . . . .	"	134
"	SAMUEL I. GIVIN . . . . .	"	135
"	GEORGE TURNER . . . . .	"	155
"	WILLIAM E. THOMPSON, JR.	"	158
"	JAMES M. WEST . . . . .	"	186
"	ALFRED C. STULB . . . . .	"	187
"	JACOB GLASER . . . . .	"	211
"	WILLIAM H. H. IRWIN . . .	"	230
"	ANDREW T. GAYLEY . . . .	"	246
"	FRANKLIN COGGINS . . . .	"	271
"	EDGAR S. LOUGEE . . . . .	"	274
"	WILLIAM J. BARR . . . . .	"	289
"	HARVEY R. MILLER . . . .	"	292
"	ROBERT B. SALTER . . . .	"	295
"	ALEXANDER KINNIER . . . .	"	296
"	M. M. BAYERSDORFER . . .	"	359
"	WILLIAM A. COCHRAN . . . .	"	368
"	HENRY KENGOTT . . . . .	"	369
"	JOHN MCKINNEY . . . . .	"	380
"	WALLACE S. L. RHOADS . . .	"	384
"	WILLIAM J. DIVINE . . . .	"	385
"	CHARLES F. VAN HORN . . .	"	386

BROTHER	EDWARD J. JAMES . . . .	Lodge No.	393
"	FRANK M. HIGHLEY . . . .	"	402
"	JOHN F. RAU . . . . .	"	419
"	FRANK P. MASON . . . . .	"	432
"	CHAS. G. CADWALLADER . . . .	"	436
"	ROBERT MACKEY . . . . .	"	441
"	WILLIAM C. BUTLER . . . . .	"	444
"	GEORGE BURWELL . . . . .	"	449
"	J. GEORGE COPE . . . . .	"	450
"	GEORGE D. BLOMER . . . . .	"	453
"	CHARLES W. CARNS . . . . .	"	456
"	HARMON JOHNSON . . . . .	"	470
"	GEORGE S. COYNE . . . . .	"	481
"	GEORGE W. FREE . . . . .	"	482
"	WILLIAM PENN COOPER . . . . .	"	487
"	T. HERBERT ONYX . . . . .	"	491
"	ISAAC S. FOGG . . . . .	"	493
"	DANIEL E. WILSON . . . . .	"	500
"	MATTHIAS COATS . . . . .	"	506
"	SAMUEL LAMOND . . . . .	"	519
"	N. FERREE LIGHTNER . . . . .	"	527
"	JOHN F. BIRD . . . . .	"	528
"	ISAIAH T. BOSSERT . . . . .	"	529

*Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund:*

BROTHER	ROBERT C. FLOYD . . . .	Lodge No.	2
"	JOHN B. ALLEN . . . . .	"	3
"	JOHN EMSLEY . . . . .	"	9
"	L. HASSELL LAPP . . . . .	"	19
"	JOHN C. CORNELIUS . . . . .	"	51
"	WILLIAM H. DICKSON . . . . .	"	52



BROTHER	EDWARD G. WEST . . . .	Lodge No.	59
"	EDWARD P. DUNN . . . .	"	67
"	SAMUEL HARRISON . . . .	"	71
"	HARRY T. KINGSTON . . . .	"	72
"	FREDERICK STOECKLE . . . .	"	81
"	GEORGE L. RAPP . . . .	"	91
"	THOMAS JACOBS . . . .	"	114
"	JAMES A. CONNELLY . . . .	"	115
"	SAMUEL B. CHAPMAN . . . .	"	121
"	ALBERT HELLWIG . . . .	"	125
"	GEORGE MYERS . . . .	"	126
"	JOHN H. SHENK . . . .	"	130
"	ROBERT J. CAMPBELL . . . .	"	131
"	CHARLES T. BAROUX . . . .	"	134
"	EDWARD T. ALBURGER . . . .	"	135
"	WILLIAM R. FRAZIER . . . .	"	155
"	EDWARD A. STOCKTON . . . .	"	158
"	BARCLAY J. WOODWARD . . . .	"	186
"	DAVIS L. SYLVESTER . . . .	"	187
"	NICHOLAS SHEPHERD . . . .	"	211
"	GEORGE W. CROUCH . . . .	"	230
"	WILLIAM H. MANEELY . . . .	"	246
"	SAMUEL DAVIS . . . .	"	271
"	HARRY K. LEECH . . . .	"	274
"	WILLIAM STANG . . . .	"	289
"	JOHN BURNS . . . .	"	292
"	BENJAMIN HAYLLAR . . . .	"	295
"	JOHN C. DIXON . . . .	"	296
"	F. C. CHARLES STROH . . . .	"	359
"	THOMAS H. NEILSON . . . .	"	368
"	WILLIAM BLINKHORN . . . .	"	369
"	THOMAS C. STOKES . . . .	"	380

BROTHER	GEORGE R. FOGG . . . .	Lodge No. 384
"	CHARLES SUMMERFIELD .	" 385
"	GEORGE DIXON . . . .	" 386
"	WESLEY FENIMORE . . .	" 393
"	FREDERIC MUNCH . . . .	" 402
"	DAVID A. SCHULER . . .	" 419
"	REECE L. HANNUM . . .	" 432
"	G. SICKEL HEADMAN . .	" 436
"	JAMES McGARVEY . . . .	" 441
"	EDWARD L. PERKINS . . .	" 444
"	CHARLES C. HALL . . . .	" 449
"	J. HENRY HOLCOMB . . .	" 450
"	JOHN C. VARWIG . . . .	" 453
"	WILLIAM J. ATWOOD . .	" 456
"	J. HENRY MCINTYRE . . .	" 470
"	THOMAS A. HARRIS . . .	" 481
"	WILLIAM HENRY SIMPSON	" 482
"	MARVIN M. EAVENSON .	" 487
"	JOHN W. KOONS . . . .	" 491
"	THOMAS A. BRIGGS . . .	" 493
"	WARDER H. JANNEY . . .	" 500
"	ALEXANDER J. H. MACKIE	" 506
"	CHARLES C. JUDD . . . .	" 519
"	DAVID M. BLACK . . . .	" 527
"	ARTHUR A. MUTH . . . .	" 528
"	JOHN A. HUEY . . . .	" 529

*Bursars of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Fund.*

BROTHER	SAMUEL H. RHOADS . . .	Lodge No. 2
"	JOSEPH J. WILLIAMS . .	" 3
"	JOHN TAYLOR . . . .	" 9
"	WILLIAM A. SINN . . . .	" 19

BROTHER	WILLIAM T. KRUMBHAAR .	Lodge No.	51
"	WILLIAM ELDER . . . .	"	52
"	JOHN KELLER, JR. . . .	"	59
"	WILLIAM B. BICKER . . .	"	67
"	FRANK S. JOHNSTON . . .	"	71
"	THOMAS J. BELVILLE . .	"	72
"	JOHN ROBINSON . . . .	"	81
"	GEORGE W. SEELER . . .	"	91
"	ROBERT J. LINDEN . . .	"	114
"	JEROME B. JARDELLA . .	"	115
"	THEO. C. KNAUFF . . . .	"	121
"	AUGUST C. UHDE . . . .	"	125
"	JACOB F. STAHL . . . .	"	126
"	MAXIMILIAN WEISS . . .	"	130
"	EDWARD K. WOLGAMUTH	"	131
"	JACOB W. JACKSON . . .	"	134
"	FRANCIS RIPKA, JR. . . .	"	135
"	SMITH SKINNER . . . .	"	155
"	CHARLES H. BOWEN . . .	"	158
"	THOMAS H. MARSHALL . .	"	186
"	DAVID T. DAVIES . . . .	"	187
"	MATTHIAS SEDDINGER . .	"	211
"	JAMES W. R. WASHINGTON	"	230
"	ROBERT H. VAUGHAN . .	"	246
"	EUGENE RAYMOND . . . .	"	271
"	WILLIAM R. JOSSLYN . .	"	274
"	THOMAS J. SMITH . . . .	"	289
"	JOHN S. WILBRAHAM . .	"	292
"	JOHN H. DYE . . . .	"	295
"	WALTER JONES . . . .	"	296
"	HEINRICH SEIPP . . . .	"	359
"	JOHN JAY GILROY . . .	"	368



BROTHER	SAMUEL E. WILLIAMS . . .	Lodge No. 369
"	CHARLES F. BALL . . . . .	" 380
"	ELLWOOD T. EVANS . . . . .	" 384
"	GEORGE C. RODGERS . . . . .	" 385
"	WILLIAM A. WITHERUP . . . . .	" 386
"	WILLIAM COLEMAN . . . . .	" 393
"	MONTRAVILLE H. SMITH . . . . .	" 402
"	JOHN F. RAU . . . . .	" 419
"	JOSEPH C. FLY . . . . .	" 432
"	FRANK C. HEADMAN . . . . .	" 436
"	EDWIN H. COANE . . . . .	" 441
"	WILLIAM H. BELLOWS . . . . .	" 444
"	WILLIAM G. GREEBY . . . . .	" 449
"	JOSEPH BUTLER . . . . .	" 450
"	ALBERT MOORE . . . . .	" 453
"	WILLIAM McCOACH . . . . .	" 456
"	GEORGE WILCOX . . . . .	" 470
"	CHARLES H. BRELSFORD . . . . .	" 481
"	WILLIAM C. GROSS . . . . .	" 482
"	THOMAS W. BEARDWOOD . . . . .	" 487
"	JOSEPH CHRIST . . . . .	" 491
"	BERTRAM L. KIMBALL . . . . .	" 493
"	EZRA S. BARTLETT . . . . .	" 500
"	GEORGE HALE, JR. . . . .	" 506
"	WHARTON F. LAFFERTY . . . . .	" 519
"	JOHN S. BENNETT . . . . .	" 527
"	WILLIAM A. PIPER . . . . .	" 528
"	WALTER E. BRAND . . . . .	" 529

*District Deputy Grand Masters :*

- 1.—Brother ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN, of Columbia, for the County of Lancaster.

- 2.—Brother WILLIAM L. GORGAS, of Harrisburg, for the County of Dauphin and that part of the County of Northumberland east and south of the Susquehanna River.
- 3.—Brother HUGH D. SCOTT, of Gettysburg, for the Counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, and Adams.
- 4.—Brother G. HENRY SHIRK, of Hanover, for the County of York.
- 5.—Brother JUDSON ARMOR, of Downingtown, for Lodges Nos. 309, 322, 340, 343, 383, 405, 564, and 569, in Chester County.
- 6.—Brother THADDEUS S. ADLE, of Norristown, for the County of Montgomery (except Lodges Nos. 308, 400, and 410), and for Lodges Nos. 75, 446, and 553, in Chester County, and Lodge No. 581 in Delaware County.
- 7.—Brother HENRY A. TYSON, of Reading, for the Counties of Berks and Lebanon.
- 8.—Brother CHARLES S. VANDEGRIFT, of Eddington, for the County of Bucks, and for Lodges Nos. 308, 400, and 410, in Montgomery County.
- 9.—Brother PENNELL C. EVANS, of Easton, for the Counties of Northampton and Monroe.
- 10.—Brother LAIRD H. BARBER, of Mauch Chunk, for the Counties of Carbon and Lehigh, and Lodge No. 327, in Luzerne County.

- 11.—Brother LEVI HUBER, of Pottsville, for the County of Schuylkill.
- 12.—Brother WILLIAM D. WHITE, of Wilkes-Barre, for the County of Luzerne (except Lodge No. 327), and for Lodge No. 462, in Columbia County.
- 13.—Brother THOMAS F. WELLS, of Scranton, for the County of Lackawanna.
- 14.—Brother ELBERT P. JONES, of Ariel, for the Counties of Wayne and Pike.
- 15.—Brother DAVID C. AINEY, of New Milford, for the County of Susquehanna, and Lodges Nos. 341 and 438, in Wyoming County.
- 16.—Brother CHARLES E. RIGGS, of Canton, for the Counties of Bradford and Sullivan, and Lodges Nos. 248 and 263, in Wyoming County.
- 17.—Brother AARON R. NILES, of Wellsboro', for the County of Tioga.
- 18.—Brother FRED. H. KELLER, of Williamsport, for the Counties of Lycoming, Union, and Snyder.
- 19.—Brother EZRA C. DOTY, of Mifflintown, for the Counties of Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin.
- 20.—Brother WILLIAM A. DONALDSON, of Johnstown, for the Counties of Cambria and Blair, except Lodge No. 494.



- 21.—Brother WILSON I. FLEMING, of Bellefonte, for the Counties of Centre and Clearfield, except Lodge No. 559.
- 22.—Brother CHARLES L. WHEELER, of Bradford, for the Counties of Potter and McKean.
- 23.—Brother CALEB C. THOMPSON, of Warren, for the Counties of Warren, Venango, and Forest.
- 24.—Brother JOHN J. WADSWORTH, of Erie, for the County of Erie.
- 25.—Brother MYRON PARK DAVIS, of Meadville, for the County of Crawford.
- 26.—Brother WALTER D. CLARK, of New Castle, for the Counties of Lawrence and Mercer.
- 27.—Brother WILLIAM B. MEREDITH, of Kittanning, for the Counties of Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, and Jefferson.
- 28.—Brother JAMES W. BROWN, of Pittsburgh, for that part of the County of Allegheny south of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers.
- 29.—Brother JAMES W. McDOWELL, of Washington, for the Counties of Washington and Greene.
- 30.—Brother IRVIN McFARLAND, of Indiana, for the Counties of Westmoreland and Indiana.
- 31.—Brother GEORGE H. SUHRIE, of Meyersdale, for the Counties of Fayette and Somerset.

- 32.—Brother WILLIAM H. SLACK, of Allegheny, for that part of the County of Allegheny north of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, and for the County of Beaver.
- 33.—Brother GEORGE R. McCREA, of Renovo, for the Counties of Clinton, Elk, and Cameron, and Lodge No. 559, Clearfield County.
- 34.—Brother ALEXANDER ELLIOTT, of Huntingdon, for the Counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, and for Lodge No. 494, in Blair County.
- 35.—Brother JOHN W. FARNSWORTH, of Danville, for the Counties of Montour and Columbia (except Lodge No. 462), and that part of the County of Northumberland lying between the two branches of the Susquehanna River.
- 36.—Brother WILLIAM B. BROOMALL, of Chester, for the County of Delaware (except Lodge No. 581), and Lodges Nos. 353, 475, and 545, in Chester County.

The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary was pleased to appoint Brother ROBERT MACKEY Deputy Grand Secretary, which was approved by Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge closed in harmony at 12 o'clock 58 minutes P.M.

*Michael Nisbet*  
Grand Secretary

A TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the Lodges included in each District, with the name and residence of each District Deputy Grand Master. The Lodges in the County of Philadelphia are under the direct supervision of the Right Worshipful Grand Master.

District.	DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	RESIDENCE.	LODGE.		LOCATION OF LODGE.	
			Name.	No.	City or Town.	County.
			.....	2	Philadelphia .....	Philadelphia.
			.....	3	" .....	"
			.....	9	" .....	"
			Montgomery.....	19	" .....	"
			.....	51	" .....	"
			Harmony.....	52	" .....	"
			Washington.....	59	" .....	"
			Concordia.....	67	" .....	"
			La Fayette.....	71	" .....	"
			Philadelphia.....	72	" .....	"
			Hiram.....	81	" .....	"
			Columbia.....	91	" .....	"
			Solomon's.....	114	" .....	"
			St. John's.....	115	" .....	"
			Union.....	121	" .....	"
			Hermann.....	125	" .....	"
			Rising Star.....	126	" .....	"
			Phoenix.....	130	" .....	"
			Industry.....	131	" .....	"



District.	DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	RESIDENCE.	LODGE.		LOCATION OF LODGE.	
			Name.	No.	City or Town.	County.
			Franklin.....	134	Philadelphia .....	Philadelphia.
			Roxborough.....	135	" .....	"
			Mount Moriah.....	155	" .....	"
			Meridian Sun.....	158	" .....	"
			Eastern Star.....	186	" .....	"
			Integrity.....	187	" .....	"
			Kensington.....	211	" .....	"
			Richmond.....	230	" .....	"
			Shekinah .....	246	" .....	"
			Keystone .....	271	" .....	"
			Hamilton.....	274	" .....	"
			Orient.....	289	" .....	"
			Frankford .....	292	" .....	"
			Melita.....	295	" .....	"
			Mitchell.....	296	" .....	"
			Humboldt.....	359	" .....	"
			Corinthian.....	368	" .....	"
			Williamson.....	369	" .....	"
			Pennsylvania.....	380	" .....	"
			Richard Vaux.....	384	" .....	"
			Oriental .....	385	" .....	"
			Apollo.....	386	" .....	"
			Vaux .....	393	" .....	"
			Perkins.....	402	" .....	"
			Wm. B. Schnider.....	419	" .....	"
			.....	432	" .....	"
			Mozart .....	436	" .....	"

1	Andrew J. Kauffman...	Columbia, Lancaster Co..	Potter.....	441	Philadelphia .....	Philadelphia.
			Philo.....	444	"	"
			Ivanhoe.....	449	"	"
			Stephen Girard.....	450	"	"
			Welcome.....	453	"	"
			Covenant.....	456	"	"
			Palestine.....	470	"	"
			St. Paul.....	481	"	"
			Athelstan.....	482	"	"
			Robt. A. Lamberton..	487	"	"
			Excelsior .....	491	"	"
			Crescent.....	493	"	"
			Wm. C. Hamilton.....	500	"	"
			Jerusalem.....	506	"	"
			Gothic.....	519	"	"
			Philates.....	527	"	"
			Mount Horeb.....	528	"	"
			St. Alban .....	529	"	"
			.....	43	Lancaster.....	Lancaster.
			Washington.....	156	Drumore Centre ....	"
			Columbia.....	286	Columbia.....	"
			Ashara.....	398	Marietta.....	"
			Christiana .....	417	Christiana.....	"
			Lamberton.....	476	Lancaster.....	"
			Charles M. Howell...	496	Safe Harbor.....	"
			Casiphia.....	551	Mount Joy.....	"
			Manheim.....	587	Manheim .....	"
			Perseverance .....	21	Harrisburg.....	Dauphin.
			Susquehanna.....	364	Millersburg.....	"
			Robert Burns.....	464	Harrisburg .....	"
			Prince Edwin.....	486	Middletown .....	"
			Ashlar .....	570	Wiconisco .....	"
			.....	22	Sunbury.....	Northumberland.
2	William L. Gorgas.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co..				

District.	DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	RESIDENCE.	LODGE.		LOCATION OF LODGE.	
			Name.	No.	City or Town.	County.
3	Hugh D. Scott.....	Gettysburg, Adams Co.....	Shamokin .....	255	Shamokin.....	Northumberland.
			Mount Carmel.....	378	Mount Carmel.....	"
			Elysburg .....	414	Elysburg.....	"
			Cumberland Star.....	197	Carlisle.....	Cumberland.
			St. John's.....	260	" .....	"
			Eureka.....	302	Mechanicsburg.....	"
			Cumberland Valley...	315	Shippensburg.....	"
			Big Spring.....	361	Newville.....	"
			George Washington..	143	Chambersburg.....	Franklin.
			Orrstown .....	262	Orrstown.....	"
			Mount Pisgah .....	443	Green Castle.....	"
			Acacia.....	586	Waynesboro'.....	"
			Good Samaritan.....	336	Gettysburg.....	Adams.
4	G. Henry Shirk .....	Hanover, York Co.....	Hebron.....	465	New Oxford.....	"
			York.....	266	York.....	York.
			Patmos.....	348	Hanover.....	"
			Shrewsbury.....	423	Shrewsbury.....	"
			Zeredatha.....	451	York.....	"
			Riverside.....	503	Wrightsville.....	"
			Williamson.....	309	Downingtown.....	Chester.
			West Chester.....	322	West Chester.....	"
			Thomson .....	340	Green Tree.....	"
			Skerrett.....	343	Cochransville .....	"
5	Judson Armor.....	Downingt'n, Chester Co..	Goddard.....	383	Coatesville.....	"
			Howell.....	405	Honeybrook.....	"
			Coatesville.....	564	Coatesville.....	"
			Keystone.....	569	Parkesburg.....	"
			Charity .....	190	Norristown .....	Montgomery.
6	Thaddeus S. Adle.....	Norristown, Montg'y Co.				



7	Henry A. Tyson.....	Reading, Berks Co.....	Stichter.....	254	Pottstown.....	Montgomery.
			Cassia.....	273	Ardmore.....	"
			Warren.....	310	Trappe.....	"
			Fritz.....	420	Conshohocken.....	"
			Shiloh.....	558	Lansdale.....	"
			Royersford.....	585	Royersford.....	"
			Phoenix.....	75	Phoenixville.....	Chester.
			Mount Pickering.....	446	Upper Uwchlan.....	"
			Spring City.....	553	Spring City.....	"
			Wayne.....	581	Wayne.....	Delaware.
			.....	62	Reading.....	Berks.
			Chandler.....	227	".....	"
			Williamson.....	307	Womelsdorf.....	"
			Teutonia.....	367	Reading.....	"
			Huguenot.....	377	Kutztown.....	"
			Vaux.....	406	Hamburg.....	"
			St. John's.....	435	Reading.....	"
			Union.....	479	Birdsboro'.....	"
			Reading.....	549	Reading.....	"
			Mount Lebanon.....	226	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.
8	Chas. S. Vandegrift, Jr.	Eddington, Bucks Co.....	Bristol.....	25	Bristol.....	Bucks.
			Doylestown.....	245	Doylestown.....	"
			Newtown.....	427	Newtown.....	"
			Quakertown.....	512	Quakertown.....	"
			Prosperity.....	567	Reigelsville.....	"
			Fort Washington.....	308	Fort Washington....	Montgomery.
			Friendship.....	400	Jenkintown.....	"
			W. K. Bray.....	410	Hatboro'.....	"
			Easton.....	152	Easton.....	Northampton.
			Bethlehem.....	283	Bethlehem.....	"
9	Pennell C. Evans.....	Easton, Northampton Co.	Mount Bethel.....	311	Mount Bethel.....	"
			Dallas.....	396	Easton.....	"
			Manoquesy.....	413	Bath.....	"

District.	DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	RESIDENCE.	LODGE.		LOCATION OF LODGE.	
			Name.	No.	City or Town.	County.
10	Laird H. Barber.....	Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co.	Hellertown.....	563	Hellertown.....	Northampton.
			Bangor.....	565	Bangor.....	"
			Barger.....	325	Stroudsburg.....	Monroe.
			Carbon.....	242	Mauch Chunk.....	Carbon.
			Porter.....	284	Catasauqua.....	Lehigh.
			Lehigh.....	326	Trexlertown.....	"
			Barger.....	333	Allentown.....	"
			Slatington.....	440	Slatington.....	"
			Saucon.....	469	Coopersburg.....	"
			Greenleaf.....	561	Allentown.....	"
11	Levi Huber.....	Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.	Hazle.....	327	Hazleton.....	Luzerne.
			Schuylkill.....	138	Orwigsburg.....	Schuylkill.
			Pulaski.....	216	Pottsville.....	"
			.....	222	Minersville.....	"
			Tamaqua.....	238	Tamaqua.....	"
			Swatara.....	267	Tremont.....	"
			Page.....	270	Schuylkill Haven....	"
			Anthracite.....	285	St. Clair.....	"
			Ashland.....	294	Ashland.....	"
			Mahanoy City.....	357	Mahanoy City.....	"
12	William D. White.....	Wilkes-Barre, Luz'ne Co.	Pine Grove.....	409	Pine Grove.....	"
			Cressona.....	426	Cressona.....	"
			Shenandoah.....	511	Shenandoah.....	"
			.....	61	Wilkes-Barre.....	Luzerne.
			St. John's.....	233	Pittston.....	"
			Plymouth.....	332	Plymouth.....	"
			Sylvania.....	354	Shickshinny.....	"

13	Thomas F. Wells.....	Scranton, Lackaw'a Co...	Kingston.....	395	Kingston .....	Luzerne.
			Landmark.....	442	Wilkes-Barre....	"
			Laurel.....	467	White Haven.....	"
			Wyoming.....	468	Wyoming.....	"
			Coalville.....	474	Ashley.....	"
			Valley.....	499	West Pittston.....	"
			George M. Dallas.....	531	Dallas .....	"
			Nanticoke.....	541	Nanticoke.....	"
			Knapp .....	462	Berwick.....	Columbia.
			Carbondale.....	249	Carbondale.....	Lackawanna.
			Hiram.....	261	Scranton.....	"
			Union.....	291	" .....	"
			Waverly.....	301	Waverly .....	"
14	Elbert P. Jones.....	Ariel, Wayne Co.....	Peter Williamson....	323	Scranton .....	"
			Hyde Park.....	339	Hyde Park.....	"
			Schiller.....	345	Scranton .....	"
			Kingsbury.....	466	Olyphant .....	"
			Moscow.....	504	Moscow.....	"
			Aurora.....	523	Jermyn.....	"
			Acacia .....	579	Taylorville.....	"
			King Solomon.....	584	Dunmore .....	"
			Oriental Star.....	588	Peckville .....	"
			Honesdale.....	218	Honesdale.....	Wayne.
			Hawley.....	305	Hawley.....	"
			Salem .....	330	Hamlington.....	"
			Waymart.....	542	Waymart.....	"
15	David C. Ainey.....	New Milford, Susq'a Co..	Milford .....	344	Milford.....	Pike.
			Warren.....	240	Montrose.....	Susquehanna.
			Freedom.....	328	Jackson.....	"
			Great Bend .....	338	Great Bend.....	"
			Canawacta.....	360	Susquehanna Depot..	"
			Mount Hermon .....	472	Union Dale.....	"
			New Milford.....	507	New Milford.....	"



District.	DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	RESIDENCE.	LODGE.		LOCATION OF LODGE.	
			Name.	No.	City or Town.	County.
16	Charles E. Riggs.....	Canton, Bradford Co.....	Factoryville.....	341	Factoryville.....	Wyoming.
			Nicholson.....	438	Nicholson.....	"
			Rural Amity.....	70	Athens .....	Bradford.
			Union.....	108	Towanda.....	"
			Evergreen.....	163	Monroeton.....	"
			Trojan.....	306	Troy .....	"
			Canton .....	415	Canton .....	"
			Roman .....	418	Rome.....	"
			Smithfield .....	428	East Smithfield.....	"
			Le Rays.....	471	Le Raysville .....	"
			Temple.....	248	Tunkhannock .....	Wyoming.
			Franklin.....	263	Laceyville.....	"
			Friendship.....	247	Mansfield.....	Tioga.
			Ossea .....	317	Wellsboro' .....	"
			Bloss.....	350	Blossburg.....	"
			Cowanesque.....	351	Knoxville.....	"
17	Aaron R. Niles.....	Wellsboro', Tioga Co.....	Tioga.....	373	Tioga.....	"
			Osceola.....	421	Osceola.....	"
			Westfield.....	477	Westfield.....	"
			.....	106	Williamsport.....	Lycoming.
			La Belle Valle.....	232	Jersey Shore.....	"
			Muncy .....	299	Muncy Borough.....	"
			Eureka.....	335	Montoursville.....	"
			Ivy .....	397	Williamsport.....	"
			Charity.....	144	Lewisburg.....	Union.
			Mifflinburg.....	370	Mifflinburg.....	"
18	Frederick H. Keller.....	Williamsport, Lyco'g Co.	La Fayette.....	194	Selin's Grove.....	Snyder.
			Adams.....	319	New Bloomfield.....	Perry.
19	Ezra C. Doty.....	Mifflintown, Juniata Co...				

20	William A. Donaldson..	Johnstown, Cambria Co..	Newport ..... Perry..... Lewistown..... McVeytown..... Union..... Lamberton..... Cambria..... Summit..... Johnstown..... Portage..... Mountain..... Juniata..... Logan..... Woodbury..... Bellefonte..... Moshannon..... Old Fort..... Clearfield..... Noble ..... Osceola..... Coalport..... Union..... McKean..... Liberty ..... Northern Star..... ..... Kane..... Eulalia..... Lewistown..... Arcana..... North Star..... Columbus.....	381 458 203 376 324 371 278 312 538 220 281 282 490 539 268 391 537 314 480 515 574 334 388 505 555 560 566 342 556 580 241 264	Newport..... Marysville..... Lewistown..... McVeytown..... Mifflintown..... Thompsonstown..... Johnstown..... Ebensburg..... Johnstown..... Hollidaysburg..... Altoona..... Hollidaysburg..... Altoona..... Roaring Spring..... Bellefonte..... Phillipsburg..... Centre Hall..... Clearfield..... Curwensville..... Osceola Borough..... Coalport..... Bradford..... Smethport..... Port Allegany..... Duke Centre..... Eldred..... Kane..... Coudersport..... Lewistown..... Austin..... Warren..... Columbus.....	Perry. " Mifflin. " Juniata. " Cambria. " " Blair. " " " " Centre. " " Clearfield. " " " McKean. " " " " " Potter. : " Warren. "
21	Wilson I. Fleming.....	Bellefonte, Centre Co.....				
22	Charles L. Wheeler.....	Bradford, McKean Co.....				
23	Caleb C. Thompson.....	Warren, Warren Co.....				

District.	DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	RESIDENCE.	LODGE.		LOCATION OF LODGE.	
			Name.	No.	City or Town.	County.
24	John J. Wadsworth.....	Erie, Erie Co.....	Temple.....	412	Tidioute.....	Warren.
			Stillwater.....	547	Sugar Grove.....	"
			Myrtle.....	316	Franklin.....	Venango.
			Petrolia.....	363	Oil City.....	"
			Fraternal.....	483	Rouseville.....	"
			Allegheny Valley....	552	Emlenton.....	"
			Olive.....	557	Tionesta.....	Forest.
			Western Star.....	304	Albion.....	Erie.
			Lake Erie.....	347	Girard.....	"
			Tyrian .....	362	Erie.....	"
			Corry .....	365	Corry.....	"
			Eureka.....	366	Union City .....	"
			Perry.....	392	Erie.....	"
			North East.....	399	North East.....	"
			Oasis.....	416	Edinboro'.....	"
			Waterford.....	425	Waterford.....	"
			Keystone.....	455	Erie.....	"
25	Myron Park Davis.....	Meadville, Crawford Co..	Wattsburg.....	533	Wattsburg.....	"
			Crawford.....	234	Meadville.....	Crawford.
			Western Crawford....	258	Conneautville.....	"
			Oil Creek.....	303	Titusville.....	"
			Spartan.....	372	Spartansburg.....	"
			.....	408	Meadville .....	"
			Shepherd .....	463	Titusville.....	"
			Covenant.....	473	Cambridgeborough..	"
			Pine.....	498	Linesville.....	"
			Mahoning .....	243	New Castle.....	Lawrence.
26	Walter D. Clark.....	New Castle, Lawrence Co.				



27	William B. Meredith....	Kittanning, Armstr'g Co.	Lodge of the Craft....	433	New Castle.....	Lawrence.
			Sharon.....	250	Sharon .....	Mercer.
28	James W. Brown.....	Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.	Eureka.....	290	Greenville .....	"
			Kedron.....	389	West Middlesex.....	"
			Adelphic .....	424	Jamestown.....	"
			Lake.....	434	Sandy Lake.....	"
			Sharpville.....	517	Sharpville.....	"
			Hebron .....	575	Mercer .....	"
			Butler.....	272	Butler.....	Butler.
			Harmony.....	429	Harmony.....	"
			Argyle.....	540	Petrolia.....	Armstrong.
			Armstrong.....	239	Freeport.....	"
			Kittanning.....	244	Kittanning.....	"
			Apollo.....	437	Apollo.....	"
			Parker City.....	521	Parker City.....	"
			Leechburg.....	577	Leechburg.....	"
			Hobah.....	276	Brookville .....	Jefferson.
			John W. Jenks.....	534	Punxsutawney .....	"
			John M. Read.....	536	Reynoldsville.....	"
			Clarion.....	277	Clarion.....	Clarion.
			Canby.....	520	St. Petersburg....	"
			New Bethlehem.....	522	New Bethlehem.....	"
			.....	550	Edenburg .....	"
			.....	45	Pittsburgh.....	Allegheny.
			St. John's.....	219	" .....	"
			Franklin.....	221	" .....	"
			Solomon's.....	231	" .....	"
			Washington .....	253	" .....	"
			Monongahela.. ..	269	" .....	"
			Milnor .....	287	" .....	"
			Hailman.....	321	East Liberty.....	"
			Aliquippa.....	375	McKeesport.....	"

District.	DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	RESIDENCE.	LODGE.		LOCATION OF LODGE.	
			Name.	No.	City or Town.	County.
29	James W. McDowell ...	Washington, Wash. Co...	McCandless .....	390	Pittsburgh.....	Allegheny.
			Pittsburgh.....	484	" .....	"
			Dallas.....	508	" .....	"
			Germania .....	509	" .....	"
			Braddock's Field .....	510	Braddock's Field.....	"
			Guyasuta.....	513	Temperanceville.....	"
			Stephen Bayard.....	526	Elizabeth.....	"
			Oakland.....	535	Oakland.....	"
			Centennial.....	544	Mansfield.....	"
			Duquesne.....	546	East Liberty.....	"
			.....	548	Verona.....	"
			Crescent.....	576	Pittsburgh.....	"
			Homestead.....	582	Homestead .....	"
			Youghiogeny .....	583	McKeesport.....	"
			Washington.....	164	Washington.....	Washington.
			Chandler .....	237	Beallsville.....	"
			Chartiers.....	297	Canonsburg.....	"
			Henry M. Phillips....	337	Monongahela City...	"
			Richard Vaux.....	454	Burgettstown.....	"
			Monongahela Valley..	461	Coal Centre.....	"
			Waynesburg.....	153	Waynesburg.....	Greene.
			Philanthropy .....	225	Greensburg.....	Westmoreland.
			Loyalhanna.....	275	Latrobe.....	"
			Fort Ligonier.....	331	Ligonier.....	"
			Westmoreland .....	518	Greensburg .....	"
			Marion.....	562	Scottdale.....	"
			La Monte.....	568	Derry Station .....	"
30	Irvin McFarland.....	Indiana, Indiana Co.....				

31	George H. Suhrie.....	Meyersdale, Somerset Co.	Indiana.....	313	Indiana.....	Indiana.
			Acacia.....	355	Blairsville.....	"
			Williamson.....	431	Saltsburg.....	"
			Brownsville.....	60	Brownsville.....	Fayette.
			Fayette.....	228	Uniontown.....	"
			Gummert.....	252	Fayette City.....	"
			King Solomon.....	346	Connellsville.....	"
			Valley.....	459	Masontown.....	"
			Somerset.....	358	Somerset.....	Somerset.
			Meyersdale.....	554	Meyersdale.....	"
32	William H. Slack.....	Allegheny, Allegheny Co.	Allegheny.....	223	Allegheny City.....	Allegheny.
			Jefferson.....	288	"	"
			McKinley.....	318	"	"
			Davage.....	374	"	"
			Stuckrath.....	430	"	"
			Zaradatha.....	448	Sharpsburg.....	"
			Pollock.....	502	Tarentum.....	"
			Ionic.....	525	Allegheny City.....	"
			Bellevue.....	530	Bellevue.....	"
			Corinthian.....	573	Millvale Borough....	"
33	George R. McCrea.....	Renovo, Clinton Co.....	Rochester.....	229	Rochester.....	Beaver.
			Union.....	259	New Brighton.....	"
			Meridian.....	411	Darlington.....	"
			St. James.....	457	Beaver.....	"
			Beaver Valley.....	478	Beaver Falls.....	"
			Glasgow.....	485	Smith's Ferry.....	"
			La Fayette.....	199	Lock Haven.....	Clinton.
			Renovo.....	495	Renovo.....	"
			Elk.....	379	Ridgway.....	Elk.
			Wilcox.....	571	Wilcox.....	"
			Emporium.....	382	Emporium.....	Cameron.
			Driftwood.....	532	Driftwood.....	"



District.	DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	RESIDENCE.	LODGE.		LOCATION OF LODGE.	
			Name.	No.	City or Town.	County.
34	Alexander Elliott.....	Huntingdon, Hunt'n Co..	Garfield .....	559	DuBois.....	Clearfield.
			Mount Moriah.....	300	Huntingdon.....	Huntingdon.
			Cromwell .....	572	Orbisonia .....	"
			Tyrone.....	494	Tyrone .....	Blair.
			Bedford.....	320	Bedford.....	Bedford.
			Everett .....	524	Everett Borough.....	"
			Hyndman.....	589	Hyndman.....	"
			Danville.....	224	Danville.....	Montour.
			Mahoning.....	516	" .....	"
			Washington.....	265	Bloomsburg.....	Columbia.
35	John W. Farnsworth...	Danville, Montour Co ....	Catawissa.....	349	Catawissa.....	"
			Oriental .....	460	Orangeville .....	"
			Milton.....	256	Milton .....	Northumberland.
			Watson town. ....	401	Watson town .....	"
			Eureka.....	404	Northumberland .....	"
			Chester .....	236	Chester .....	Delaware.
			George W. Bartram ..	298	Media .....	"
			L. H. Scott .....	352	Chester .....	"
			Fernwood.....	543	Fernwood.....	"
			Prospect.....	578	Moore's .....	"
36	William B. Broomall...	Chester, Delaware Co.....	Oxford.....	353	Oxford ....	Chester.
			Kennett .....	475	Kennett Square.....	"
			New London.....	545	New London .....	"

# REPRESENTATIVES OF GRAND LODGES.

State.	To	From
Alabama.....	.....	Richard Vaux.
Arizona.....	Robert Lindley Long.....	William J. Kelly.
Arkansas .....	Franklin Doswell.....	Michael Arnold.
British Columbia .....	Dixie H. Ross.....	Pearson Church.
California.....	Edmund Clement Atkinson	H. Stanley Goodwin.
Canada .....	James Moffat.....	Samuel C. Perkins.
Colon and Cuba.....	.....	Richard Vaux.
Colorado.....	William David Todd.....	John Curtis.
Connecticut.....	Nelson J. Welton.....	Mansfield Merriman.
Dakota.....	Albert W. Coe.....	David A. Stevenson.
Delaware.....	Wilmer Palmer.....	J. Wesley Supplee.
District of Columbia .	Myron M. Parker.....	Clifford P. MacCalla.
England.....	Brackstone Baker.....	Thos. Ranken Patton.
Florida .....	De Witt C. Dawkins .....	George P. Balmain.
Georgia .....	James M. Rushin .....	John Slingluff.
Idaho .....	Stephen Dempsey .....	Godfrey Keebler.
Illinois .....	John M. Pearson.....	William T. Slingluff.
Indiana.....	Daniel Noyes.....	Matt. H. Henderson.
Indian Territory.....	David C. Blossom.....	Robert P. Dechert.
Iowa .....	Rt. Rev. W. S. Perry.....	N. Ferree Lightner.
Ireland .....	Henry Johnston.....	William McConway.
Kansas .....	George S. Green.....	Samuel B. Dick.
Kentucky .....	Henry Ranshaw.....	William A. Sinn.
Louisiana.....	John G. Fleming.....	Samuel C. Perkins.
Maine.....	Sumner J. Chadbourne....	Torrence C. Hipple.
Manitoba.....	William G. Scott.....	Louis Wagner.
Maryland.....	Edward P. Keech .....	Augustus R. Hall.
Michigan .....	Alanson Partridge.....	Clifford P. MacCalla.
Minnesota .....	.....	Richard Vaux.
Mississippi.....	James T. Harrison.....	Samuel W. Wray.
Missouri .....	Robert F. Stevenson.....	J. Simpson Africa.
Nebraska .....	William R. Bowen.....	Jas. W. Robins, D.D.
Nevada .....	Enoch Strother.....	Thos. Ranken Patton.
New Brunswick .....	Thomas S. Godsoe.....	Joseph Eichbaum.
New Hampshire.....	Charles C. Hayes.....	J. Simpson Africa.
New Jersey.....	John Hopper. ....	Robert A. Lamberton.
New Mexico.....	Albert J. Fountain .....	Charles M. Swain.
New York .....	Charles T. McClenachan...	Richard Vaux.
North Carolina.....	William R. Cox.....	Michael Nisbet.
Ohio.....	William M. Cunningham..	Conrad B. Day.
Oregon .....	Orlando P. S. Plummer....	George E. Wagner.
Prince Edward Island	John L. Thomson.....	George R. Welchans.
Quebec.....	James Frederick Walker...	Edward P. Kingsbury
Rhode Island.....	Clinton D. Sellew .....	Wm. B. Hackenburg.
Scotland .....	William Officer.....	George P. Balmain.
South Carolina .....	.....	Hext M. Perry.
Tennessee.....	William P. Robertson.....	W. Allison Cochran.
Texas.....	C. K. Stribling.....	Richard Vaux.
Utah.....	Charles Augustus Henry...	Arthur Thacher.
Vermont.....	Marsh O. Peters.....	William B. Hanna.
Virginia.....	William B. Taliaferro.....	Henry M. Dechert.
Washington.....	Louis Ziegler .....	Richard Vaux.
West Virginia.....	Alexander Parks, Jr.....	John Slingluff.
Wisconsin .....	Emmons E. Chapin.....	Charles E. Meyer.
Wyoming.....	Robert Wilson.....	John Sartain.







*Engraved by John Saraceni, Phila.*

*Robt Clark*

---

*R. W. Grand Master.*

*1876-1877.*



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE,

FOR 1891.





REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE,  
FOR 1891.

---

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE:

THE COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE,—viz., the Hon. Brother PEARSON CHURCH, of Lodge No. 408; the Hon. Brother HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Lodge No. 317; Brother ALEXANDER M. LLOYD, of Lodge No. 282; and Brother DANIEL SUTTER, of Lodge No. 130,

by its *Chairman*, RICHARD VAUX, Past Grand Master,  
presents its Annual Report for the year 1891.

The Right Worshipful Past Grand Master MICHAEL NISBET, Grand Secretary, has forwarded to the Committee  
iii

the Proceedings of the following Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons between which and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania fraternal relations now exist,—that is to say,—

ALABAMA . . . . .	1890	MISSOURI . . . . .	1891
ARIZONA . . . . .	1890	NEBRASKA . . . . .	1891
ARKANSAS . . . . .	1890	NEVADA . . . . .	1891
BRITISH COLUMBIA . . . . .	1890-91	NEW BRUNSWICK . . . . .	1891
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	1890	NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	1890-91
CANADA . . . . .	1890-91	NEW JERSEY . . . . .	1891
COLORADO . . . . .	1890-91	NEW MEXICO . . . . .	1891
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	1890-91	NEW SOUTH WALES . . . . .	1890-91
DELAWARE . . . . .	1890-91	NEW YORK . . . . .	1891
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA . . . . .	1890	NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	1891
ENGLAND . . . . .	1890-91	NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	1891
FLORIDA . . . . .	1890-91	NOVA SCOTIA . . . . .	1890
GEORGIA . . . . .	1889-90	OHIO . . . . .	1891
ILLINOIS . . . . .	1890-91	PRINCE EDW'D ISLAND . . . . .	1891
INDIANA . . . . .	1891	QUEBEC . . . . .	1891
INDIAN TERRITORY . . . . .	1891	RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	1889-90
IOWA . . . . .	1891	SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	1890
IRELAND . . . . .	1891	SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	1891
KANSAS . . . . .	1891	TENNESSEE . . . . .	1891
KENTUCKY . . . . .	1890-91	TEXAS . . . . .	1890
LOUISIANA . . . . .	1890-91	UTAH . . . . .	1890-91
MAINE . . . . .	1891	VERMONT . . . . .	1891
MANITOBA . . . . .	1890-91	VICTORIA . . . . .	1890-91
MARYLAND . . . . .	1890-91	VIRGINIA . . . . .	1890
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	1890-91	WASHINGTON . . . . .	1891
MICHIGAN . . . . .	1891	WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	1890
MINNESOTA . . . . .	1891	WISCONSIN . . . . .	1891
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	1891	WYOMING . . . . .	1890



A MOST merciful Almighty Father has again permitted us to salute our Brethren, Chairmen, and members of Committees on Correspondence of Grand Lodge of our Craft.

We rejoice in the performance of the duty devolved on us.

To commune with our Brethren on those questions which are of common interest to the Fraternity of Freemasons demands an unreserved devotion to the Landmarks, usages, and customs of Masonry. More than this, it requires an unalterable faith in their origin and indestructible character. And again, it invites obedience to conscientious and courageous maintenance of their unimpaired integrity.

With a fraternal and respectful regard of the views and opinions of all our Brethren, cheerfully admitting that they doubtless have sufficient reasons for their views and opinions, with the acknowledgment of our ignorance and need of that charity which suffereth long and is kind, envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, we ask to be leniently judged for the expression of our earnest thoughts on the subjects of which we treat.

Dear Brethren, we, each of us, should recognize the responsibility placed on us.

As the watchmen on the towers of the fortress are to be keenly awake for all approaching danger, so those who are intrusted with the performance of the obligation to sound the alarm of every subtle, insidious, or concealed attempt to endanger the stability and integrity, the eternal principles, and the perpetuity of the Landmarks of Masonry should not fail to comply with the demands of this obligation.

Can there be a more responsible service intrusted to representatives of Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons? Deemed capable of executing the trust, whoever accepts it must neither falter nor fail in enlightened, candid, and continuous efforts to demonstrate a positive capacity and a pervading sincerity.

We are gratified to know that harmony prevails in all the Grand Lodges with which we hold Masonic intercourse. The spirit of unrest here and there exhibits its presence. But the weight of Masonic judgment rarely fails to quiet it, by showing that in Freemasonry the established is beyond the reach of unconsidered, crude, ill-judged suggestions of change.

The wisdom of our teachings—that usage as formulated into custom, and custom established as a Landmark—protects, like the Ark of the Covenant is protected, by the sword of defence. At the *East* of Eden the cherubim, and a flaming sword which turned every way, guarded eternal truth. This defence at our *East* protects our Landmarks, and checks and defeats the entrance of the stranger within our portals. Let us consider the true meaning of this symbolism. We will be more thoroughly enabled to perform our duties when we master the lesson thus taught us.

It is to be feared that some sincere Masons, who have not devoted time to consider the subject, might doubt as to the ancient authority for the Landmarks. This is not an unreasonable supposition. It is likely that casual and imperfect reflections, caused by sporadic attempts to comprehend what Free-

masonry means, and is, and was, and must ever be, fail in throwing light on the esoteric history of our Craft.

The symbology and the traditions of Masonry are its only reliable records. Unwritten they are, yes, and must be.

The study, the analytical, close, and serious investigation of the meaning and teachings of the symbols will develop to the intelligent and thoughtful Mason a wonderful insight into the very spirit of the mysteries which lie in these symbols and the work that must come directly out of them. A Lodge of Freemasons, lawfully warranted and duly constituted, opened, tyled, and closed, must, of undeniable and absolute necessity, *work* by the teachings of these symbols. If not, it is not a Lodge of Freemasons.

One test to be applied to the meaning of these teachings is the traditions that aid their interpretation.

Hence, in brief, dear Brethren, we venture to express our earnest desire that the Landmarks and symbology and traditions of our Craft should be studied. For it does seem to us that without their full comprehension Freemasonry cannot be understood. If it is not in itself so impressed on the Masonic mind it cannot be maintained in its integrity. Impaired in ever so little here and there, it is open to destruction, as the banks of the river are washed away after the first insignificant flow of the trickling water, unheeded because, if observed, it is deemed harmless.

It cannot fail to be recognized as true that much of the novelty that now and then is sought to be injected into Masonry is the result of inconsiderate zeal. Why not add to,



or change, present regulations? The progress of social desires suggests them, why not yield to these plausible suggestions? What harm is there to come out of so plain a proposition? Ah, dear Brethren, this may well be unobjectionable in ephemeral profane societies, but in Masonry it is impossible.

When a novelty, something modern, a departure from usage and custom, is presented, the inquiry should be promptly made, Is this contrary to Masonic rule? Is it permissible under Masonic regulations? Is it authorized by any Masonic authority? If not, then it is unlawful.

To formulate a positive and perfect answer to all such queries, it may be that, in Freemasonry, what is not permitted is prohibited. This is safe and conservative. It suggests a proposition that is self-evident. That which is without authority is unauthorized. If it is not authorized it is violative of Masonic law. There may be exceptions to this rule, but, as a rule, it is so easily comprehended as to leave but little doubt as to its scope and efficacy. With an earnest desire, dear Brethren, to maintain the "established" in our "Work" and "Ritual," we have, with profound respect for the views of our Brethren, ventured to offer these reflections. Devoted to the welfare of our Fraternity, we trust to the appreciation by our Brethren of our motive in thus addressing them.

We may be pardoned for over-anxiety. The causes for it are often so insidious as to pass without notice. We know how effective any suggestion made that the novelty desired is really of no importance because it does not violate Masonic law or usage. It is plausibly claimed that the Landmark if there is

one, does not prohibit so slight a change. Let us remember, dear Brethren, that it is only comparatively in modern times that written constitutions and other authority for Masonic government exist.

Whatever may be said as to the first manuscripts, or written or printed Masonic papers, we are inclined to give sanction to the MATTHEW COOKE manuscript in the fifteenth century as entitled to precedence. It is in itself Masonic in character and entitled to be so regarded, because it contains what is now lawfully printed in constitutions, by-laws and "charges" to elected officers of Lodges. These "charges chiefly relate to the civil duties of Freemasons.

But neither of these manuscripts are of any authority, or, indeed, have any relation to the proposition we now seek to suggest,—that printing Masonic "work" or ritual is forbidden to the Craft. So that *tradition*, oral teaching, is the only method of lawfully imparting Masonic knowledge.

The *tradition* was the only method of communicating Masonic law. It is one of the remarkable characteristics of Freemasonry that its principles, its work, its laws, were so communicated as to have, by this most wonderful manner, remained down to this day. It proves how carefully these principles were taught. It proves how earnest and eager the Craftsmen in the aforesaid time were to learn and to know. It proves what strict measures were adopted to teach the initiates these absolutely essential, foundation, inherent laws of the fraternity.

The evidence we have proves that writing, and all like means of formulating our esoteric work and ritual, were not used, as

these means were possessed but by the very few who had their custody. The essential, primary lesson of Freemasonry was *silence* to all but those entitled to know. Even to-day it is so. The Lodge work proves the truth and force, emphasizes without a single exception—for exceptions are impossible under our laws—that this is, and was, and must ever be, a Landmark,—*silence*. That word “silence” expressed a symbol. There is a wonderful teaching in the meaning of silence.

If, then, Masonry was not, in the beginning, dependent on written teachings, if its usages, customs, and Landmarks were only to be known by oral communication, it is no argument to say that, as Landmarks are not put in print, there is a doubt as to what is to be construed or accepted as a Landmark.

Serious students of even written history know that, careful as authors were to obtain evidence from even the earliest periods of written language for making statements of events, yet it is by tradition that much of true history is preserved.

It is more reasonable to believe that the consensus of Masonic tradition, as to which the memory of man runs not to the contrary, is the truer exposition of Masonic law and Landmark.

To test this view, the facts of this very day may aid in presenting our contention to the acceptance of our Brethren.

If, for example, all that is said and done in Lodges of the Grand Jurisdictions was printed as authoritative, what would be thought of such a diverse, unintelligible, and confused compilation? Yet the traditions which are known to be from the past knowledge of our Craft will not fail to explain what is a Landmark. The teaching by the ear is more effective, best concen-



trated, more directly conveyed to the mind of the hearer than through the eye.

We are prepared for the suggestion that what is called the "English Language" has undergone changes in its etymology since Chaucer. But the severe student of philology will be assured that the words, as words, have not been changed as to their original signification.

Is it very difficult to comprehend the meaning of words that are not in general use? The growth of language is like any other growth. Cultivation may improve the original plant, but its distinctive characteristics are not obliterated.

A line of Chaucer in his best style, and a line of Macaulay are both English. Growth has developed more refined, ornate, and polished construction, but that is the effect of the larger scope which the language has attained. The taste is cultivated. The meat which the savage prepares for his food and the meat which the epicure prefers are both the same substance,—meat. Therefore in Masonry we find that the words we claim to be unalterable are, and must ever be, expressive of their original meaning. They are as recognizable now as in the earliest of days. Tradition is not impaired, nor its message hidden. Its words are as well understood by us as by our fathers who first used them.

We are constrained to believe that, so far as Freemasonry is concerned, oral teachings are more reliable than the notions, views, prejudices, and imperfect knowledge, even if printed, of those who profess to be standard authority. A plain story told to an earnest listener is more certain to be understood, and more

correctly repeated, than by the reader of the same story, whose interest is diluted by the printed page.

What do we see to-day? The oral revelations made to those who afterwards wrote what God taught to the fathers are now disputed by some who accept modern reason for original truth. Modern knowledge, as it is called, is proud that it knows so much. Wisdom is humble that it knows no more. Hundreds of centuries have consecrated the teachings of wisdom.

You may not, dear Brethren, accept these suggestions. But believe, that to prevent the introduction of novelties in our work and esoteric teachings is regarded as so imperatively demanded that the very perpetuation of Freemasonry must depend on effective efforts against these aliens and strangers.

Would it not be truer wisdom to accept what is claimed by acknowledged thoughtful teachers to be Landmarks than to try to destroy them by seeking superficial objections which tend to deny them? What is thus to be gained? Iconoclasts may rejoice at the effect of such destruction, but what have they to set up on the empty pedestals, but the fragments, the ruins scattered over "the floor," and, it may be, covering the golden rays of our "Great Light."

It is observed that in most of our Grand Lodge jurisdictions, from time to time, propositions are submitted to change, alter, or amend their Ahiman Recons, or constitutions.

There is always a peril in disturbing the organic law of any institution. Attempts to change the constitution of a State are easily made, but the results of such efforts often produce more serious evils than those sought to be remedied. The organic

law of Freemasonry is established. We know that it may happen that the existing constitution is rigid and cannot be made flexible to justify some desired change, for most probably a temporary benefit, or a special object. To alter the established rule for such reasons is making a constitution only a rule any resolution of Grand Lodge can change. Then why ordain what in its character is to be regarded as fixed, if it is not to be maintained as fixed and settled?

It is so easy to propose alterations or amendments. But new wine in old bottles is dangerous, for the wine is made worthless, or the bottles may be destroyed.

A provision may be inserted in a fixed law which until it is administered does not show its operation to be destructive of other provisions which remain unchanged. Would it not be safer to suffer the evils, if so be they are evils, we have "than fly to others we know not of?" What would be the condition of mankind if every theorist, or expert in natural philosophy, could alter, amend, or change the fixed laws of nature to suit his notions and afford, according to his conceptions, greater benefits. Surely the last state of man would be worse than the first. In a far more limited degree this may be true of these amendments to what ought to be a fixed law of Masonry. And, again, without desiring to trench upon forbidden ground, what advantage has come from the efforts to correct, amend, and change the written words of the "Great Light" by profane theorists or experts? It was believed that changes would make plainer the eternal truths therein written. Earnest and persistent labor was directed to accomplish these amendments. Now



what? There are dissensions, divisions, and contentions which have resulted from these amendments never before existing. Will it not be likely that amendments to the established law of Masonry as contained in present existing law will create contentions that are more confusing than the existing law? We fraternally ask leave to present to our Brethren for their reflection and unbiassed consideration if Freemasonry gains any enduring advantage from the increasing habit of some overzealous novitiates to believe they have an amendment to make to the established law of Grand Lodges.

If there is an axiom in our Fraternity universally accepted, as we believe, it is that "Freemasonry is a law unto itself." For all that is required, or can be required, to secure Masonic legislation, or Masonic authority to administer it, there is within the usages, customs, and Landmarks all such power, and always has been. We therefore most fraternally suggest for the serious consideration of our Brethren if it is wise to ask from any *profane* authority power, permission, or privilege to administer any Masonic purpose.

"Charters" by profane legislation to carry out Masonic objects or aims may create a doubtful double relation between the Craft and the State, and the Craft and its own authority. A chartered Grand Lodge we cannot believe is judicious. In no sense is it necessary. To hold land or property by trustees for the special or defined "*use*" is a title which the laws of almost every profane society or government must recognize if it is for a *use* not contrary to the laws of such State. We fear this double relation may yet result in

evil. It may be of danger. So long as Freemasonry in no way meditates against the recognized and established rights of the State, the law is as impotent to interfere as it is to enter the house of any citizen, which, under the great charter the *common law* creates, is his castle, and no king or other power or potentate can enter it without just cause. So with our Fraternity. So within the boundaries of Freemasonry.

It may be, dear Brethren, we tire you with our earnest appeals to stand steadfastly to the established in Freemasonry. Deeply impressed with the fear that by inadvertence, or overzeal, or lack of information, or want of thoughtful study of principles, or failure to absorb the spirit which keeps our symbology alive, some serious danger may yet overtake our Fraternity, we therefore cry again and again, "Watchman, what of the night?"

If our foundation is weakened, what will be the fate of the superstructure. By all the lessons of the past, by all the toil and labor, sacrifices and cravings, courage and devotion of the Craftsmen in the pangs of the birth of our Fraternity, by the unalterable adherence through the generations to the indestructible truths that ennoble it, have patience with us. Judge us not too harshly. Above all, do not even suspect us of that dotage which comes from an enfeebled mind and the emotions of a morbid heart. No, dear Brethren, rather we beg you believe that our consciousness of possible danger excites all our best efforts to warn, defend, and protect our ancient and honorable brotherhood from peril within its own dominions.

If we have been fortunate enough to arrest your attention, and frankly explain our only aim in thus addressing you, then, dear Brethren, craving your fraternal indulgence, we salute you in the language of the aforetime to keep, support, maintain, and abide by the law as we have received it.



## ALABAMA—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of the Seventieth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Montgomery, December, 1890.

Most Worshipful HENRY HART BROWN, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE, Grand Secretary.

The address of Grand Master BROWN is a very important statement as to the condition of Freemasonry in his jurisdiction—very.

We rejoice in the deliberate, candid, and feeling expression of his opinions. They are of high import so far as the future of the Craft in Alabama is involved. The “want of Masonic knowledge and information among a large majority of the membership” is a serious condition. Of course it follows that the Brethren do not have a proper appreciation of what Masonry is, and of what its objects and aims are.

That want of “correct and efficient work” produces “a lack of interest in the members, and they only attend the Lodges on special and festive occasions,” goes without saying. It is the necessary result of so unfortunate a cause.

We would be greatly depressed at the remarks of Most Worshipful Grand Master BROWN if it were not for the belief that out of his admonitions new life will be infused into the Craft.

When the cause of the present state of things in the Fraternity is known, it remains only for earnest, constant, intelligent labor to produce the remedy. It can be done. We trust every effort will be made to devise and promptly apply the best remedial agencies to secure it. Let no Lodge officer undertake to do the work of the floor until he has been duly instructed. It ought not to be permitted. If a Brother is unwilling to make the sacrifice to gain this instruction, he ought not to take the Worshipful Master’s chair by election.

Surely, it would be wise to teach two or three intelligent thinking Brethren the symbology, the traditions, the intent

and meaning of the work and its ritual, and the Landmarks, that they might go to districts, convene the nearest Lodges, and teach, deliberately and carefully teach, the Lodge officers and such Brethren as may be willing to learn, and thus qualify themselves for Lodge stations, and all that is involved in their "duties" and "business" therein. The Secretaries of Lodges ought to be fully taught, and especially the Masonic law governing the action of Lodge committees on applications, proceedings of committees, ballot, objections, and the like.

Our interest in the Fraternity, our earnest desire that Masonic law and Masonic knowledge should be known by all the members of Lodges, incites us thus fraternally to remark on the published address of Grand Master BROWN.

We regret to observe that Grand Master BROWN installed the officers of twenty-three Lodges, as it would seem, by "public installations." It is not to be wondered at that a want of Masonic knowledge and interest of the members in Lodge work carelessly performed is apparent, when "a lively interest" is manifested in what in our deliberate opinion is violation of Masonic law,—*publicly* doing the "work." The interest is in the show, not in Masonry.

We have read the decisive report by Grand Master BROWN, and cordially agree with his true interpretation of the jurisprudence of Masonry.

It is due to the Grand Master to remark that he has proved himself to be a wise, sincere, and capable overseer of his Craftsmen. We believe that the Craft in his jurisdiction will ever have reason for gratitude to him for the spirit of his monitions and his courage to point out evils, that a prompt remedy may be applied.

Again our dear Brother Right Worshipful Past Grand Master PALMER J. PILLANS, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presents his annual report. The opening paragraphs are so characteristic of our Brother's style and methods that we were delighted on reading them. We are much impressed with our Brother PILLANS's elaborate review of some of the reports of Committees on Correspondence. No matter



what he does, it is well done. We rather incline to the consideration of the principles, or the origin, intent, and meaning of our usages and laws, than an argumentative discussion of the views of our Brother reporters on phases of these subjects arising out of Lodge action. We tender to our Right Worshipful Brother our fraternal salutations.

Most Worshipful GEORGE MILBURN MORROW was elected Grand Master ; Right Worshipful MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## ARIZONA—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of the Ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Arizona, held in the Masonic Hall, at the city of Phoenix, November, 1890.

Most Worshipful GEORGE JAMES ROSKRUGE, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful MORRIS GOLDWATER, Grand Secretary *pro tempore*.

The Grand Master delivered his annual address. He reported the receipt of a letter from the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand asking Masonic recognition, which he recommended to be granted. But one decision was reported, so Grand Master ROSKRUGE is fortunate.

One infringement of jurisdiction is noted, and Grand Master ROSKRUGE adopted the proper action thereon. There are several recommendations made by the Grand Master which are wise, and doubtless, if adopted, will tend to the best interests of the Craft in Arizona.

While we approve of the report of Right Worshipful FRANCIS A. SHAW, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances, we cannot agree to the reasoning on which this report rests. It may also be permitted us to remark that the decision in the matter of the appeal from Tucson Lodge, No. 4, is sound Masonic law.

The report of Right Worshipful MARTIN W. KALES, Chair-



man of the Committee on Jurisprudence, is in our view the true expression of Masonic opinion.

The Grand Lodge selected the town of Phoenix for the place of holding the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge.

No report of Committee on Correspondence.

Most Worshipful GEORGE W. CHENEY was elected Grand Master; Very Worshipful GEORGE JAMES ROSKRUDGE was elected Grand Secretary.

## ARKANSAS—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of the Fifty-first Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Masonic Hall, at the city of Little Rock, November, 1890.

Most Worshipful J. W. SORRELS, Grand Master; Right Worshipful FAY HEMPSTEAD, Grand Secretary.

The address of Grand Master SORRELS opens with a complaint that is common in the experience of many Grand Masters. Questions on Masonic law, or Grand Lodge rules and regulations, are presented time and time again, when, if the officers of subordinate Lodges would *read and think*, they could know of a certainty what the law was, for its interpretation is of record. But it is so easy to ask questions. It is a little difficult to take the trouble to ascertain from personal investigation. And so it goes, year after year, and each Grand Master is required to state over and over again what is established and to be found in some Masonic report or Proceedings of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master reports eleven dispensations to establish new Lodges. He says that the dispensations issued were to install officers, for elections, removal of domicile, and laying of corner-stones for churches, colleges, and other public buildings.

Grand Master SORRELS has presented his decisions, with which we concur. Of course we refer to those relating to Masonic law. He so ably treats the question, though not new, yet it is so un-

common, that we have infinite pleasure in giving it to the Brethren of our Grand Lodge. He has so fully considered the principles of Masonic law on which he rests his decision, that we regard it as a valuable contribution to Masonic jurisprudence.

“A Worshipful Master asks whether it is in conflict with law and right to confer Masonic degrees on Sunday; and if so, can the degrees be conferred without a dispensation from the Grand Master, and whether, in consequence of the candidate being unable to attend the Lodge any other day than Sunday, whether it can be made a case of emergency and the degrees conferred, either with or without a dispensation authorizing it. This Worshipful Master professes his recognition of Masonry as a moral institution, and also, that the Sabbath should be observed as a day of rest, but he insists that, notwithstanding this, the various Christian churches, who also do the same, consider it no violation of the moral law to administer baptism and to perform other religious acts requiring as much manual labor on that day as would be required to confer Masonic degrees; hence he can see no impropriety in doing similar work in behalf of Masonry on the same day.

“*Answer.*—That it is in conflict not only with ‘law and right,’ but that it is a violation of the long-established customs and usages of Masonic bodies to confer degrees, or to engage in any other regular work of the Lodge, upon the Sabbath-day.

“The importance of this question at this time, combined with the peculiar form in which it presents itself, seems to justify me in devoting more than ordinary time and space to its consideration, and give in full some of the reasons that influenced me in making the above decision. I do this the more willingly, because I find nothing whatever among the decisions of former Grand Masters that bears directly upon the question raised here, nor upon the plea set up in support of the ground taken by the Worshipful Master in his argument for the right to do Masonic work on the Sabbath-day.

“Masonry is defined by an eminent Masonic authority as a ‘Beautiful system of Morality, veiled in Allegory and illus-



trated by Symbols.' It is conceded on all sides that this 'Beautiful system of Morals' rests upon the book of Divine Revelation known as the Holy Bible, and which all Masons in Christian lands recognize as the 'Great Light,'—the supreme authority upon all Masonic questions. Among the specific and positive commandments of this Great Light is one (numbered four of the Decalogue) which not only interdicts all work on the Sabbath-day, but, on the contrary, requires that the day be devoted to rest and to the practice of Charity, Mercy, and Religion. By the common consent of all Christian nations, the first day of the week—Sunday—has been accepted and recognized as the Christian Sabbath, and it is entitled to all the moral support that was formerly given to the seventh day of the week. The positive interdiction of all labor, and the further commandment to sanctify it and to keep it holy, places a bar to all secular employments, unless they come under some one of the heads already mentioned, and therefore inhibits regular Masonic work of all kinds.

"I know of no system of law, or ethics, existing among Masons by which the conferring of degrees could be classed as a work of either Charity or Mercy; and it certainly could not be considered under the head of religious duty. However much these great and important virtues and graces may be understood to exist in the principles of Freemasonry, and however much they may be enjoined and enforced in the work and instruction of the several degrees, the conferring of these degrees can hardly come under the head of those things permitted to be done on the Sabbath-day. Masons uniformly denominate the conferring of degrees as labor and work, and, speaking after the language of Masonry, it is never anything but work.

"Another thought, I think, may properly be introduced here that gives support to this view of the subject. Freemasonry as it now exists among us, also known as Speculative Masonry, was an evolution from Operative Masonry, in the days of the building of King Solomon's Temple. This Operative Masonry was a regularly organized system of classified and trained operatives, or workmen, who wrought according to rule, but at the same



time they were under the government of that moral law which included the command to rest from labor and to keep holy the Sabbath-day. It may be conceded also that such toil demanded, and the toilers gladly accepted, the opportunity for a weekly rest from labor and an opportunity for devotion.

“Our Masonry, then, if true to its old Landmarks and traditions, cannot depart from the original usages and practices in the performance of its regular esoteric work. I have noted, and fully appreciate, the force of the reference above to the practices of the churches and the manual labor performed by them on the Sabbath-day in connection with the services of religion. But the answer to the question urged is simple and easy. It is, in fact, twofold. In the first place, it may be stated that whatever the churches do is no concern of Masons. To their own master they stand or fall ; it is not our business to judge them in any way. In the second place, it is not so much the thing that is done on the Sabbath-day as it is the motive that prompted its performance that condemns or justifies the act. The controlling principle that always governs is, that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. Manual labor may be sanctified on the Sabbath if a right motive for man or beast prompts the performance of it. The mere question of manual labor, then, is not to be considered as the sole determining principle in the matter. A higher principle must be recognized in connection with Sabbath observance than mere acts. Church labors, and more especially, such duties as the Brother refers to, are to be estimated by this rule. Unlike the regular work of the Masonic Lodge, such as the conferring of degrees, they are not conferred upon a basis of fees, or compensation of any kind ; they are mere incidents of the more important duties of religion. They do not bear any kind of analogy whatever to the secret work or general business objects of the Masonic Lodge. These church practices cannot, therefore, be regarded as in any way a precedent for either Masonry or any other kindred organization.

“The claim that Masonry is a moral institution being admitted on all sides, it also follows, as a corollary, that it is bound by all the requirements of the moral law, including that to keep

holy the Sabbath-day ; and as your Grand Master is as much bound by the requirements of that law as any of the Brethren, I am unable to see how he can set aside any of the commandments of that law by issuing a dispensation to a Lodge to *work* by conferring degrees on God's holy day.

“To conclude this subject, whatever might, or might not, be the law on the subject, there is still a weighty reason to be added why Masonic Lodges should do no work on Sunday. It is to be found in the law of ‘expediency.’ ‘All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient,’ was a standard motto of the great Apostle to the Gentiles while writing upon a similar issue to this. And it is a good motto for us, just at this time, when so many thousand of our best men and women, including a large percentage of Masons, are laboring so strenuously to secure a more general and more perfect observance of the day throughout our country and State. It would be, to say the least of it, very inexpedient, not to say injudicious, for the Grand Lodge, with its moral and Masonic force of more than twelve thousand representative men, to do anything that could be construed into a lax or secular regard for the Sabbath, so much needed as a day for mental and physical rest.”

Right Worshipful W. A. COMPTON, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, makes a special report on the request of the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand for Masonic recognition. We fully endorse the views of our Right Worshipful Brother as expressed in his report. He declines to consider the question because “a large number of Lodges did not unite, and there has arisen some objection to the legality of the proceedings by which the Grand Lodge was formed.”

Right Worshipful V. B. TATE, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, made reports on fourteen cases.

We cannot understand the report on case 10. If a Brother cannot pay a debt due a Brother of his Lodge, what in the name of Masonic law has the Lodge to do with it? Owing a debt and unable to pay it, never, since the days of Grand Master King Solomon, has been a Masonic offence over which the



Lodge has any right to interfere, as we believe. Why? In what law of the Craft does a Lodge get jurisdiction in such a case? The civil law alone has the only control of such a case.

There is no annual report from the Committee on Correspondence.

Most Worshipful W. K. RAMSEY was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful FAY HEMPSTEAD was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### BRITISH COLUMBIA—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held at the city of Vancouver, July 24, 1890.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the Young Men's Christian Association building.

Most Worshipful A. McKEOWN, Grand Master; Very Worshipful W. J. QUINLAN, Grand Secretary.

The ceremonies, as reported, were appropriate.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held at the city of Vancouver, April, 1891.

Right Worshipful *Acting* Grand Master WILLIAM DOWNIE; no name given for the *Acting* Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the Hospital for Women and Children. The programme of the ceremonies shows they were elaborate.

We beg leave to note that the printed reports of the proceedings on those occasions by the Grand Lodge show omissions that ought not to have been overlooked.

The official proclamation on the first page of the printed Proceedings is hardly a substitute for the insertion in the Proceedings of the orderly statement of the usual details of these Proceedings. We notice it as an example not to be adopted generally.

PROCEEDINGS of the Twentieth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, at the city of Kamloops, June, 1891.



Most Worshipful A. McKEOWN, Grand Master ; Very Worshipful W. J. QUINLAN, *Acting* Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master delivered his annual address. He refers to the death of "Most Worshipful Brother H. BROWN, late Grand Secretary."

He reports his official acts, among which we notice two dispensations for two Lodges to wear regalia in public, to attend balls. The Grand Master recommends that "in future the delegates from the several Masonic districts elect, at the annual session of Grand Lodge, their own Deputy Grand Master."

This we cannot commend. District Deputy Grand Masters are the direct special representatives of the Grand Master. He alone should appoint his own representatives. They act for him. They possess certain official capacities. They are the eyes and the tongue of the Grand Master. They are only responsible to him. It seems to be an unwise policy as well as unsound in principle. A duty and a responsibility divided in accountability for duty performed engenders strife ; it may be, at all events, a loose, uncertain, and hesitating judgment.

There is no special subject here that needs notice.

There is no report from a Committee on Correspondence. Our experience suggests that the consideration of Grand Lodge Proceedings by a competent Committee on Correspondence is often of real value to every Grand Lodge.

The Craft in this jurisdiction is active, prosperous, and harmonious.

Most Worshipful MARCUS WOLFE was elected Grand Master ; Very Worshipful W. J. QUINLAN was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## CALIFORNIA—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of the Forty-first Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Masonic Temple, at the city of San Francisco, October, 1890.

Most Worshipful MORRIS MARCH ESTEE, Grand Master ;  
 Very Worshipful GEORGE JOHNSON, Assistant Grand Secretary.

We deeply regret to learn that our esteemed Brother Right Worshipful ALEXANDER GURDON ABELL, who for so long a period most ably discharged his duties as Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, is suffering from a severe illness. We have become so familiar with Brother ABELL as Grand Secretary that we feel a personal as well as a fraternal sympathy for him in his affliction. May God in his wise providence relieve him of his sufferings and restore him to health !

Grand Master ESTEE'S address is concise. Short as it is, we find so much worth the consideration of our Brethren in the opening paragraph that we quote as follows :

“ Masonry exists in every land, and is taught in every tongue. This is so because it unites good men for good purposes. It helps the needy, it buries the dead, it educates and cares for the orphan ; failing in these things it would fail. In times of need it gladdens the hearts of the old and it gives new inspiration to the honorable purposes of the young. Respect for law and order and obedience to God are among its fundamental precepts. Without these as chief among its tenets it would also fail. But however wise and beneficent are the principles of our Order, still it cannot live alone on good intentions and on wise precepts ; our acts must conform to our teachings. We cannot prosper, nay, we do not deserve to prosper, on promises not kept, or on moral standards not maintained. What we do must speak for us ; good deeds alone are our achievements. The mission of Masonry among men is to make them better and to make their lot in life more easy to bear. We help each other, and by doing this we help ourselves and benefit society, because our poor and infirm do not become a charge upon the community. True, our Society is a beneficent, not a religious one, and yet Masonry is founded upon the truths of a revealed religion ; nor do we interfere with matters of state. We have no politics, and yet patriotism and loyal devotion to country are among our highest



duties. We run no race with other organizations for public favor. We are not jealous of others' success, for the field for human benefactions is so broad there is ample room for all. We bless those who can do more good than we can, and try to imitate their example, and in all things and at all times strive to be better men to-morrow than we are to-day."

We incline to think that these beautifully-expressed sentiments are of more universal application to the "sons of men" than of direct application to the Brotherhood of Freemasons. Our Fraternity is circumscribed to its own members. It has its own teachings. It is bound by its own obligations to defined duties. In "the field of human benefactions" our Lodges are not jealous of others, and as we "run no race with other organizations for public favor," we can make no effort of our own for such an ephemeral advantage. Freemasonry is a stranger to all desire for "public favor." We agree with the Grand Master,—“good deeds alone are our achievements.”

In the words of the "Great Light," let us rather strive "by well-doing to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men." This is the surest way to secure that "public favor" of earnest, sincere, intelligent, and thoughtful men.

Right Worshipful J. W. ANDERSON, Grand Lecturer, in his report makes some judicious criticisms on the weakness of some Lodges, and he thinks many of them. "We have too many Lodges in the jurisdiction which seem to have been constituted not so much to build up Masonry as to assist in building up sickly towns." We would be pleased if we could republish all of the report. It is a very sensible paper and full of just views. His experience is teaching useful lessons to Grand Lodges which are rather gratified at the increasing *number* of subordinate Lodges without full and serious consideration of the real benefits to the Craft.

Right Worshipful WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made his annual report. It is a concise review of the Proceedings of Grand Lodges and a frank and free criticism of the reports of their Committees on Corre-



spondence. We admire his style of these criticisms. Our only remark on this subject that it seems proper to make is, that properly to indite a critique is to understand fully what it is that requires criticism.

If our esteemed Brother has any doubt as to what constitutes "Masonic jurisprudence," we know his ability and learning are the best teachers if he would consult them. How it can be as elastic as some other Masonic terms is a confession of want of knowledge and an avoidance of the conclusion to be deduced therefrom. Jurisprudence has been defined by profane authority as "the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men necessary for the administration of justice." Then it may be declared that Masonic jurisprudence is the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of Freemasons necessary to administer them.

Our dear Brother has become bothered between "Masonic jurisprudence" and "Masonic offences." We do not marvel. Any conduct unbecoming a Mason as a Mason can be punished, because, whosoever his conduct originated, if it was his conduct as a Mason, it is an offence against Freemasonry. Masonic jurisprudence decides the cause, and Masonic jurisprudence asserts the penalty and the only method of inflicting it. Because a citizen is guilty of drunkenness he is amenable to profane law. But if, as a Mason, his drunkenness inflicts direct injury on the Craft, it is for that *injury* he is triable by Masonic law in a Masonic Lodge. The cause is only noteworthy as the cause of the injury.

It is not a metaphysical distinction we assume to make. A consideration of the philosophy of the facts of consciousness will, we think, mark the difference between the science of mind and the science of natural bodies. The science of mind can deal with an existing fact, and at the same time with the cause that creates the fact. The fact of drunkenness is a fact, and the cause of drunkenness can be so distinguished as to make that cause an existing Masonic offence.

We do not propose to offer this as an exegesis on Masonic law, but only to show our distinguished Brother ROBERTSON

how his criticism on "drunkenness," and Masonic offences, and crimes against the law of society have impressed us.

Most Worshipful ALVAH RUSSELL CONKLIN was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful ALEXANDER G. ABELL was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### COLORADO—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Denver, July, 1890.

Most Worshipful WILLIAM T. BRIDWELL, Grand Master; Right Worshipful ED. C. PARMELEE, Grand Secretary.

The Special Communication was held to dedicate the Masonic Temple.

The proceedings were dignified, impressive, appropriate, and successful. Most admirable addresses were made by Grand Master BRIDWELL, Right Worshipful DONALD FLETCHER, Worshipful Brother PETER L. PALMER, Worshipful Master of Denver Lodge, No. 5; Very Worshipful Brother FRED. W. NANCE, Worshipful Master of Union Lodge, No. 7, and Worshipful Brother CHARLES T. HARKINSON, President of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Temple Association.

Thanks were returned to the Masonic Veterans' Association of the Pacific Coast for its beautiful donation of corn, wine, and oil, and to Brother BLOOD for the music furnished during the ceremonies.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Denver, July, 1890.

Same Grand Officers.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the State capitol.

PROCEEDINGS of the Thirtieth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Denver, September, 1890.



Right Worshipful E. L. N. FOSTER, Deputy Grand Master, presiding; Right Worshipful ED. C. PARMELEE, Grand Secretary.

The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master directed the Grand Deacons to inform the Most Worshipful Grand Master that Grand Lodge was opened in *due form* and awaited his pleasure.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master entered and took the gavel.

We take occasion to express our sincere satisfaction on reading the most thoroughly Masonic address of Grand Master BRIDWELL. It is replete with sound Masonic law, wise, deeply interesting, and admirably expressed in style and construction.

We take pleasure in noting special matters of general interest to the Craft which appear in the Grand Master's address.

He recognizes the so-called Grand Lodge of Peru by appointing his Grand Representative thereto. We are not yet ready to recognize that body.

Several commissions were issued to constitute Lodges. Seven dispensations were issued for new Lodges. Nine dispensations were issued for Lodge work, under the Ahiman Rezon of Grand Lodge.

We regret to notice that six dispensations were issued for public installations of Lodge officers.

There were twenty-one decisions made by Grand Master BRIDWELL on Masonic law. Those that concern the general Craft were in strict conformity with accepted principles of Masonic jurisprudence.

Two were on the question of "physical disability." We cordially agree with both these decisions. The loss of the first joint of the thumb, and the three fingers, were both disqualifications.

One decided that, "A committee appointed by a Lodge to collect testimony could exclude from its meetings all Brethren not directly interested in the matter."

If a Mason commits homicide, is tried by a profane court, and acquitted, it does not relieve the Lodge from taking cog-



nizance of the case. Courts do not afford examples for Masonic Lodges.

We do not fully comprehend the following, and we quote the words of the Grand Master :

*“Question.—*Has one Mason the right to go on the witness-stand in a criminal case and attempt to impeach the testimony of another Mason without first informing him that he would do so?

*“Answer.—*If the first witness had testified falsely, and by such testimony attempted to defeat the end of justice, it would be the duty of the second witness to expose such testimony ; but if the testimony of the first witness was correct, the second witness was guilty of gross un-Masonic conduct, and he should be dealt with accordingly.”

We have doubts as to this question and answer.

There is so much sound sense and Masonic truth and knowledge in the following remarks of the Grand Master, that we are satisfied our Brethren of this jurisdiction will be gratified in reading them :

#### “ ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

“ This question has been discussed by many Masonic writers, and has brought out a variety of opinions as to what comprises the Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry. Some assert that, in addition to a belief in Deity, the ceremonies practised in conferring the several degrees embrace everything of an essential character, while others include a few additional points. From the most reliable source we find twenty-five written rules, the first twenty-four of which fully delineate the correct line of Masonic duty, while the twenty-fifth acts as a cap sheaf and makes them all beyond the power of any man or body of men to change. These regulations not only embrace the points already mentioned, but they clearly define the qualifications a candidate must possess, not only in a moral way, but mentally and physically as well. It is, therefore, important that every

applicant be in possession of the three important human senses,—namely, hearing, seeing, and feeling,—as these are impressively taught every Mason and are made essential qualifications.

“Freemasonry is not after the fashion of these times, nor is it the result of compromise with any customs or views of any time. Masonic law has existed without change longer than any human law, and must continue unchanged, ever abiding in its pristine purity.

“Should the Grand Master at any time or under any circumstances consent to an abrogation of these ancient laws, what power could sustain him in the act? The Lodge cannot do it; the Grand Lodge cannot do it, because we have all subscribed to that ancient requirement,—that such power is not vested in any body of men.

“Then, Brethren, let us strive to maintain in their ancient purity the old ceremonies, the old customs, the old symbols, the old traditions, and, above all, the old Landmarks, and thus bestow upon Freemasonry the homage of faithful Masons.

#### “GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

“March 1, 1890, I received, through our Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, a circular letter from the Grand Orient of France, requesting that a representative be appointed from this Grand Jurisdiction to attend a World's International Masonic Congress, to be held in Paris at some time during the present year. It is an historic fact that some years ago the Grand Orient became false to Freemasonry by striking from its ritual that most important Landmark of the Order,—namely, that which requires a candidate to profess a belief in the Eternal God before he can be initiated. For this cause the Grand Lodge of Colorado, in common with many other Grand Lodges, severed all fraternal relations with the Grand Orient, and that interdict continues in force. In view of this fact, I declined to recognize the communication.

“I am a firm believer in that Almighty God whose name is prominent throughout our Ritual, and whose aid we implore in all our undertakings.



“Freemasonry is antagonistic to atheism, and any organization of men who deny this great Being is foreign to Freemasonry and is unworthy of our regard.”

Right Worshipful LAURENCE N. GREENLEAF, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made a special report rejecting all notice of the circular issued by the Grand Orient of France, as the Grand Lodge of Colorado had withdrawn recognition of that body.

New South Wales was recognized. The so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand had not shown its right to Masonic recognition.

We fully unite with our distinguished colleague in this report.

We offer to our Brother Right Worshipful LAURENCE N. GREENLEAF our emphatic congratulations for his annual report as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. It is refreshing to find the courageous expression of the convictions of our colleague as he finds occasion. The report is brief, but full, and notices with discretion and good judgment what he regards as important. The “Digest” of decisions attached to this report is a very valuable contribution to the body of Masonic law. As hereinbefore in this report we have suggested the value of such a work, Brother GREENLEAF has demonstrated its importance.

His “conclusion” merits close attention and thoughtful consideration. He refers to the subject of Grand Masters’ prerogatives, as to which he inclines to full belief in inherent powers, and well sustains his contention. We agree. “Landmarks” are regarded as established, for at least twelve or fifteen are “ancient.” He chides England with forsaking the true faith in at least the Landmark as to “physical disqualifications.”

As to Cerneauism, he very justly observes, in which we fully concur,—

“If New York would authoritatively declare against ‘Cerneauism,’ it would be shorn of much of its baleful influence. As



it is, the Grand Treasurer is the Grand Commander of one of the so-called Cerneau organizations, and this is extremely distasteful to many sister jurisdictions, which have had occasion to legislate upon the subject. As long as the Grand Lodge of New York maintains its present attitude, plotters against Masonic peace will have a safe refuge from which to send out their emissaries, and circulate forged and untruthful documents in jurisdictions between whom and itself the most fraternal relations exist. This should not be."

Our worst enemies are often those of our own household.

If a principle is involved, the want of courage to assert and defend it only strengthens the assault. You cannot serve two masters. You cannot be a true Freemason and unite with and therein aid those who covertly deny the rights of the supreme sovereign governing body of the Craft.

Most Worshipful ERNEST LE NEVE FOSTER was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful ED. C. PARMELEE was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### CONNECTICUT—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of an Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Bethel, June 24, 1890.

Most Worshipful CLARK BUCKINGHAM, Grand Master; Right Worshipful JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to dedicate the new Masonic Hall of Eureka Lodge, No. 83.

Brother E. D. SMITH made an historical address on the occasion, which is most interesting. Of the nineteen charter members (June 2, 1857), but two are living. Of the thirteen initiated during the first year, four are living. The total membership now is one hundred and thirty-six.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS of the One Hundred and Third Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Clark's Building, No. 87 Church Street, New Haven, January, 1891.

Most Worshipful CLARK BUCKINGHAM, Grand Master ;  
Right Worshipful JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master BUCKINGHAM presented his annual address, a short, direct, sensible, and practical report of his official actions during the year.

Fortunate Grand Master ! He made report of but one decision. That is in full accord with Masonic law. The Lodge receiving the petition of a candidate acquires jurisdiction over him, and holds it till it releases it. He reports among "Installations" one to install Lodge officers *in public*. We are thankful it was but *one*.

The Grand Masters of Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire asked release of jurisdiction of Connecticut Lodges over material within the jurisdiction of these Lodges, which request the Grand Master of Connecticut granted.

"The Masonic Charity Foundation," chartered by the Legislature, is doing well. We are glad that Connecticut has adopted this course, as we think Grand Lodge should not be concerned in the administration of such an institution. Voluntary individual Masonic service is the better basis for such institutions.

After reading the statement made to Grand Master BUCKINGHAM by one J. A. EGO-AGURRE, styling himself Grand Secretary of Peru, we are surprised that Grand Master BUCKINGHAM recommends the recognition of that so-called Grand Lodge of Peru. The statement proves there is no supreme sovereign independent Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the country known as Peru.

Connecticut is preparing a "Centennial Volume" to commemorate its centennial anniversary.

So Connecticut has set up a *Past Master's Lodge* ! Another *ism* !

We miss ever so much the annual report of our esteemed Brother Right Worshipful JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. We deeply regret to learn that his severe indisposition disqualified him for this labor. Well, dear Brother, we trust your regained health will enable you to prepare, with your vigor of mind and bodily in-



dustry, the report for this year. We offer you our affectionate fraternal regard.

Most Worshipful HUGH STIRLING was elected Grand Master ;  
Right Worshipful JOSEPH K. WHEELER was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of the Semi-Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Masonic Temple, at the city of Washington, May 14, 1890.

Brother JAMES A. SAMPLE, Most Worshipful Grand Master ;  
Brother WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

The principal business transacted at this Special Communication was considering and acting on a petition for a new Lodge, to be located in Washington City, to be called "Osiris." There was opposition to granting a charter to this Lodge. After petition and protest were duly considered, the Grand Lodge, by a vote of 48 to 26, granted the charter.

The Semi-Annual Communication closed to a time stated.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL resumed its session at the "Scottish Rite Cathedral," May 21, 1890.

Same Grand Officers in their respective stations and places.

This "resumed" Communication was held to constitute Osiris Lodge, No. 26. There was a fragrant fraternal exhibition of the Masonic spirit of unity manifested on this occasion, of course, as all the proceedings were conducted in the "Scottish Rite Cathedral."

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION was again "resumed."

Same Grand Officers.

We note the only proceedings that are uncommon, even in the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. It was moved to make certain changes in the ritual of the third degree, and the resolution was adopted. For the sake of the memory of the



esoteric character of our "Work and Ritual," we hope all these changes were not printed and published; but "in the prayer" it was resolved to substitute "is" in place of "are" after "number," and to pronounce the word "acacia" "according to Webster." Probably these were the "certain changes" desired.

We find it difficult to be even serious—yes, serious—while considering these injections of monumental novelties into the body of Freemasonry. It is a sort of hypodermic infusion of—something—what? If ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise. Our dear Brother SINGLETON will no doubt impale us on the sharpest point of his charming and fraternal criticism for our ignorance and audacity. Well, we will submit in calm resignation.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Washington, June, 1890.

Brother T. F. GIBBS, Deputy Grand Master, *as* Most Worshipful Grand Master; Brother WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to attend the funeral of the late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Washington, July, 1890.

Brother JAMES A. SAMPLE, Most Worshipful Grand Master; Brother WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall of Anacostia Lodge, No. 21.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication, held at the Masonic Hall of Anacostia Lodge, No. 21, November, 1890, to dedicate the Hall.

Same Grand Officers.

PROCEEDINGS of the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Washington, November 12, 1890.

Brother JAMES A. SAMPLE, Most Worshipful Grand Master ;  
 Brother WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

We have carefully read the address of Grand Master SAMPLE. His reply to the Right Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania's notice of the action of Harmony Lodge No. 17, of Washington, in its application to Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, of Harrisburg, in our jurisdiction, while it is fraternal and courteous, indicates a sneer at the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It is harmless.

It is admitted that the individual named was a rejected applicant in our jurisdiction, and even yet it is unexplained how Harmony Lodge, No. 17, District of Columbia, initiated him. But possibly it is only a "confusion of individuals," or "owing to political exigencies and the sudden change of stations." These have no place in our jurisdiction, nor as excuses for Masonic error.

We only notice it to show that the spirit which seems to actuate the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is the consciousness of its infallibility. We do not accept it as one of the Masonic characteristics. It is often dangerous.

Our beloved Brother SINGLETON was the recipient of most deserved honor on the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation into Freemasonry. So long in Masonic life, so earnest in performance of Masonic duty, so well-earned and distinguished a position in our Fraternity entitles our Right Worshipful Brother WILLIAM R. SINGLETON to the love, admiration, and esteem of his Brethren.

His annual report as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence is so characteristic that it charms, if it does not convince, all those who may have the good fortune to read it. Our Brother has the undisputed claim to the confidence and respect of the general Craft as a Masonic thinker. This is a rare virtue. So many, who assume to know, fail to make the possession of knowledge apparent. They do not think. It is so easy to "take for granted." Whatever attracts their prejudices invites a glance of the subject, which needs careful study to comprehend.



Indolence, want of capacity, or self-confidence induces to take for granted something, and out of all this comes written words. Our Right Worshipful Brother SINGLETON is not of this class of pretended teachers. He thoroughly investigates the subjects of which he writes. He may not be, as we think, always right, but he is always firm; courageous, sensible, interesting, and instructive. We fear he is too expansive in his views.

This is a criticism of his annual report as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of his Grand Lodge. We believe he will not condemn it, for he by this time knows we only try to be taught by him.

Most Worshipful THOMAS F. GIBBS was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM R. SINGLETON was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## ENGLAND—1890-91.

A QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION of the Grand Lodge of England was holden in Freemasons' Hall, London, September 3, 1890.

Right Worshipful Colonel MARMADUKE RAMSAY, District Grand Master of Malta, *as* Grand Master; Very Worshipful Colonel SHADWELL H. CLARKE, Grand Secretary.

Right Worshipful Brother Sir ALBERT W. WOODS, K.C.M.G., C.B., Grand Director of Ceremonies, announced that the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania, Brother CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA; the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Canada, Brother J. ROSS ROBERTSON, and the Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of Louisiana, Brother JOSEPH P. HORNER, had honored the Grand Lodge by attending as visitors.

They were thereupon introduced and saluted as Grand Masters according to ancient custom. Grand Master MACCALLA acknowledged this reception in a beautifully-expressed address. He was followed by Grand Master ROBERTSON, and Brother Past Grand Master HORNER concluded the addresses on the occasion.



Appropriate notice was made of the death of Past Grand Master the Right Honorable the EARL OF CARNARVON.

We feel it a duty we owe the Craft in Pennsylvania, and at the same time to inform our Brethren the Chairmen of Committees on Correspondence of our sister Grand Lodges of the States of the United States, to present the following extract from the Proceedings of the Communication of the Grand Lodge of England, held on the 3d of last September.

In the matter of the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand this action of England has fully justified our views on the question of recognition. It is not such a Grand Lodge as is entitled to Masonic recognition.

“Right Worshipful Brother Sir JOHN B. MONCKTON, Past Grand Warden, in the absence of Brother THOMAS FENN, the President of the Board of General Purposes, then proposed that the report be received, adopted, and entered on the Minutes, which, on being seconded, was put and carried.

“Right Worshipful Sir JOHN B. MONCKTON, Past Grand Warden, stated that in the absence of the Grand Registrar, who, he regretted to say, was unwell and had been ordered abroad by his doctor, he had undertaken to submit to Grand Lodge the applications from New Zealand and Tasmania, and he would read the reports thereon which had been drawn up by the Grand Registrar for the information of Grand Lodge.

“That respecting New Zealand was as follows :

““Report of the Grand Registrar on an application dated 1st May, 1890, from the body styling itself “The Grand Lodge of New Zealand,” for recognition.

““This is an application from a body styling itself “The Grand Lodge of New Zealand” requesting recognition as sole and supreme Masonic authority in the Colony.

““Grand Lodge will no doubt remember the circumstances under which the Grand Lodges of South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria have recently been recognized as supreme

Masonic authorities within their own territories; how that recognition was withheld by this Grand Lodge so long as there appeared to be a divergence of local opinion in the particular case, resulting in a large number of Lodges standing back from the new movement; and how, when it was at length apparent that there was particular unanimity, this Grand Lodge then readily and willingly acceded to the requests of the bodies above named to be acknowledged as supreme and independent in their respective jurisdictions.

“‘In the application now before Grand Lodge no such practical unanimity is shown. On the contrary, it is very evident that Freemasonry in New Zealand is at this moment divided into two somewhat equal parties,—those who desire to remain under the Mother Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and those who seek to establish an independent Grand Lodge. The latter body have, in accordance with this desire, already formed an independent organization, and have installed Right Worshipful Brother HENRY THOMPSON, District Grand Master of Canterbury, New Zealand, as their Grand Master, and that Brother has thereon resigned his position under this Grand Lodge.

“‘I may mention that the Grand Mastership was first offered to the Governor of the Colony, His Excellency the EARL OF ONSLOW, Past Grand Warden, who, although willing to become Grand Master if the movement was practically unanimous, very properly declined the position under the circumstances I have named.

“‘There are in the Colony eighty-seven English Lodges, and, it is believed, about fifty Scotch and fifteen Irish, making a total of about one hundred and fifty-two. No actual statement has been received of the numbers of Lodges which have really joined the movement, but, as far as can be seen, nearly forty English Lodges and about the same number of Scotch and Irish have done so.

“‘The other District Grand Masters have protested strongly against the movement, and also against the proceedings which have been adopted to endeavor to carry it through; while a



large number of Lodges have forwarded petitions praying to be allowed to continue under us.

“ ‘ I may likewise add that the Grand Lodge of Scotland has refused this same request for recognition.

“ ‘ Under such circumstances I feel it my duty to submit to Grand Lodge that, as the matter at present stands, it would be improper and unfair to the Lodges still remaining under their Mother Grand Lodges that the petitioning body should be recognized as a lawful and supreme Masonic authority in the Colony of New Zealand; and I therefore recommend that the request for recognition be not granted.

“ ‘ (Signed) FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK,

“ ‘ *Grand Registrar.*

“ ‘ 22d August, 1890.’

“ Sir JOHN MONCKTON, continuing, said that, Grand Lodge being now in possession of the facts of the case, he would merely move, in accordance with the Grand Registrar’s recommendation,—

“ ‘ That the application from the body styling itself The Grand Lodge of New Zealand for recognition be refused.’

“ The motion was seconded by Sir ALBERT W. WOODS, K.C.M.G., C.B., Garter, Past Grand Warden, and Grand Director of Ceremonies, and on being put to Grand Lodge by the Most Worshipful Grand Master in the Chair, was carried unanimously.

“ Sir JOHN B. MONCKTON, Past Grand Warden, then read the report relating to the application from Tasmania, as follows :

“ ‘ Report of the Grand Registrar on application, dated 12th July, 1890, from a body styling itself “ The Grand Lodge of Tasmania,” for recognition.

“ ‘ This is an application from a body styling itself “ The Grand Lodge of Tasmania,” requesting recognition as sole and supreme Masonic authority in that Colony.

“ ‘ This matter fortunately stands on a simple basis.



“ ‘ All the Lodges in the Colony under the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland have joined in the formation of a local Grand Lodge, and have installed Right Worshipful Brother the Rev. RICHARD D. POULETT-HARRIS, M.A., our District Grand Master, as their Grand Master. I therefore have now the pleasure to recommend that this body be recognized and acknowledged as the supreme Masonic Jurisdiction for the Colony of Tasmania.

“ ‘ (Signed) FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK,  
“ ‘ *Grand Registrar.*

“ ‘ 22d August, 1890.’

“ Right Worshipful Sir JOHN B. MONCKTON moved, in accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Registrar,—

“ ‘ That the application from the body styling itself “The Grand Lodge of Tasmania” be acceded to.’

“ Very Worshipful Brother BRACKSTONE BAKER, Past Grand Deacon, seconded the motion, which, on being put, was carried unanimously.

“ The Grand Lodge was closed in form and with solemn prayer.”

A QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION of the Grand Lodge of England was holden at Freemasons’ Hall, London, December 3, 1890.

Right Worshipful the Right Honorable the EARL OF LATHOM, Deputy Grand Master, *as* Grand Master; Very Worshipful Colonel SHADWELL H. CLARKE, Grand Secretary.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES was nominated for re-election as Most Worshipful Grand Master.

The proceedings of the Board of General Purposes presents nothing of general interest to the Craft of the States of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS of a Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of England, held in Freemasons’ Hall, London, March 4, 1891.

Right Worshipful WILLIAM WITHER BRAMSTON BEACH, M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, *as* Grand Master ; Very Worshipful Colonel SHADWELL H. CLERKE, Grand Secretary.

The PRINCE OF WALES was unanimously re-elected Grand Master.

The most important proceeding of Grand Lodge we feel it a duty to fully set out. It is of great interest to the universal Craft. We have never been satisfied to consider the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand as worthy of Masonic recognition. The proceedings, which we copy in full for the information of our Brethren, fully sustains our doubts. We respectfully ask notice of the state of the Craft in New Zealand. There can be no supreme sovereign independent Grand Lodge in that province so long as England, Ireland, and Scotland hold Masonic jurisdiction by their District Grand Lodges, and so require allegiance from Lodges subordinate to this Masonic authority.

But we ask careful attention to the following action of the Grand Lodge of England, as fully set forth in the extract we make from the Proceedings :

“ Right Worshipful WILLIAM WITHER BRAMSTON BEACH, M.P., Most Worshipful Grand Master in the Chair, then read the following communication from the Most Worshipful Grand Master :

“ ‘ The Most Worshipful Grand Master regrets to have to inform Grand Lodge that in the month of August last he received a report from the District Grand Lodge of Wellington, New Zealand, that Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT, K.C.M.G., Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, and Deputy District Grand Master of Otago and Southland, had obtained a Warrant from the Grand Orient of France to establish a Lodge under it in New Zealand, and had, under that authority, recently opened a Lodge in the town of Wellington in that Colony, of which Lodge he is the Master.

“ ‘ On receipt of this information, the Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to address Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT on



the subject, and to call on him for an explanation of the grounds on which he felt himself justified in thus taking part in an invasion of British territory by a foreign Masonic body, and especially by one, many of whose members have been declared by a solemn resolution of the Grand Lodge of England, on the 6th of March, 1878, not to be true and genuine Brethren.

“ ‘ A reply has now been received from Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT on the subject, in which he admits the facts alleged, and seeks to justify his action.

“ ‘ Under these circumstances, the Grand Master, with much regret, feels that he has no alternative but to make a complaint of the conduct of Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT, and to submit the matter, with the correspondence relating thereto, to Grand Lodge for its consideration and decision.’

“ The Grand Secretary thereon read the correspondence which had taken place on the subject, as follows:

“ ‘ GRAND SECRETARY’S OFFICE, FREEMASONS’ HALL,

“ ‘ LONDON, W. C., 4th September, 1890.

“ ‘ BROTHER SIR ROBERT STOUT, *K.C.M.G., Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Deputy District Grand Master Otago and Southland, N. Z. :*

“ ‘ SIR AND BROTHER,—The Most Worshipful Grand Master has just learned with great surprise that you have recently opened a Lodge in Wellington, N. Z., under a Warrant from the Grand Orient of France, thus not only aiding and abetting a foreign Masonic body to invade British Masonic territory, but also joining and working under a Grand Orient whose members the Grand Lodge of England solemnly declared on the 6th of March, 1878, it could not recognize as “true and genuine Brethren.” As your action must be laid before Grand Lodge, and the Masonic result to yourself may be of a grave nature, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to furnish me forthwith, for the information of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, with a full explanation of the matter, and with the reasons which you consider have justified you as an English Mason, a Deputy District Grand Master of an English District, and a



Past Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of England, in taking the very serious step you have done.

“ ‘ I enclose a copy of the resolutions respecting the Grand Orient of France, passed by the Grand Lodge of England on the 6th of March, 1878, which were duly promulgated to all Lodges, and are still in force.

“ ‘ I am, Sir and Brother,

“ ‘ Yours fraternally,

“ ‘ SHADWELL H. CLERKE, COL.,

“ ‘ *Grand Secretary.*’

“ ‘ DUNEDIN, N. Z., October 29, 1890.

“ ‘ BROTHER COLONEL SHADWELL H. CLERKE, *Grand Secretary United Grand Lodge of England, Great Queen Street, London, W. C. :*

“ ‘ VERY WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th of September, and I have not the slightest objection to inform the Most Worshipful Grand Master, through you, of the facts regarding the opening of a Lodge under a Charter from the Grand Orient of France.

“ ‘ In doing this, however, I think it right to point out that, according to my reading of the Book of Constitutions, it is the District Grand Lodge of Otago and Southland, of which I am a member, and under whose immediate jurisdiction I am, that should have made the inquiries you have made, that is, should such have been deemed necessary by any Grand Lodge.

“ ‘ It is, no doubt, true, that the Grand Lodge has, under Rule 5 of the Constitutions, the power of investigating, regulating, and deciding all “ matters relative to the Craft, or to particular Lodges, or to individual Brothers,” but this power has, so far as the Colonies are concerned, been vested in the District Grand Lodges. In Rule 106 of the Constitutions it is said, “ The Grand Lodge delegates to its District Grand Lodges . . . the power of investigating, regulating, and deciding all matters relating to Lodges and individual Masons within their respective districts.”

“ ‘ The only power left by the Grand Lodge to itself is that

of being the appellate tribunal. It could not have been contemplated that two co-ordinate jurisdictions should deal with one subject matter, for their findings might not agree. The Grand Lodge has, I submit, so long as the present Constitution regarding District Grand Lodges exists, delegated its right of initiating process against individual Colonial Masons, and it only exists, so far as they are concerned, as an appellate tribunal. To use the words of lawyers, it is not a court of first instance.

“ ‘ I proceed, however, to state the facts, and, under the circumstances, I expressly waive any question of jurisdiction, as I have no wish to shelter any action of mine under any legal or technical objection to a mode of procedure.

“ ‘ Some Masons in the Wellington District (I need not inform you that by sea Wellington is distant about 332 miles from Dunedin) thought of founding a Lodge under the Grand Orient of France. One of their reasons was, that they liked the ritual because it recognized modern progress ; but I believe they mainly felt that many were excluded from Masonry by the religious doctrines taught in the Lodges holding under the divers British Constitutions. They believed that Masonry should be a society that was open to men of every shade of belief, and that the French Orient almost alone among Masonic bodies fulfilled this condition. A Provisional Lodge was formed, of which I, though not resident in Wellington, was chosen Worshipful Master. A Charter was ultimately granted, and I was thereafter elected to the same office, and still am Worshipful Master. I do not know what the speculative views of the members of the Lodge (*L'amour de la Vérité*) may be, as you are aware under the French Orient they are not required to be stated. All the members save three were members of Lodges holding under some one of the British or Irish Constitutions, and almost all are still subscribing members of such Lodges. I think these are all the facts I need detail in answer to your inquiry. I now wish to refer to the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of the 6th of March, 1878, and a copy of which you have forwarded me. They have not been embodied in the Book of Constitutions. I apprehend their object was to prevent Lodges and Brethren



under the Grand Lodge of England recognizing Masons initiated in Lodges under the Grand Orient of France as "true and genuine Brethren." There is not a single word in the resolutions that would indicate that an English Mason would incur any censure by visiting or becoming a member of a French Lodge. Suppose he was a resident in France part of the year, and outside the English jurisdiction: could it be a Masonic offence to become a member of a French Lodge? I see no such declaration in the resolutions. They may be thus summarized:

"(1) The first regrets the omission from the French Constitution of those paragraphs which assert a belief in the G.A.O.T.U.

"(2) The second declares that the Grand Lodge cannot recognize as "true and genuine Brethren" those who have been initiated in French Lodges.

"(3) The third directs Craft Lodges to refuse admission to Brethren who have been initiated in French Lodges since the change in the Constitution of the Grand Orient.

"This is all. There is nothing preventing a Freemason, a member of a Craft Lodge, holding under the Grand Lodge of England, from joining a French Lodge of Masons or any other secret society he pleases, such as Odd Fellows, or Foresters, or Druids. The very fact that the French Lodges under the Grand Orient de France are now not recognized as Masonic Lodges, any more than Lodges giving what are termed high degrees, Rosicrucians, etc., shows that the Grand Lodge deems them outside of Masonry. And it might as well direct what other secret societies a man may not join as to declare that he shall not belong to a body unknown to the Grand Lodge, such as the Grand Orient of France unhappily is. And here I might leave the matter. There is, however, an expression in your letter about "invading British Masonic territory" that I must notice. Now, there are at least four bodies known as Grand Lodges in New Zealand outside the Grand Orient of France. These are the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Ireland, and New Zealand. Whose territory is it? We have only one political government, that of New Zealand. Can there be four imperia in one im-



perium? In fact, can it be said to be British Masonic territory at all? I submit that the various Grand Lodges have no territorial claim. They are only bodies placed over Lodges recognizing them,—that is, over their own Craft Lodges,—and it will be a long time, if ever, before New Zealand is recognized among New Zealand Masons as the territory of any one Grand Lodge.

“‘I notice, from a return of Craft Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England, that there are Lodges in foreign countries having English Grand Lodge Charters. There are Lodges in Egypt, Turkey, China, Japan, etc.: obviously it could not be said that these countries are British Masonic territory.

“‘But how can there be an invasion of Masonic territory by a body not Masonic? One might as well talk of invading Masonic territory by Good Templars or Odd Fellows. The very fact that the Grand Orient Lodges of France are not recognized makes attending them no Masonic offence. If I had joined in setting up a rival and recognized body, there might have been something said to me, but not for what I have done. However, it has not been deemed anything wrong for a District Grand Lodge Officer under the English Constitution to join a Scotch or Irish Craft Lodge.

“‘I respectfully submit that, so long as I am a subscribing member of a Craft Lodge holding under the Grand Lodge of England, and faithfully fulfil the duties imposed on me by the laws of the Order, the fact that I belong to an unrecognized secret society is no Masonic offence and no business of your Grand Lodge.

“‘I may belong to degrees of Masonry deemed spurious, and unknown to Craft Masonry, and many hundreds of Colonial Brethren do; but that has not yet been deemed unmasonic. And, so far as I know, no Mason has ever been challenged for joining a society not known or recognized among English Masons, nor am I aware of any decision showing that joining a Grand Orient Lodge merits inquiry.

“‘I am, Very Worshipful Sir and Brother,

“‘Fraternally yours,

“‘ROBERT STOUT, *Deputy District Grand Master.*

“‘OTAGO, E. C.’

“Very Worshipful FREDERICK ADOLPHUS PHILBRICK, Q.C., Grand Registrar:—Most Worshipful Grand Master in the Chair, the Grand Master regrets to have to make a communication to Grand Lodge, and has asked the Grand Lodge to take into consideration the complaint which he makes to it of the conduct of one of the officers of Grand Lodge, and that they should consider and decide upon the circumstances of the case. After the correspondence which has just been read, I think the facts stand pretty clearly before you. The Colony of New Zealand is a Colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Its governor is appointed by the Sovereign of this country, the writs go in the name of her Majesty the Queen, and the ultimate appeal is here to her Majesty in Council. I cannot conceive, therefore, apart from Masonic question, a land which is more distinctly a Colony of this Kingdom. With regard to the Masonic jurisdictions that are there, five English District Grand Lodges exist, the District Grand Masters of which are appointed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Deputy of one of them being Sir ROBERT STOUT himself. There are also a District Grand Lodge holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and one under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, respectively, besides which, as Sir ROBERT STOUT mentions, there is a fourth body, which, at a very recent Quarterly Communication, Grand Lodge declined to recognize as being the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. Under those circumstances, all three jurisdictions, England, Scotland, and Ireland, being lawful within the Colony, each having Masons all of whom hold allegiance to a Grand Lodge situate within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom, and there having been no invasion of that Colony by any other actual or pretended foreign Masonic jurisdiction whatever, I think I am not going beyond what the good sense of every Mason present will confirm when I say that they have here a clear case—as clear as can be—of a territorial Masonic jurisdiction of the United Kingdom. I venture to add that what has been alleged by Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT, in his long and elaborate defence in answer to the Grand Secretary, who challenged him on the matter, will hardly carry the opinion



of Grand Lodge with it. With regard to Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT himself, his act is also an extremely clear one, as he himself admits. Into a colony such as I have described, with Masonic matters in it such as I have also put before this Grand Lodge, Sir ROBERT STOUT had brought a warrant purporting to establish a Masonic Lodge, of which he was, and is, the first Worshipful Master, holding under the Grand Orient of France. Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT takes exception to the fact that the Grand Lodge of England had held themselves not to be in full Masonic union with the Grand Orient of France. Unfortunately at the moment, from causes the existence of which they all deplored, that was true; but if any Brother within the sound of my voice would reflect for one moment, he would see it did not matter whether the body was irregular, which I am far from saying the Grand Orient is, although there might be Masons in it professing doctrines to which English Masons never subscribed, but if it were irregular, that did not in any way alter the case. If a Grand Lodge was the most regular one in the world, and in amity with the Grand Lodge of England, if it took on itself to establish a Lodge of its own anywhere where the union-jack flew, it would be guilty of a great Masonic mistake. In all cases I venture to say the real and sound doctrine is the general rule that where the flag flies to take another jurisdiction into that territory is invasion. It is so in common sense, and according to international law, and I think the Masonic law in point of principle does not differ. It is hardly worth while to quote precedent in such a matter, but that was the accepted doctrine of Grand Lodge in regard to the proceedings in 1863, when a case came before the Grand Master where the Supreme Conseil of France, which was also a supreme body of Masonry in France, had issued a Warrant for Jersey, and a Lodge had been established there under it, and its first Master was a Brother under the English Constitution; he was summoned before Grand Lodge, and the matter was fully gone into. My distinguished predecessor, the late Grand Registrar (Brother MCINTYRE), in advising Grand Lodge, very clearly laid down that the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England extended over the



Island of Jersey, and that bringing in a Warrant under the Supreme Conseil of France was an invasion; the Brother was therefore suspended from all his Masonic privileges till he had made due submission to the Grand Master, and till the Grand Master was pleased to remove his suspension. I do not think I need trouble Grand Lodge by dwelling further on the matter. Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT was not an inexperienced Mason; he was one of us, he was initiated under our Constitution, he had occupied the Chair in a Lodge holding under a District Grand Lodge of England, and had been appointed Deputy District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Otago and Southland. Moreover, he had received the Honors of Grand Lodge, having been appointed Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. Being, therefore, an experienced Mason, and his act a deliberate one, he has defended it, and said that Grand Lodge is a Court of Appeal and not a Court of First Instance. I should very much like to know how a District Grand Lodge in New Zealand or any other foreign part could interfere between Grand Lodge and an officer of Grand Lodge. But apart from that, on principle this Grand Lodge has a direct jurisdiction over the Grand Officers, and it has actually asserted that jurisdiction more than once, and in a very early period of United Grand Lodge of England, after the union, in the year 1816, it did so, in the case of a Brother BONNER, where the Grand Lodge resolved that he be deprived of his insignia as a Grand Officer and all the privileges arising therefrom. Therefore, both on principle and by Masonic precedent and Masonic law, Grand Lodge has a direct and primary jurisdiction over those who are members of it. Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT says, further (and in a matter of this importance Grand Lodge will pardon me for referring fully to what he said in his defence), that Grand Lodge has no more concern with the matter than if he had joined the Odd Fellows, the Foresters, or the Buffaloes, because the Grand Orient of France is not a recognized Masonic Body. Taking the question of invasion, I will put an analogy not entirely exact, but sufficient perhaps to convey my meaning. Suppose the case of an invasion of one country by another; would it be any

answer if the invaders, caught red-handed, after landing, were to say they were not invaders, because they were not recognized, and were therefore not a regular enemy? The answer would be, 'We have endeavored to stop you before your invasion was successful.' I think Grand Lodge will say that the pleas put forward by Sir ROBERT STOUT in the long letter which has been read, and which they carefully followed, were such that they could make up their minds upon. The present is a case of great weight and gravity with regard to Masonry. The knowledge and position of Sir ROBERT STOUT, who was high in authority in a distant part of the globe, where, above all, his duty was to set an example and show loyal obedience to the Craft, renders it a case of gravity. I consider, therefore, that Grand Lodge must feel that the complaint of the Grand Master is a well-founded one, and deal with it as a serious matter, and I have therefore to propose,—

“ ‘That Grand Lodge, having carefully considered the report and the documents submitted to it by the Most Worshipful Grand Master relative to the establishment by Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT, Passed Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, and Deputy District Grand Master of Otago and Southland, New Zealand, of a Lodge at Wellington in that District, under the Grand Orient of France, of which he is Master, resolves that in the opinion of Grand Lodge the complaint against Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT is well founded, and his plea in extenuation cannot be accepted, and Grand Lodge therefore adjudges him guilty of a grave Masonic offence, and in accordance with the precedent in the case of Brother BONNER, in 1816, hereby deprives Sir ROBERT STOUT of his rank and status of Passed Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. Grand Lodge is further of opinion that by his action as herein stated Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT has placed himself under the provision of Article 204 of the Book of Constitutions, and directs that this fact shall be brought under the notice of the District Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Otago and Southland with the view of his being further dealt with by the District Grand Lodge according to Masonic Law.’



“Very Worshipful THOMAS FENN, President of the Board of General Purposes:—Most Worshipful Grand Master in the Chair, in seconding the motion, I consider that Brother PHILBRICK has in this serious matter very rightly gone into it at some length, but really the matter is comprised in a very small compass, and it will not be necessary for me to detain the Brethren very long. I can vouch for the correctness of the precedents which have been quoted by the Grand Registrar. The case of Brother BONNER is not the only one in which Grand Lodge has dealt with a Masonic offence by a Grand Officer and deprived him of his rank. This power the Grand Lodge has not delegated to District Grand Lodges or any subordinate authority. All that it is now proposed to do is to exercise this power and to leave all other matters to the District Grand Lodge and District Grand Master. The Masonic offence was clearly laid down in the second precedent which had been named by the Grand Registrar. I distinctly recollect a very painful scene in Grand Lodge. It is fixed on my mind, because it was the first time I ever saw a Brother introduced into Grand Lodge in the humiliating position in which that Brother was introduced between the two Deacons, deprived of his Masonic clothing, to appeal against his suspension. On that occasion the Grand Master in the Chair very clearly laid down what the offence was ; it was precisely the same as that of Brother STOUT, and the Grand Master there said that no foreign jurisdiction—that is, other jurisdictions than that of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland—could be exercised, or any Lodge established, in any part of the Queen’s Dominions. There could be no doubt that New Zealand was part of the Queen’s Dominions ; and therefore any Lodge established or attempted to be established there under another jurisdiction was an irregular Lodge. Brother MCINTYRE on that occasion showed that, according to the Ancient Charges, a Master solemnly admitted that no new Lodge could be formed without permission of the Grand Master or his Deputy, and that no countenance ought to be given to any irregular Lodge or to any person initiated therein. Yet the Brother there had proceeded to establish an irregular Lodge by accepting the office of Master.



The offence is precisely the same in this case, and it was clearly laid down to be a Masonic offence which Grand Lodge had the power to deal with in the way proposed. I beg to second the motion of the Grand Registrar.

“Right Worshipful Brother BEACH, the Grand Master in the Chair :—Before I put this resolution I might remark that Grand Lodge would look with leniency on a Masonic offence if it were not of an important character. No doubt a Worshipful Master might go beyond his authority by inadvertence; a Provincial Grand Master might go beyond his authority in thinking he had a power, a dispensing power, which appertained only to the Grand Master; but in such a case it would be an error through inadvertence, and I think that Grand Lodge would look with great favor upon a fault so committed. But the Brethren were dealing with a much more serious matter than that; they had a Brother in high authority who should set an example to others, and yet from the clear information of the details they had received, Brother STOUT had no doubt transgressed and gone beyond all his proper authority and committed a flagrant violation of his Masonic duties. That any one in authority, and intrusted with authority under the Grand Lodge of England, should apply to a foreign jurisdiction to establish a new Lodge, and then should put himself at its head, was indeed a grave dereliction of duty; but that dereliction of duty was intensified and aggravated by the fact that the Masonic authority to which he applied was one as to which the Grand Lodge of England had passed a resolution repudiating association. I need not advert to the causes which led to that; they were stated by Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT in his own letter, in which he said they took a view of Masonic progress. Grand Lodge adhered to the ancient Landmarks of the Order, and admitted no progress which was not based on the ancient Landmarks. I need say no more than that I heartily concur with the resolution which I have the honor now to put to Grand Lodge,—namely,—

“Grand Lodge having carefully considered the report and documents submitted to it by the Most Worshipful Grand Master

relative to the establishment by Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT, K.C.M.G., Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Deputy Grand Master of Otago and Southland, New Zealand, of a Lodge in the town of Wellington in that Colony, under a Warrant from the Grand Orient of France, and of which Lodge he is Master.

“ ‘*Resolved*, That in the opinion of Grand Lodge the complaint against Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT is well founded, and his plea of justification cannot be accepted. Grand Lodge therefore adjudges him guilty of a grave Masonic offence, and in accordance with the precedent set in the case of Brother BONNER, in the year 1816, hereby removes Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT from his rank and status as a Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of England.

“ ‘Grand Lodge is further of opinion that by his action as herein stated Brother Sir ROBERT STOUT has placed himself under the provisions of Article 204, Book of Constitutions, and directs that this fact shall be brought under the notice of the District Grand Master of Otago and Southland, with a view to the withdrawal of Sir ROBERT STOUT’s patent as Deputy Grand Master of that District, and to his being further dealt with by the District Grand Lodge according to Masonic law.’

“The Resolution was then put and carried unanimously.”

PROCEEDINGS of the Annual Grand Festival, held in Freemasons’ Hall, London, April 29, 1891.

Right Worshipful Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, Bart., D.L., Provincial Grand Master for Durham, *as* Grand Master ; Very Worshipful Colonel SHADWELL H. CLERKE, Grand Secretary.

The PRINCE OF WALES was proclaimed Grand Master with the usual ceremonies.

The Right Worshipful Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, *as* Grand Master, stated that the Most Worshipful Grand Master had duly appointed Right Worshipful Brother the EARL OF LATHOM Most Worshipful Pro Grand Master in the place of the



late lamented Brother the EARL OF CARNARVON. He was introduced to Grand Lodge and saluted with the usual ceremonies.

Very Worshipful Colonel SHADWELL H. CLERKE was appointed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master Very Worshipful Grand Secretary.

---

## FLORIDA—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Grand Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Masonic Hall, at the city of Jacksonville, August, 1890.

Most Worshipful HENRY W. LONG, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful DE WITT C. DAWKINS, Grand Secretary.

The Special Communication was held for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new building for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Most Worshipful Past Grand Master McLEAN delivered a short oration *ore tinus*.

PROCEEDINGS of the Sixty-second Annual Communication, held in Masonic Hall, at the city of Jacksonville, January, 1891.

Most Worshipful HENRY W. LONG, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful DE WITT C. DAWKINS, Grand Secretary.

The opening paragraphs of the Grand Master's annual address breathe the spirit of Masonic teachings as to our dependence on God, whose "mercy endureth forever," the gratitude we owe him, and the reverence which is our reasonable service. The style is pure, elevated, and impressive.

The Grand Master reports ten dispensations for the formation of new Lodges. He further reports thirty "Special Dispensations" for all sorts of Lodge action. We note No. 1,—“For reasons satisfactory to myself, I relieved Brother N. A. D., Senior Warden of Lodge No. —, and granted a dispensation to elect and install a successor and fill any vacancies that might result from such election.”

This is a very novel proceeding to us.



Again : A special dispensation was issued to elect and install a Worshipful Master, *vice* a Worshipful Master appointed Deputy District Grand Master.

And lastly, we give the following: "To ballot ahead of the time upon application for initiation, to furnish material for exemplification by District Deputy Grand Master."

The decisions of the Grand Master chiefly relate to constructions of the Ahiman Rezon.

We also desire to note two other decisions of Grand Master LONG. It seems that a Senior Deacon of a Lodge was in the "anteroom" by order of the "acting Worshipful Master." While there, a ballot was taken on an application for initiation. When the Senior Deacon returned he asked the acting Worshipful Master "to reopen the ballot to allow him to vote." This was declined, and on appeal, the Grand Master decided "that the ballot that had been taken was irregular, and is therefore null and void."

Past Grand Master ANDERSON asked Grand Master LONG to decide on the following case: A candidate was "elected" to receive the degrees in a Lodge of a foreign jurisdiction, that only required one ballot to approve for initiation and the two remaining degrees. A. came to Florida after receiving the first degree with a request from his Lodge that a Florida Lodge would confer the remaining degrees. In Florida it required a ballot on each degree. Past Grand Master ANDERSON asked a ruling from Grand Master LONG. A., it seems, was a soldier, and under orders, and had no option as to his leaving his Lodge jurisdiction. Grand Master LONG decided, under these facts, it was an act of courtesy in the Florida Lodge to confer the remaining degrees.

Grand Lodge refused to reconsider its action taken at its last Annual Communication against "Cerneauism."

Well, Grand Lodge has gone to the verge, if not far beyond it, as we think, when it recognized the so-called Grand Lodge of Porto Rico as a true Masonic body. So far as the Craft in Florida is concerned, the action, or non-action, or refusal to act, by Grand Lodge on "Cerneauism" may be well, if the Craft

are satisfied. We regret, very much regret, the tendency to avoid the open condemnation of so false a pretence that it has any possible *claim to be Masonic*.

Our Brother Right Worshipful Past Grand Master D. C. DAWKINS, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, gives his annual report. Like all the mind-work of our Brother, it is well done ; yes, and more, for it is of the highest style of the master's art. We have long been associated with our Brother DAWKINS, and our respect and esteem strengthens year by year. We do not agree with some of his views on Masonic law, but when he is sound and expresses sound opinions, as we think them to be, he is a direct, strong, positive, and attractive Masonic writer.

Most Worshipful ANGUS PATERSON was elected Grand Master ; Right Worshipful DE WITT C. DAWKINS was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### GEORGIA—1889-90.

AN EMERGENT MEETING of Grand Lodge was held at the city of Atlanta, November, 1889, to welcome the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America.

Most Worshipful JOHN S. DAVIDSON, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful A. M. WOLIHIN, Grand Secretary.

This was the courtesy born of the inherited and distinguishing character of the Southern people, Masons also, likewise. What has a Grand Lodge of the State to do with "the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America" officially as a Grand Lodge? By courtesy, as individual Masons. Ah ! well, that is a wholly different matter.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of Grand Lodge was held in the Lodge-room in Masonic Hall, at Augusta, December, 1889.

Most Worshipful JOHN S. DAVIDSON, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful WILLIAM H. CRANE, *as* Grand Secretary.



The Emergent Communication was held to dedicate the new Masonic Hall.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of Grand Lodge was held in Masonic Hall, Leary, March, 1890, to constitute Leary Lodge.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of Grand Lodge was held in Masonic Hall, Macon, March 8, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of the Episcopal Home for Widows and Orphans.

Acting Grand Officers officiated at both these emergent meetings.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of Grand Lodge was held in the Masonic Hall at Atlanta, April 26, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of the "Confederate Home."

Most Worshipful JOHN S. DAVIDSON, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful A. M. WOLIHIN, Grand Secretary.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of Grand Lodge was held at the city of Atlanta, in Masonic Hall, April 27, 1890, to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of Past Senior Grand Warden DAVID MAYER.

Most Worshipful JOHN S. DAVIDSON, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful A. M. WOLIHIN, Grand Secretary.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of Grand Lodge was held at Waycross, June 22, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of a Masonic Hall, to be erected by Waycross Lodge.

Acting Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of Grand Lodge was held in the Hall of Carter Lodge, No. 268, in Walton County, July 12, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of Carter Hill Lodge Hall.

Acting Grand Master and Grand Secretary.



AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of Grand Lodge was held in the Court-House, in the town of Jefferson, Jackson County, July 30, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall building of Unity Lodge, No. 36.

Acting Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of Grand Lodge was held in the Hall of Cordelia Lodge, U. D., in the town of Cordele, August, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of the new hotel, "now being erected in this place."

Acting Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of Grand Lodge was held at the city of Waycross, to dedicate the new Masonic Hall at that place, August 20, 1890.

Acting Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of Grand Lodge was held in the hall of Kenesaw Lodge, No. 33, in the city of Marietta, October, 1890, to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed Brother Past Grand Master Judge SAMUEL LAWRENCE.

Acting Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

We opine that the reasons were urgent for these emergent meetings. Doubtless so.

We are convinced that the Craft in Georgia is enthusiastic. Its activities are encouraging evidence of the interest taken in Freemasonry. But, dear Brethren, there is nothing of lasting benefit in muscular Masonry. The mind and the heart must co-operate in all efforts to make Freemasonry fully comprehended by Freemasons. The traditions, the symbology, the law, and the Landmarks must be thoroughly studied by severe students and then authoritatively taught to the officers of every Lodge. Then the true "Light" will illumine the Masonic understanding, and Freemasonry will become what it must be, if it is to be.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS of Grand Lodge at its One Hundred and Fourth Annual Communication, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Macon, October, 1890.

Most Worshipful JOHN S. DAVIDSON, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful ANDREW M. WOLIHIN, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master DAVIDSON presented his annual address. We have read it with admiration of its cultured, scholarly style, its fine rhetoric, and its mixture of sentiments appropriate in an address to the profane, while the great eternal principles and the essential instruction in their meaning, importance, and obligations on the Craft are treated with scant consideration.

Our Most Worshipful Brother is a scholar. He reads and thinks, and demonstrates the acquirements thus only to be attained. It is a delight to find such a paper, even if it is in the address of a Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons to his Grand Lodge. This impression has been made by a careful reading of the address. We take the liberty to congratulate our Most Worshipful Brother, and also to note the effect produced by the reflections on his address. We are fully convinced that, as our Right Worshipful Brother RAMSAY truly says, *to hear the Grand Master is to obtain the highest conception of his powers.*

The Grand Master reports fourteen decisions. His Decision No. 1—that after an acquittal of a Brother on trial before a Lodge, the case can be reopened because after-acquired testimony has been discovered—is an important one to the general Craft. We think the safer course is by appeal to Grand Lodge, when the law can be fully presented and finally determined.

Decision No. 9 is universal Masonic law. The officers of a Lodge cannot *resign*.

The dispensations were well granted, as the objects were admittedly lawful, but to ballot for a candidate for initiation “at a called Communication” of a Lodge we doubt, unless every member has due and timely notice.

The death of a Worshipful Master makes the Senior Warden Worshipful Master *de jure* and *de facto*. No election for a Worshipful Master in such cases is possible under our view of

the law of Freemasonry. It may be under the constitutions of Grand Lodge.

We are impressed with the list of dispensations. There were eighty-two dispensations issued. The number to organize new Lodges, and indeed for most of the purposes named, show that the Craft in Georgia is full of life, activity, and apparent devotion to the Fraternity.

We look with neither favor nor approval upon the report of Right Worshipful MARK QUAYLE, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Georgia to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, published in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. The only acknowledged method by which one Grand Lodge can lawfully address another Grand Lodge is exclusively by the Grand Master or Grand Secretary. This Grand Representative business is neither lawful, recognized, nor proper. It will, if not confined to the mere formal acknowledgment of fraternal courtesy, end in trouble.

We rejoice to see that the Craft in Georgia has the true Masonic opinion as to the thing called "Cerneauism."

Our Right Worshipful Brother, W. S. RAMSAY presented his annual report as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence.

We were instructed and delighted by reading with care this paper. Our Brother *con amore* devotes his ability to his work with great success. There are paragraphs here and there which are gems: opinions of great value, thoughts that are impressive. The review is all that it ought to be, careful, judicious, embracing what is worthy of notice, and complete.

Most Worshipful JOHN S. DAVIDSON was re-elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful A. M. WOLIHIN was re-elected Grand Secretary.



# ILLINOIS—1890-91.

OUR Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois have begun the erection of "The Masonic Fraternity Temple" at the city of Chicago. The frontispiece of the copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1891 is embellished with a picture of what the gigantic and magnificent structure will be when finished. It is a mammoth. To say it is indicative of that fatal *ism* of Freemasonry, "keeping up to the progress of the day," would not fully or fitly describe it. It is one of the instances of the proverb in progress; to see it is its only description. We do most earnestly congratulate our Brethren of Illinois on the energy, spirit, and zeal they have manifested in undertaking to build, as the builders of our Craft in the aforetime never would have believed, a possible structure. It is not a castle, nor a cathedral. The Egyptians would not have conceived it as a mausoleum. They would have rather assigned it to the era of the pyramids. It is a pyramid. May it last as long as that immortal pile, the pyramid of Geza. May the true Freemasons, the inheritors and conservators of the mysteries, symbols, Landmarks, and principles of Freemasonry, in joy and gladness, in peace and harmony, congregate in this Masonic Fraternity Temple for ages to come.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois held an Emergent Communication in the Asylum of Apollo Commandery at Chicago on the 6th of November, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of this Masonic Fraternity Temple.

Most Worshipful JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master; Right Worshipful LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

The ceremonies on this occasion were far more elaborate than any of which we have knowledge for a like occasion. It is evident from reading the published proceedings in the copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois for 1891, that no effort was spared to make the pageant equal to the purpose of the Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge. It was a signal success. We cannot give the details, as it would require very

many pages of printed matter. We only notice that the programme was most elaborate, and the "Banquet," at the end of the "work," was equal to all that preceded it.

PROCEEDINGS of the Fifty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, convened in Central Music Hall, at the city of Chicago, October, 1891.

Most Worshipful JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Most Worshipful Grand Master PEARSON presented his report. It is, in fact, a statement of his official acts. It contains a recital of the details of the action of the Grand Master in matters of interest only to his jurisdiction, a plain, sensible, business statement of the affairs of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. We do not observe any subject that has relation to the general Craft, or interests the Grand Lodges of the States of the United States.

The Craft in Illinois is active. The laying of corner-stones for Lodge-buildings, charters suspended, Lodges constituted, dispensations for new Lodges, embrace the subjects as to which Grand Master PEARSON reports.

It appears that during 1891 there were five hundred and forty-seven rejections and two thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven initiations as the part of the work of the Lodges of Illinois. The total resident membership of the Craft under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1891 was forty thousand five hundred and eighty-nine, and non-resident membership three thousand three hundred and forty-one.

These *non-residents* we assume to be living, or carrying on special business, or in some employment outside of the jurisdiction of Illinois.

Grand Master PEARSON reports five "schools of instruction." These schools may be made of great service to the Craft. The acquirements for the teachers are necessarily of a high order. Unless the teachers are taught, their teachings may lack the essence of instruction. In Masonry it is of high moment that the instruction given to the Craft should be based on the fun-



damental principles accepted as the true foundation of Freemasonry. Once comprehend the symbology of Freemasonry, and apply the meaning conveyed in these symbols to the Work and Ritual, and the teachers in these schools of instruction will be guides as well as teachers. From our experience, we doubt if any valuable instruction can be given, to benefit the members of Lodges, if this is not the method adopted. To tell how the By-Laws of Grand Lodge, or those of a subordinate Lodge, are to be carried out is important; but to instruct in the great principle of Freemasonry demands a larger and more thorough knowledge of the history of the Craft, and a trained study of the traditions, symbology, and Landmarks which have come down to us from the aforesaid. If this teaching could be carefully imparted to even a few Masons who would devote themselves to learn, the consequence would be of the most signal benefit to Lodges and members.

Let it ever be known that the mere "work" of the floor is but physical action, unless the eternal spirit of the symbolic teaching permeates it as its true, necessary interpretation.

Grand Master PEARSON has been a practical *overseer* of the Lodges of his jurisdiction, and he proves his earnestness in the report he presented to Grand Lodge.

Grand Master PEARSON informed Grand Lodge that he had received a communication from (what he was pleased to designate) the Grand Lodge of Italy. It was in Italian. This letter in substance states that the writer had written to Illinois in 1886 asking recognition. He refers to this letter, and sends with the letter under notice an introduction from our late Brother ALBERT PIKE, asking the consideration of Illinois for the recognition of the Italian body. It was referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

Most Worshipful DE WITT C. CREGIER, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, made a report on the subjects committed to it. The only matter that has relation to the general Craft is the determination that agreement to aid, or the refusal of Lodges of this jurisdiction, in case of aid given, to reimburse Lodges of other jurisdictions for such aid to members of Lodges



temporarily within the jurisdiction of such foreign Lodges, is not governed by any general rule. Each case, it seems, should rest on its own merits. This is in substance the meaning of the report. We agree with Most Worshipful Brother CREGIER.

Is there not a distinction between *Benevolence* and *Charity*?

Right Worshipful JOSEPH E. DYAS, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, made another of his characteristic reports. We do heartily enjoy reading his reports. Three lines constitute the whole of the report, and contain all that is necessary to be known by the Craft of Illinois, or anybody else. These reports are marvels of terseness, and exhaustive of the questions involved.

There is a standing committee in the Grand Lodge of Illinois called "Committee on Petitions." It relates to petitions on expulsion and suspension of members by Lodges, who ask for relief, justification, or reinstatement.

This committee does the work which in our jurisdiction belongs to the Committee on Appeals.

No case reported involves the general laws of Masonry. The committee considers the action of the Lodges in the several cases, and approves or disapproves of the Lodge decisions.

For very many years we have read yearly the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges with which we have held fraternal correspondence.

Our assigned duty is to review these Proceedings. The direct object of such review is to inform the Brethren of *our* Grand Lodge of the reported condition of the Craft in these several Grand Lodges, to notice all questions attracting and receiving the attention and action of these sovereign, supreme, and Independent Masonic authorities which interest the Craft of all jurisdictions, and carefully to read and notice the reports of Committees on Correspondence which such Grand Lodges authenticate by their publication.

The discharge of this duty involves caution, care, judgment, impartiality, some knowledge of Masonic jurisprudence, and a trained understanding of the principles of Freemasonry. We have ever been careful never to trench on the demarcating line

which limits the subjects to be considered, recognizing the supreme sovereign power of Grand Lodges to act on their own judgment on subjects which relate to their own jurisdictions without question or criticism.

We do not regard it as necessary to note all the matters which at the several sessions of these Grand Lodges were discussed or acted upon. We have no business to assume to overlook such proceedings. If, however, it may so be that a principle of Masonic law of interest to the general Craft is involved in such deliberation or action, then we are justified in making such notice as we think is necessary.

Our reports, if we are a competent judge, are in these respects free from cavil.

Hence it is that very many matters that are noticed by our colleagues in their reports we omit; always trying, nevertheless, not to overlook anything of especial interest that may be instructive as indicating the trend of Masonic views of sister Grand Lodges on questions of domestic import.

In a former report we ventured to express our convictions as to the ability, power, and Masonic learning of our Right Worshipful Brother JOSEPH ROBBINS, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

We have read and re-read his report for 1891.

We reaffirm what we believed last year to be true, because the report now under review confirms that belief.

We cannot refrain from saying that our esteemed Brother ROBBINS is a student, a thinker of high power, a controversialist of signal force, and a Masonic writer of enlarged Masonic knowledge.

This is but justice to one whose work is cited to prove what is here said.

His report for 1891 is elaborate. It occupies two hundred and ninety-nine pages of the volume of Grand Lodge Proceedings.

To give the Brethren of our Grand Lodge some testimony of the truth of our estimate of our Brother's Masonic character as an author, as well as a reviewer, we quote his introductory re-



marks. We are gratified to observe that these introductory features of some reports have been, it may be,—are we foolish to print it?—suggested by the form we have adopted. Well, no; we recall that remark. Be it as it may, Right Worshipful Brother ROBBINS thus prefaces his review of Grand Lodges, from which we quote:

“In the following pages we have reviewed the proceedings of fifty-two American Grand Lodges (one of them for two years) and one of the Australian Grand Lodges. We have to lament the absence of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Scotland, and all the Australian Grand Lodges but Victoria. Maine and Oregon for 1891 came to hand when our review was nearly completed, but we could not take them up without unduly swelling our report.

“The typographical improvement of the Illinois report for 1890 over its predecessors has been commended by the reviewers, who in former years had been compelled at ruinous cost to the eyes to wade through the small type in which extracted matter was formerly put up.

“In a measure the reader will find the perennial questions cropping out in these pages, the questions which every year some Grand Master or committee has to take up for the enlightenment of the new generation of Masters and Wardens which in part composes the various Grand Lodges with every recurring annual session. Yet these ever-recurring questions often put on new phases or occur in new relations, so that even they are scarcely ever wholly stale. If it were only the new generation who ask the questions we might look for a more speedy general consensus of opinion upon most of them; but there is abundant evidence furnished by a survey of the field in any year that many who answer them are also new in the sense that they are unfamiliar with what has gone before. Perhaps the most striking illustration of this fact found in the year's work just passed under review is the action of several Grand Lodges respecting the application of new Grand Lodges for recognition. A few years since, when the instances of Canada, Quebec, West Vir-



ginia, New Mexico, and Dakota brought the question home to our very doors, there was an almost unanimous consensus of opinion as to the principles which should govern. The discussion which cleared up the mental fog and brought about such a near approach to unanimity has scarcely ceased, but for the last few years it has had for many only the interest of an abstract question because not pointed by a close-at-home concrete example. This languid interest serves in a measure to account for, but in no degree to justify, the action of several Grand Lodges in adopting reports made to them on the question of recognizing some of the new Grand Lodges of Australasia, notably the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. The authors of these reports, not satisfied with assigning the sufficient reason for postponing recognition that they were without definite information as to the status of the new body, have gone on to allege that the parent Grand Lodges had not consented to its formation, or to volunteer the information that the new Grand Lodge would not be recognized until it had the allegiance of *all* the Lodges in the colony, or, as in one instance, that recognition waited upon the submission to the body thus laying down the law, of what neither of the bodies named is addicted to giving,—‘a formal notification by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland that consent had been given for the organization of a new Grand Lodge, under the style and title of the “Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New Zealand.”’

“We have recently seen the statement that when the British evacuated New York, there was left upon the altar in the Lodge-room in that city an instrument from the Grand Lodge of England (Atholl) authorizing the New York Lodges to organize an independent Grand Lodge. If there is anything in this beyond the fact—if indeed there is any historical value to the statement—that such a paper might have been left by a provincial Grand Master, it is the only instance we have ever heard of where any ‘Grand Lodge of England’ has ever given its preliminary consent to the formation of an independent Grand Lodge by Lodges it had chartered, and we know of no instance

in which it is claimed that such consent was given by the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland. We run no risk in saying that no American Grand Lodge which has placed itself in this attitude towards the Grand Lodge of New Zealand can plead its own history in justification.

“Of the proposition that the question of forming a new Grand Lodge in territory Masonically unoccupied must wait the pleasure of a single Lodge, when perhaps a hundred other Lodges are ready to organize, it is enough to say that it is simply a proposition to establish the rule of the minority, and has nothing to commend it as either more just or more sensible than to insist that any one of twenty, fifty, or a hundred Masons resident in a neighborhood destitute of Lodge privileges ought to be recognized as having the right to stop by his veto the formation of a new Lodge whose creation is desired by the other forty-nine. In the domain of genuine Masonry, Lodges, like individual Masons, should meet upon the level. Minority rule, whether oligarchical or imperial, should be relegated wholly to the Holy Empire.

“Another matter attracting our attention in the year’s proceedings is the subject of electioneering for office in Lodge and Grand Lodge. It is not rare to find the matter cropping out in the address of some one Grand Master in any year, but it is rare to find it cropping out in several during the same year, as now happens, and in some unwonted places. If the evil has not shown itself everywhere to an extent which seemed to demand the interference or invite the animadversions of Grand Masters, no mistake can be made in calling general attention to it, because Masons as a rule are active men, who bear their part in all the affairs which concern the welfare of a self-governing people, and hence Masonry is in danger of being modified—diluted, so to speak—by the reflected influences of other activities around it, creeping in insensibly through those who have a hand in both, until methods gain a foothold which, however proper they may be and inseparable as some of them are from the movements by which large masses of men find a consensus of opinion, endanger the harmony which is the strength and



support of our Fraternity. It is no sin to be ambitious of the honors of Masonry, but under certain circumstances what ought to be honors cease to be such. As one Grand Master forcibly puts it in these pages,—substantially, for we do not quote his words,—it is an honor to be *selected* by one's Brethren for a high position in the Lodge or Grand Lodge; it is a matter of quite another color when a brother *selects* the place he wants, and then makes a campaign for it in which all the arts and methods of the politician are employed. The only electioneering that is proper in a Masonic body is such a discharge of whatever duty falls to a Brother as will demonstrate that he has prepared himself to perform creditably whatever duty *may* fall to him. If he possesses peculiar fitness for any place, he will be under no necessity of making a canvass either of the jurisdiction of his Lodge or of his Grand Jurisdiction in order that the Brethren may find it out. Although it is unquestionably true that the Ancient Charges, in saying that Masonry is firmly resolved against all politics as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge, and never will, referred to the politics which divide parties in the State, yet it is equally true of Masonic politics. The Lodge or Grand Lodge that is infected with this evil is to just that extent dislocated from its normal relations to the Fraternity. It is not merely the prescription of law, but the wisdom of the ages which the old charges utter when they say that all preferment is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only, and whatever tends to change this and to ground preferment upon the adventitious aids which confer notoriety only, is a departure from the grand design. So general has been the agreement upon this subject that we have never encountered a dissenting voice among Masonic writers, no contention except to see who should enforce most aptly the axiomatic doctrine that 'Electioneering for office is unmasonic,' and that it is a duty which every Masonic body owes to itself and to the Fraternity to see that whoever resorts to it should find himself at the foot of the poll.

"The death-roll for the year will be seen to be large and to include many well-known names. In addition to those noted in



the proceedings reviewed, death has taken several Masons of national if not world-wide reputation while our review has been passing through the press, or since the proceedings under review were issued. Of these the most noted and eminent are ALEXANDER G. ABELL, for thirty-five years Grand Secretary of California; the venerable WILLIAM HACKER, of Indiana, Past Grand Master, whose active service in his Grand Lodge covered a period of forty-six years; and ALBERT PIKE, of whom Brother R. F. GOULD, in his admirable memoir, prepared for the Lodge Quator Coronati, tersely and truly says, 'ALBERT PIKE was a scholar, an orator, a writer of the first rank, and a poet.'

"His death, although it occurred in his eightieth year, must be counted untimely, because as the Sovereign Grand Commander *ad vitem* of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, as well as by his natural force of character, he wielded an influence in certain directions which no successor can equal, and he died just when that influence was most needed. He saw, in advance of most if not all of his contemporaries and associates in the so-called Scottish Rite, that the inevitable debate which must follow the investigations of modern Masonic historical students—the closing of the period when the history of Masonry was written chiefly from the imagination—must as inevitably go down to the fundamentals of Masonic polity, and that the safety of the system, of which he was the head, demanded that collision with Ancient Craft Masonry must be averted. Acknowledging, unreservedly, that Ancient Craft or Free and Accepted Masonry was the first of all systems claiming to be Masonry, he could not but see that whoever acknowledged the constraining power of the Charges of a Freemason was estopped from admitting that something essentially different in structure and principles of government from that which, when it was defined and bounded by those irrevocable charges, occupied the whole ground, could also be Masonry. Accordingly he disclaimed what his Supreme Council—the mother Supreme Council of the world—had claimed for seventy-six years, the possession of a right, simply

held in abeyance, to confer the degrees of Free and Accepted Masonry; and sought to get the so-called Grand Lodges of Latin countries, which had been organized by Lodges claiming to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason by virtue of the authority he now disclaimed, divorced from their parent Supreme Councils and Grand Orients. This he sought in the hope of averting a collision between the Supreme Council system and Free and Accepted Masonry in countries where the former is superimposed upon the latter, as in the United States, and where, therefore, the latter has the power to destroy it by simply exercising its authority over its own members; and to secure the recognition for the Grand Lodges thus divorced from the parent High Rite bodies, which should heal the disabilities born of that dissent from the original plan of Masonry which the Landmarks forbid.

“It was because Brother PIKE saw farther and clearer than many of his associates and subordinates that he advised against invoking the intervention of Grand Lodges to assist in crushing out the Cerneau faction, who were claiming that through their founder, JOSEPH CERNEAU, they and not the present reigning dynasties were the genuine and legitimate royal family of the Holy Empire. If his counsels had been heeded, we should now see, so far as human judgment can discern, a reign of universal peace and harmony throughout all our cisatlantic jurisdiction. As it is, the only exceptions to their beneficent reign in this country is found in those jurisdictions where Grand Lodges under one specious plea or another have been induced to embroil themselves in the factional warfare of bodies foreign to the Masonry which the Grand Lodge administers and governs, and having sown the wind are now reaping the whirlwind of discord and estrangement.

“We tender our grateful acknowledgments to our Brother reviewers and fraternally reciprocate their good wishes.”

Coming to the report of Right Worshipful Brother ROBBINS, in which he specially reviews the several Grand Lodges, for that *is the report*, we are overwhelmed in the consideration of



his labor of analysis of the proceedings and the reports of the several Committees on Jurisprudence.

He discusses the most minute questions, the opinions of the chairmen, the principles which they assert or deny, the facts, history, former views they have expressed, till one is lost in wonder at the labor expended. All done as a work of love by an enthusiast.

We regret to remark, and that most earnestly, that of much he has written in discussing some of these questions we cannot approve. We are pained to observe that our Brother, feeling confident of his ability, seeks often to set up reason as the guide of his views, and we fear of his convictions.

That is not permissible in Freemasonry. Reason is a powerful agent when used in questions which require its potency. The inductive and deductive process of arriving at conclusions is limited to the exposition of speculative theorism. A given premise may be treated by either side in a controversy involving its character, or the results desired by its investigation.

There are questions—problems, if you prefer that designation—that reason is unable to solve. The laws of nature, that natural philosophy is ever considering, are beyond the reach of abstract mental science. Life is a problem that reason cannot, has not, never will explain. It is a fact. There it stands. To attempt to prove how it came, what it is, by the reason of man is impossible. Theories as to its origin may be made attractive, but philosophy is lost in trying to demonstrate it. The fact that man has a soul cannot be proved or disproved by reason. Call it faith. If that moral consciousness of the soul's existence defies refutation by reason, then faith is the teacher. The worn-out proposition, that one cannot believe what he cannot understand, has left mankind, who adhere to it, in the darkness of an eternal night. What we cannot understand comprises very many facts that exist, and we must accept that existence as a fact, for reason has never successfully denied them.

If Freemasonry, to which these thoughts are confined, embodies facts that reason cannot destroy, to try to explain them away is like an effort to remove a mountain by the process of



reason, assuming that it is a possibility by human physical effort. The theory of how to do it is not the accomplished fact.

So in Freemasonry we must accept in faith what we cannot disprove. To deny a fact, or a truth, or a tradition, does not disprove it. To say tradition is fallible is only to say that God is truth. Reason has never been able by its processes to do more than deny. This is the weakest of all argument. Science is "to know." All that science attempts to teach is not concluded by "knowing," but an attempted contradiction is unworthy of an attempted scientific demonstration. Then do not set up science as an idol or the symbol of infallibility. It is not. In this age it is making demands chiefly on human credulity. It is easier to accept a statement than to prove it.

Our esteemed and distinguished Brother ROBBINS is a disciple of his own teachings, which are, we admit, given with a force and a power of a philosopher intent on establishing what he regards as incontrovertible.

There are insinuations,—no, that is not the word we wish to use,—there are certain suggestions which he offers in a sceptical spirit by which he intimates that in Freemasonry reason is superior to faith,—ought to be, he thinks. Why? As we understand him, there are Landmarks, traditions, claims of antiquity, history, which attach to Freemasonry that cannot be demonstrated to be true by the process of reason. Does that destroy them? Is there no human life because reason cannot demonstrate its character, origin, or existence?

We think Brother ROBBINS places too high an estimate on his argumentative powers. Doubtless they convince him as to the universality or non-universal reach of Masonry. He is convinced that an "atheist" is a lexicographical term only,—that the "Bible" in a Lodge is no more than the "Square." He reasons himself out of the accepted principles of ancient Freemasonry. Faith in Freemasonry is at its corner-stone. His philosophy is very fine, but it is impotent to reach his aim. We do not accept Brother ROBBINS's exposition of the Bible, God, and religion in their relations to Freemasonry. We believe,—yes, believe,—and our belief is equal, in its attestation to

the truth in Freemasonry, to all the sophistry and theories which reason relies on for its suggestions.

If accepted,—accepted by the Fathers since the first,—truth is not to be driven out of Freemasonry on the sneer that it is sectarian.

But, dear Brother ROBBINS, really we fear we will disgust you with our words.

Let us conclude, however, with the expression of our earnest, sincere, and fraternal regard for you as a Brother and a colleague, and our admiration for your report.

We regret that you and Brother DRUMMOND agree in some of his notions of what in Freemasonry he does not believe, because he cannot understand. If all the teachers of to-day in Masonry would only affirm what they understand of its wonderful history, character, traditions, principles, Landmarks, and eternal truths, what a homœopathic lesson would be left to us. Freemasonry would not survive longer than the grass which groweth up and dieth before a day is ended.

Most Worshipful MONROE C. CRAWFORD was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful LOYAL L. MUNN was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## INDIANA—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Seventieth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Grand Masonic Hall, at the city of Indianapolis, May, 1891.

Most Worshipful JACOB J. TODD, Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Grand Secretary.

A letter was read from Right Worshipful Past Grand Master WILLIAM HACKER, in which he says, “For the first time in forty-six years past I find myself unable to meet with my Brethren in Grand Lodge. . . . No one can regret this bodily affliction that has come upon me more than I do myself.”

On motion of Past Grand Master NYE, this letter was referred to the three senior Past Grand Masters present. They reported



a most suitable and appropriate minute showing the appreciation of Grand Lodge of the long and valuable services of this true veteran, and an affecting tribute of the sympathy of the Craft at the causes that will most likely forever separate our Brother from communion in this world with his Brethren in Freemasonry.

The Grand Master's address shows he is an earnest, vigorous, and capable overseer of the Craft. Of course he reports his action on matters that especially belong to the domestic concerns of his jurisdiction. We are forcibly impressed with his way of treating, for example, what he styles "begging circulars" issued by Lodges for contributions to make up losses of some Lodges by fire.

He reports "Dispensations" for new Lodges, twenty-four "Citations" issued under the by-laws, and also the "Regulations" of Grand Lodge. He reports that "about three hundred and four questions of Masonic law he had decided during the year." This he attributes to "cheap postage" and "rapid transit." If he had rather attributed these letters to the unwillingness of the Past Masters and Worshipful Masters of Lodges to learn the law, it would be a more reasonable inference.

Grand Master TODD thus speaks: "The ancient Landmarks must stand as a safeguard against innovation." Yes, Most Worshipful Brother, that is the true teaching for Masons of the principles of Freemasonry. He speaks further: "The prerogatives of the Grand Master must be upheld to preserve the rights, the dignity, if you please, of his honorable station." Yes, Most Worshipful Sir, this is the only basis on which the sovereign supreme authority of the Grand Lodge can be asserted. We venture to thank Grand Master TODD for his wise admonitions. He is able to think, does think, and, what is of like value, has the courage to say what he thinks, and says it well.

We regret to find so many cases reported by Right Worshipful R. WES McBRIDE, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

We do not think that Orient Lodge, No. 272, had any juris-



diction in JACKSON's case. As we read the report, JACKSON committed no Masonic offence triable under the rules of Masonic jurisprudence.

So, also, as to Reley Lodge, No. 390, in HECKSON's case. The profane tribunals alone had jurisdiction in this case, as we understand Masonic law. Besides, the action of the Lodge was not in our view commendable.

In the case of the appeal from Morocco Lodge, No. 372, we think that the accused ought to have been expelled.

We fully agree that the case from Jeffersonville Lodge, No. 340, admits of no doubt as to the absolute necessity of expelling the accused.

So it seems that the "new departure" which long ago Ohio inaugurated in Freemasonry is yielding its fruits. Ohio has a flag on a flag-staff over its Masonic Temple. We noticed *this* "departure" in our last report.

Now Indiana has followed Ohio's example, and her Grand Lodge is to hang a flag over its temple. So it goes. However patriotic,—and we have not a word to say about the *patriotism*, but we do say that it is beyond the line demarcating Masonic customs by profane emotions, and hence as a novelty it is not wise to begin innovations,—however excellent, the reasons may be for the action of mere profane institutions, the grave question which ought to be carefully considered is, Where will all this end? Stop at the entrance, at the beginning, and then safety is secured by wise judgment.

Right Worshipful WILLIAM COMMONS, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made a report recognizing Tasmania, but not New Zealand. We agree with our distinguished Brother as to New Zealand. The annual report of our Right Worshipful Brother COMMONS is a very able paper,—very. We cannot too highly commend the care, ability, and marked skill shown in the review of the reports of Committees on Correspondence which he presents. When the subjects demand full review, his criticisms are well considered. He expresses his views with clearness. We congratulate our distinguished Brother on the work he has so well done.

Pennsylvania is not noticed. This we regret, very much regret.

Most Worshipful NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM H. SMYTHE was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## INDIAN TERRITORY—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of an Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Hall of Eufaula Lodge, No. 1, at the town of Eufaula, Muskogee Nation, March, 1891.

Owing to the indisposition of the Grand Master, Right Worshipful ROBERT W. HILL, *as* Deputy Grand Master, opened Grand Lodge; Most Worshipful LEO E. BENNETT, Grand Master, was, however, present; Right Worshipful CLARENCE W. TURNER *as* Grand Secretary.

The Communication was called to pay the last tribute of respect to the late Grand Treasurer GEORGE WASHINGTON STIDHAM.

PROCEEDINGS of the Seventeenth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma District, August, 1891.

Most Worshipful LEO EDMOND BENNETT, Grand Master; Right Worshipful JOSEPH SAMUEL MURROW, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master BENNETT delivered his annual address. He opens his address with recognition of the young Brethren who come from Lodges constituted by him since the last meeting of Grand Lodge. It appears there were ten Lodges "created by my dispensation" during the year. He pays a tribute to the Craft that is well deserved.

The Grand Master expresses an earnest desire that "uniformity of work" should engage the earnest attention of the Craft. He says, "The WEBB-PRESTON hobby I inconsiderately introduced to you last session, and which we rode for the occasion, is in my judgment much of a myth. . . . There may



have been 'a pure WEBB-PRESTON work' many years ago, but I cannot believe that there is now." He suggests efforts to secure "light" on this subject.

We feel deep interest in the proper instruction of the Craft in our "work and ritual." No higher duty devolves on the Grand Masters of Grand Lodges than to devote time and energy in driving out of the "work" modern innovations, that the ancient teachings may be preserved. If, as Grand Master BENNETT says, "modifications and changes are constantly being made," it is of the highest moment that such innovations be corrected promptly and certainly.

The Grand Master remarks that the "shiftless manner in which some of the records of Lodges are kept is an imposition upon the whole Craft."

If this is so, and no one can doubt it, how much deeper interest is it to the whole Craft that the "work and ritual" are not performed in a "shiftless manner."

The Grand Master notices the circular from Most Worshipful LEVI C. GOODALE, Grand Master of Ohio, received by him, on the treason to Freemasonry perpetuated by some so-called Mason in the jurisdiction of Ohio, and asks Grand Lodge to take appropriate action thereon.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances, by its Chairman, Right Worshipful W. A. McBRIDE, made a wise report on the appeal from the action of Lodge No. 23, by R. COOK.

Right Worshipful ROBERT W. HILL, Chairman of the Committee on Law and Usage, made a report in the case of one T. S., who was a resident of Indian Territory, under the Masonic jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. He visited Scotland in May, 1891, returning in July, 1891, and while under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland received the three degrees in Freemasonry. He offered the following preamble and resolutions, which Grand Lodge adopted:

"WHEREAS, one THOMAS SCOTT, a resident of Coalgate, Indian Territory, and under the Masonic jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, did visit Scotland in May, 1891, returning in



July, 1891, and while there did apply for and receive the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, and then received a dimit from the Lodge in which said degrees were conferred ; and

“ *WHEREAS*, the conferring of said degree was an invasion of the Masonic jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, which invasion was doubtless through a want of information ; therefore be it

“ *Resolved*, That the said THOMAS SCOTT is hereby declared an irregularly-made and clandestine Mason, and as such all the Lodges and Brethren of this obedience are warned against him, and ordered not to recognize him in any way as a Mason in good standing.

“ *Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary is hereby directed to send a copy hereof to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland calling his attention to the action of the subordinate of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.”

The Grand Representative of Ohio, Past Grand Master E. H. DOYLE, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address relative to Ohio, moved the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, and they were so adopted :

“ *WHEREAS*, The Grand Lodge of Indian Territory has been officially advised by the Grand Lodge of Ohio of the recent organization of a clandestine and spurious body claiming to be a Masonic Grand Lodge, with jurisdiction in said State of Ohio, and with the name of ‘Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons ;’ and

“ *WHEREAS*, It is necessary to warn all the Brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction of the existence of the said spurious and clandestine body in order that the Craft may not be imposed upon by suspended, expelled, clandestine, spurious, or disloyal Masons in allegiance or sympathy with said clandestine and spurious body ; therefore be it

“ *Resolved*, That all Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction are hereby warned against said clandestine body and all its subordinates, and are hereby ordered to strictly examine all Masons

hailing from Ohio, to the end that none may be Masonically received save such as belong to the true Grand Lodge of Ohio, of 'Free and Accepted Masons.'

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary is hereby instructed to send out a copy of these resolutions to each Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, that the same may be read at the first regular meeting of the Lodges, and then be posted conspicuously in the anteroom of the Craft.

"*Resolved*, That we extend our sympathy to our sister Grand Lodge in this trial."

We cordially endorse the genuine Masonic spirit which pervades the reports of Right Worshipful Brother HILL and Right Worshipful Brother DOYLE. We rejoice that the courage of the convictions of these distinguished Brethren is manifest for the example and encouragement of our Brethren in like occasions.

In a former report we called attention to the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in making Masons out of material of which it could know but little, and inflicting, it may be, on other Grand Lodges injury, evil, and wrong. We here and now most fraternally give notice to the proper authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland that its infringement of jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of the States of the United States, under the circumstances which mark the SCOTT case, will not be regarded as evincing that Masonic courtesy due to every supreme, sovereign Grand Lodge as its peers.

The action of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory in the matter of the circular of the Grand Master of Ohio, which we quote, is the only course to be adopted. We hope in the near future more vigorous action will be found unnecessary.

Right Worshipful ROBERT W. HILL, Grand Orator, delivered a most able address. We have read it with delight. Our distinguished Brother is entitled to high commendation for his philosophic treatment of the subject. We ask his permission to remark that "progress" and "development" do not belong to the language of Masonry. Indeed, neither word in good English



expresses what it is so often used to describe. The word *growth* is conclusive of the idea these other words fail to make known.

Grand Lodge voted that the next annual communication should be held at Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation.

Right Worshipful J. S. MURROW, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made his annual report. It is, of course, admirable, concise, and "it is all, or nearly all, there." To show the spirit of our esteemed and distinguished colleague we quote his "Conclusion."

#### " CONCLUSION.

"If you desire to know just how small you and your work are, just pick up one of these correspondence reports of a sister jurisdiction and see how nearly the whole of your doings, addresses, etc., which you have spread out into a book of two or three hundred pages, are boiled down into two or three pages, and *it is all, or nearly all, there*. You cannot see that a single very important matter has been overlooked.

"The right kind of a reporter is a rare article. A reporter who makes use of his position to air his own views almost exclusively, writing great long dissertations every chance he gets on almost every subject, is untrue to his trust. The Craft in his jurisdiction do not care to read his essays, but desire information on the doings of the Craft in other jurisdictions. On the other hand, a man who simply gives these doings without expressing himself on questions of importance or giving comments that fix the lesson, or show the fallacy or commend the example, is *almost* as invaluable as the former. The ideal reporter is the man who understands the wants of his own home Brethren, the information they need, who can pick out from the proceedings he reviews such items as will inform, interest, and uplift his Brethren, and at the same time one who has opinions of his own and is able to state them and defend them if necessary.

"I have thought that some Brethren prepare their reports with a view more to what others of the Guild may say or think than for home use, or what will most benefit the Brethren of



their own jurisdiction. On looking back upon my work I can see that I have failed to illustrate my ideal.

“But what is written is written, and I have worked too hard to go over the work and try to amend it.”

Most Worshipful LEO EDMOND BENNETT was re-elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful JOSEPH SAMUEL MURROW was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## IOWA—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Forty-eighth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Greene's Opera-House, at Cedar Rapids, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful JAMES DE KALB GAMBLE, Grand Master; Right Worshipful THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN, Grand Secretary.

The opening paragraphs of Grand Master GAMBLE's address are replete with the most admirably expressed and beautiful tribute to the power of a guiding Providence. He recognizes its just influence on our Fraternity. We cannot too highly commend the spirit of our Most Worshipful Brother as shown in his reflections and the cultured clothing of words with which he presents them.

Very much, if not, in fact, the whole address is devoted to subjects which chiefly interest the jurisdiction of Iowa.

Corner-stones were laid, dispensations to install, and other matters are reported.

Under “Decisions” we note that Grand Master GAMBLE on Query No. 1 answers in conformity, doubtless, to the “prevailing opinion” in Iowa, but unless modified by recognizing the principle known in our ritual as expressing the law of Masonry, we do not accept it. Yet, answer to Query No. 2 is fully in harmony with our exception to No. 1.

The Grand Master describes PARVIN's autograph collection

and the intention of our beloved Brother PARVIN to donate it to Grand Lodge. Iowa, and, indeed, the general Craft, owe to our earnest, untiring, industrious, and true Mason a tribute of unqualified commendation for his great service to Masonry. He is full of devotion to the best interests of the Craft, and he never fails on proper occasions, indeed, ever and always, to manifest it.

We most cordially approve of Grand Master GAMBLE'S action in arresting the charter of Brilliant Lodge, No. 433. This Lodge deserved the discipline inflicted, and we incline to believe that the Worshipful Master and Secretary merit individual condemnation.

The Grand Master feels deep interest in the Masonic Home, and urges active efforts on its behalf.

Under the caption "Brotherly Love," Grand Master GAMBLE offers most excellent advice to the Craft. He seems to think that "there are many who never had in reality any violent attack of this valuable doctrine." Yes, most likely this is true.

The Grand Master concludes his address as he began, with well-expressed sentiments that Freemasons can comprehend. He remarks, "Yet the great mass of Masons within our borders have been loyal and true to their obligations and the teachings of our institution." This is encouraging. We regard the true teachings of Masonry of far more importance to the certainty of securing loyalty to the obligation than the muscular Mason ever dreamed of as needed.

Our dear Brother PARVIN illustrates his report as Right Worshipful Grand Secretary with a view, photographic, of "Iowa Masonic Library, Lower Floor." It is beautiful, the room, as well as the photograph. We would venture to ask, in the greatest humility, what has a "spinning-wheel" of the old-fashioned pattern to do with a Masonic library. The photograph of the upper floor is truly beautiful. It shows our dear Brother's cabinet of Masonic manuscripts and autographs, and all that it needs to excite our fullest admiration is a likeness of Right Worshipful THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN. Then, if it were there, then—Completeness would kiss Perfection.



We have read the report of Right Worshipful R. M. HUNTER, Chairman of the Committee of Appeals and Grievances.

He reports seventeen decisions.

We cordially congratulate our Right Worshipful Brother for the method he adopts in treating these appeals. He is most undoubtedly right in leaving questions of fact to the finding of the Lodge. We admire the concise reports. They refer only to direct issues. The law is one thing, facts are in another category. When the jurisprudence of Masonry has been violated by a Lodge, the Committee on Appeals must assert it. There is no good to result from a long and valueless recital of wholly immaterial action of the Lodge or the trial committee. Having for many years been Chairman of the Committee on Appeals of our Grand Lodge, we feel justified in commending our Right Worshipful Brother HUNTER's admirable report.

There is reported a most valuable and important decision of Most Worshipful Grand Master GAMBLE on the question, if Master Masons who obtained the degree from a body claiming to have authority to confer the symbolic degrees against the inherent power solely vested in Grand Lodge, and who refused to withdraw from said body so unlawfully conferring such degrees as members of such body, should be expelled by Grand Lodge.

This is a decision made under the express provisions of the Ahiman Rezon of Iowa.

The principle involved does not originate in any law of Grand Lodge. It is inherent in the constitution of Freemasonry. It is a principle which lies at the very foundation of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry. No man can be recognized as a member of a subordinate Lodge of a Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons who does not loyally acknowledge his obedience to the law of that Grand Lodge. It is the sole, exclusive, and absolute authority to make Masons. If he is a member of a body which, calling itself Masonic, usurps Masonic authority, and refuses to withdraw, he should and must be expelled from Freemasonry. We fully unite with the Masonic law as set forth in the report of Grand Master GAMBLE. There



is no room for argument. The question stated proves the only decision possible. The sooner the Grand Lodges of our Craft assert their prerogatives and enforce them, the sooner peace will reign in our Fraternity. It is preposterous to believe that a divided allegiance can be permitted in Freemasonry.

Our Right Worshipful Brother PARVIN is determined that his pet Masonic Library shall be duly impressed on the attention of the Craft everywhere. More photographs. Yes, and very beautiful. Pages 351 and 352 of the pamphlet of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa present twelve views of the interior of the Parvin Library.

The action of Grand Lodge at its several sessions present many matters of interest. We rather incline to think that the report on the "Sundry Queries" propounded by Past Grand Master SCOTT is too elaborate in its effort to prove what is akin to the self-apparent to be generally understood.

We come now to the report of our beloved Brother Right Worshipful THEODORE S. PARVIN, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. Such a report! What is to become of us if this is to be the standard for us to follow? A report? Oh, no; it is a series of treatises, composed of reflections, considerations, criticisms, explanations of the views of Chairmen of Committees on Correspondence of all Grand Lodges which our Brother reviews. Take, for example, Minnesota or Maine or Michigan, or, above all, Illinois and Washington. No, dear Brother, you stand alone on the basis of a reporter's capacity and industry. We regret that Pennsylvania was too late for a full review. We are happy to acknowledge what you are so kind as to say about our jurisdiction. We escaped. And then, as if you had not exhausted the energy of TUBAL CAIN, you end with a portrait of ALBERT PIKE and a sketch of his life. If the inscription on the gravestone of the deceased is to express a fact, then "*Laborum ejus superstites sunt fructus*" are not yet known, and when they may be, what?

Most Worshipful RALPH GURLEY PHELPS was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN was re-elected Grand Secretary.

## IRELAND—1891.

FOUR printed pages containing the names of the "Patron" and officers of Grand Lodge for 1891 have been received.

H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.K.P., as the "Patron."

His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, Most Worshipful Grand Master.

The EARL OF BANDON, H.M.L., Grand Secretary. Office, Freemasons' Hall, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

It is printed in the list of Representatives that the Grand Representative from Pennsylvania near the Grand Lodge of Ireland is Right Worshipful HENRY JOHNSTON, C.E., and Right Worshipful WILLIAM McCONWAY as the Representative of Ireland near Pennsylvania.

There are several subordinate Lodges credited to Queensland, and also to New Zealand, and the Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria paid £50 dues in 1890, and still owes £17, January, 1891. The Provincial Grand Lodge of New Zealand owed, January, 1891, £157 19s. 6d.

We only note these facts for the benefit of those Grand Lodges in the United States that have recognized the Grand Lodges of Victoria and New Zealand as the supreme Masonic authority in those territories.

If the Grand Lodge of Ireland claims to have Masonic authority represented by its subordinate Lodges, owing dues, there can hardly be a Supreme Grand Lodge in the same jurisdiction.

## KANSAS—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Thirty-fifth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Drake's Hall, at Fort Scott, February, 1891.

Most Worshipful JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, Grand Master; Right Worshipful JOHN H. BROWN, Grand Secretary.



The address of the Grand Master is a very excellent paper. The spirit of Masonic teachings is manifest in all he says to the Craft in his jurisdiction. He issued six dispensations to lay corner-stones, and the proposed buildings are to be dedicated to those phases of social conditions that indicate a due appreciation of the best means to improve them.

Three dispensations were issued to dedicate Masonic halls. The prosperity and harmony of the Fraternity in Kansas is manifest, for it is also reported by the Grand Master that eleven new Lodges were lawfully warranted and duly constituted. Grand Master POSTLETHWAITE justly claims that of three hundred and forty-three Lodges, but four cases "demanding investigation" were brought to his attention. His reported decisions give us very sincere satisfaction. We fully agree with Decision No. 2. There is the highest Masonic authority which sanctions it.

The report of Right Worshipful WILLIAM M. SHAVER, Secretary of the Board of Custodians, giving an account of the work done by the Board, is very interesting. It shows earnest effort and a successful result of the labors of the Board. The purpose of the Board is to oversee and make rules for the more effective instruction of officers of Lodges in their work. It primarily interests itself in teaching the Assistant Grand Lecturers in their duties. We regard the design of this Board as of importance to the Craft and the Lodges in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. It is a very encouraging evidence of the desire that "instruction" should be imparted. If it could further cultivate an interest in the symbology of Freemasonry, and see to it that competent instruction were given in this most essential teaching, we believe infinite benefit would be assured.

Right Worshipful JOHN H. BROWN, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made a special report on the application of two so-called Grand Lodges in the Australian Islands for Masonic recognition. He reported in favor of the application from New Zealand and Tasmania.

Reverend Brother JAMES G. DOUGHERTY, Grand Orator, de-



livered an admirable address. We wish to record and express most emphatically our great gratification on reading the able and exhaustive annual report of our dear Brother Right Worshipful JOHN H. BROWN, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. It is a paper that all his Brethren, Chairmen of Committees on Correspondence, will be delighted and instructed in perusing. It is clear, full, intelligent, and wise. We thank him personally for his review of our Grand Lodge.

If we may be permitted to call attention to the dignified, honest, and courteous views with which he concludes his Nineteenth Annual Report, it will be only to point out an example for all who are intrusted with the same Masonic duty.

Most Worshipful ANDREW M. CALLAHAM was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful JOHN H. BROWN was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## LOUISIANA—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of an Emergent or Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, held in the Grand Lodge Hall, New Orleans, September, 1890.

The Emergent Communication was called to consider the subject of the erection of a Masonic Temple.

Most Worshipful CHARLES F. BUCK, Grand Master; Right Worshipful JAMES C. BATCHELOR, Grand Secretary.

The address on the occasion, delivered by Grand Master BUCK, states fully all the reasons for the special meeting, and fully explains all the questions demanding the consideration and action of Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge adopted the resolution authorizing the increase in the limit of costs of the construction of the Temple, and the work was directed to be begun.

PROCEEDINGS of the Seventy-ninth Annual Communication

of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, held at the city of New Orleans, February, 1891.

Most Worshipful CHARLES F. BUCK, Grand Master; Right Worshipful JAMES C. BATCHELOR, Grand Secretary.

We have read the annual address of Grand Master BUCK. While it relates in great part to domestic subjects with which we have no right to interfere, yet we would fain remark that very inconsiderable trifles for the consideration of the Grand Master seem to have occupied his attention. It is too frequently the case that officers of subordinate Lodges fail to try to understand the plainest regulations which their Ahiman Rezon enacts. But there is in this address of Grand Master BUCK some observations that concern the Craft of Freemasons, especially the Grand Lodges of the United States.

We are reluctant to notice them. A sense of duty, however, forces us to make known our objections to the spirit of so much of the address as relates to the non-intercourse between Louisiana and many prominent Grand Orients in Europe.

The Grand Master thinks "there may be good reasons for it; perhaps it is simply because no mutual steps have been taken to bring about friendly intercourse." He also says, "I think, both on principle and for practical reasons, something should be done in this regard." To justify these suggestions the Grand Master explains that "hundreds of our Brethren go to different parts of Europe annually; most of them would like to visit Masonic Lodges," and he advises that "the Committee on Foreign Correspondence take the matter in hand to assist Grand Lodge . . . in determining, where it may be desirable or proper, to establish or renew formal fraternal intercourse."

Fraternal Masonic intercourse between Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons asserts mutual recognition of the undoubted and undisputed Masonic character of these Grand representative bodies. The very basis of such intercourse is that each is a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Else a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, holding fraternal intercourse with a body that is not certainly Masonic, would



be properly charged with association with a clandestine, false, usurped Masonic authority.

As well might a Grand Lodge, assuming a body to be Masonic which in fact was not, open fraternal relations with any spurious association of persons calling itself Masonic. Is it in the power of a Grand Lodge to decide what is truly Masonic, and in so far commit the Craft to the just censure of the Fraternity of Freemasons. We know a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons is both sovereign and supreme within its jurisdiction, and is not amenable for its action to any superior Masonic control. This is as it should be. But, surely, no Grand Lodge duly sensible of its solemn responsibilities would permit itself to be involved in a controversy which might disturb the harmony of the Craft and destroy the fraternal relations existing between itself and other Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, our ancient, accepted, and undoubted Fraternity.

It should never be forgotten that in generations of the aforetime secrecy was the vital condition of the Craft. Lodges were held in absolute seclusion, had nothing written nor printed. Tradition was all the record of those times. Minutes of Lodges were not kept. There were no written constitutions, no written charges. Digests of Masonic law were unknown. So that now, when everything is proclaimed in type, the teachers seem to think what is not published is not authority. This is often the cause of errors and mistakes. If a Landmark is not printed, it is contended it is not a Landmark. The test of a Landmark is proved to be so by the true interpretation of the symbology of Masonry. Very few study this symbology.

As to the "many prominent Orients in Europe," we venture to believe that not one is a regularly organized and lawfully administered body of Free and Accepted Masons. We further venture to believe that not one is based on the principles, Landmarks, or traditions of what is known as ancient Freemasonry. Is the Grand Orient of France a Masonic organization as distinguished by the accepted characteristics of the Masonic law governing the Grand Lodges of the States of the United States?



Could the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, or Scotland so recognize it? No well-instructed and informed Freemason will undertake to maintain that it is, or that it can be recognized as a true and lawful, duly established Grand Body of the ancient Craft of Freemasons, or governed by the essential and ancient rules and regulations which mark the Grand Lodges of the Craft.

If so be small groups of Nihilists, Anarchists, and infidels in Europe, who believe in nothing, associate in secret societies, and, calling themselves Masons, set up a Grand Occident, or Grand Orient, or a Grand Deception, then Brethren of some Grand Lodge, who wish to go abroad for the fun of seeing the sights, may be permitted to visit these nefarious assemblies because an inconsiderate Grand Lodge, captivated by the alluring words "friendly intercourse," extends fraternal recognition to those bodies of which so little is thoroughly understood.

Those who have critically examined a late statement made by the Grand Orient of France to defend and justify its proceedings will be forced to the conclusion that it is a sham, and an arrogant assumption of a Masonic character it may claim but does not possess.

But with reference to "practical reasons," can it be that the harmony and fraternal relations between two or more Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons might be ruptured if a Grand Lodge, in order to enable idle tourists in Europe to spend their time in gratifying a mere curiosity to visit secret societies called Masons which cannot by any possibility be possessed of the essential character of the true Craft, claim "friendly intercourse"? Can the latter be any compensation for the former? Can it ever be conceived that for such "practical reason" disruption of Masonic ties are to be brought within the range of a possibility?

We speak earnestly because we feel deeply. After nearly half a century in constant service in the oldest Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons on the American continent, if we could do less we would be unworthy of the confidence reposed by our Brethren.

We venture to take upon ourself to believe that the "Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging" would seriously consider the remedy for so serious an injury inflicted on the Craft by a mistaken, or, if better described, a thoughtless action which would tend to weaken, disrupt, or destroy the only foundation on which Freemasonry was built, and on which only it can be maintained.

The daily proceedings of the sessions of Grand Lodge do not present any matter that we feel required to notice.

The report of our esteemed Brother Most Worshipful J. Q. A. FELLOWS, Past Grand Master, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, merits that high commendation which an able and interesting treatise by a master-hand deserves. Our Brother's method for his report is novel. It is *sui generis*. Its attractive and admirable style is charming. We, however, are not yet quite convinced it is an improvement on the structure of like reports of other Chairmen of Committees on Correspondence. It is striking in its construction. It treats *subjects*, and not the individual reports of Correspondence Committees. We trust our distinguished Brother will persist in his method.

Most Worshipful CHARLES E. BUCK was re-elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful RICHARD LAMBERT was elected Grand Secretary.

## MAINE—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Seventy-second Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, at Portland, May 5, 1891.

Most Worshipful ALBRO E. CHASE, Grand Master; Right Worshipful IRA BERRY, Grand Secretary.

We have read and re-read with careful attention the address of Grand Master CHASE, the recognized official representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine. His views on Masonic subjects are interesting. While it may be accepted without question that



the Reports on Foreign Correspondence by Right Worshipful JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Chairman of the Committee, have awakened the attention of the Committees on Correspondence of the Grand Lodges to the Grand Lodge of Maine, yet the official utterances of Grand Masters are significant of the concensus of Masonic opinions of their jurisdictions.

We, therefore, are gratified in presenting to our Brethren some extracts from Grand Master CHASE's annual address.

We quote the opening paragraph :

“ In every period of life the acquisition of knowledge is one of the most pleasing employments of the human mind. But in the hours when are begun the study of the laws of nature and of the faculties of the human mind, and of their application to Masonry, then there is a pleasure of sublimer nature. The cloud which seemed to cover nature's mysteries from the view gradually dissipates. The world in which we are placed opens with all its wonders upon our eyes ; the powers of attention and observation seem to expand, and while we see the immensity of the universe of God and mark the majestic simplicity of those laws by which its operations are conducted, we feel as if we were awakened to a higher species of being and admitted into nearer intercourse with the Author of Nature, and fully perceive how we are taught to rely upon an eternal Being, an infinitely glorious and incomprehensible one. We are likewise taught how Masonry becomes a teacher of the worship of God, annexing to it the other parts, such as resignation under difficulties, temperance, justice, and a constant interchange of good offices towards mankind, and by its principles we thereby become stones fit for a spiritual temple.”

The Grand Master says, “ The condition of the Fraternity within this jurisdiction is such as to cause me to believe that the true spirit of Masonry actuates the Craft.”

We cordially approve of the sentiments expressed in the following quotation :

“ Disputes among the Brethren have caused but little friction in the work of the Lodges, yet the aspirations of some cause a disaffection which debars others from the pleasure of attendance upon a Lodge. It is a well-settled fact in this jurisdiction that



‘all preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only ;’ and it is hoped that each Lodge will act upon this principle. If the office of Junior Deacon is an elective office, and the Lodge has seen a Brother filling that office who is inattentive to its duties, who is dissolute in his private character, who is remiss in his duties as a citizen, no good reason can be given why he should be advanced to any other position, and the members should not be afraid to relegate to the floor such a one, even if he is a ‘good fellow’ and is sustained by a part of the Lodge.

“Brethren, your Lodge and its power for good is determined by the character of the men who represent it and by the character of those who are admitted within its portals. Bring to the front those who are known and respected as able, upright, and conscientious citizens ; remand to the rear those whose habits are too convivial, whose morals are too loose, whose ways are dark, and whose associates are low. Your Lodge will be just what you choose to make it, and Masonry demands a high standard of its followers.”

We do not exactly comprehend what are “Maine Masonic Text-Books,” which the Grand Master reports he has caused to be purchased by order of the Grand Lodge. From one sentence in this report we learn that “in conferring the degrees and in the performance of Masonic work, so far as the work is monitorial, there is no authority for the use of any other book than this.”

Of course such books, whatever they contain, are printed and published. They are thus on a par, so far as the profane may obtain them, with “public installations.” In other words, parts of the proceedings of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons may be known in some sort to the profane, although the very basis of Masonry is that it is only to be communicated, the whole which includes the parts, to those qualified as *initiates* !

The Grand Master, under the caption in his address of “Installations,” says, “Public installations, properly conducted, are an efficient means to make known the principles of Masonry, and the exemplification of those principles were fully shown on these occasions by their courtesies to me, to the visiting Brethren, and to one another.”

How ?

We must leave the interpretation of these remarks to the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

If those principles of Masonry are, by public installations of Lodge officers, "made known [necessarily to the public], and the exemplification of those principles were fully shown on these occasions by their courtesies to me [the Grand Master], to the visiting Brethren, and to one another"—then what?

But Grand Master CHASE further says in his address, under the caption "Esoteric Work," and we quote, with great pleasure, "There used to be a standing regulation [of Grand Lodge] that read as follows: 'That no Mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating any printed document or cipher as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under penalty of punishment,' etc., and all Masons are enjoined to be vigilant in enforcing this regulation."

Grand Master CHASE concludes with the expression of the most admirable and wise Masonic doctrines, which we rejoice to quote :

"Whether the repeal of this regulation followed from the strict enforcement of the constitution, and it became necessary to place in the hands of the candidate that which is called a cipher, in order that he might become proficient in Masonry, because there was not any one in the Lodge qualified to instruct the candidate, or because no one had the time to give to the instruction, I know not.

"Principles are not to be swamped by time or vicissitudes, or we should have lost our liberties long ago. It is, in any case, very probable that he who has faith in precedents and learns from them to study and venerate the past, will be all the more able to guide himself through the present danger and in no degree likely to act or judge more dependently.

"Let not posterity complain that we have done for them worse than our fathers did for us. Their precedents are the safest steps we tread in. Let us not forsake them, lest their fashions



forsake us. Wisdom and counsel made them happy, and the like causes now will have for us like effects. It is true that precedents are not gods, yet some veneration they require. The honor of antiquity is great, though it be not an idol; and the wisdom of examples is most proper if it be well applied. What was fit at one time, all circumstances being alike, cannot be called unfit, uncovenable at another.

“ ‘Were the privileges of Masonry to be indiscriminately dispensed, the purposes of the institution would be subverted, and our secrets, being familiar, like other important matters would lose their value and sink into disregard.’

“ ‘The supposition that our mysteries are merely nominal leads many to hurry through all the degrees without adverting to the propriety of the step or possessing a single qualification, and consider themselves entitled to rank as masters of the art, solicit and accept offices, and assume the government of the Lodge. Would it not be better to observe the institution of Masonry as established by our ancestors, and devote a part of our time to teaching our initiates the lectures of the various degrees, that they may thereby fit themselves to obtain more wages, and may see in our symbolic language the truth that therein lies hidden?’

“ ‘Is there not a danger in making Masonry popular, and in considering it a means to obtain certain specific ends which are not holy in themselves? Let us remember, my Brethren, our obligation as Entered Apprentices, and learn the work as it was taught by our fathers; and if it has come to that pass in this busy, hurrying nineteenth century that time cannot be found for the proper teaching of Masonry, would it not be better to have an authorized cipher printed by this Grand Lodge, and have it sold as its ritual, and revenue to this Grand Lodge thereby received, rather than to have it hawked about through the State by irresponsible parties to their own profit and advantage.

“ ‘The attentive ear receives the sound from the instructive tongue and the sacred mysteries are safely lodged in the repository of faithful breasts, . . . and thus the excellent tenets of



the institution are transmitted unimpaired, under circumstances precarious and adverse, through a succession of ages.' ”

With profound respect for Grand Master CHASE, we cannot refrain from suggesting that there may be serious inconsistencies in the various views he has expressed and the quotations here submitted.

These views concern the universal Craft, else we would not dwell on them as we have, with an earnest desire to be instructed. Faith in precedent will be able to guide through present danger. Yes, without doubt, this is true. But where is the precedent for printing or publishing or ever permitting a cipher of the esoteric work to be written or printed? If the “standing regulation” of the Grand Lodge of Maine punishes for selling, buying, or in any manner aiding in circulating any printed document or cipher, and it is doubted even to-day if the strict construction of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge repealed this “standing regulation,” we are in the dark as to precedents. How, then, will the assertion that if the “privileges of Masonry are to be indiscriminately dispensed, the purposes of the institution would be subverted, and our secrets, being familiar, like other important matters would lose their value and sink into disregard,” be reconciled with printed ritual and cipher, and public installations?

If, as the Grand Master asks, “Is there not a danger in making Masonry popular, and in considering it a means to obtain certain specific ends which are not holy in themselves?” then published monitors, cipher, public installations, are *precedents* “*that will not guide through present danger.*”

But we will leave to the Right Worshipful Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maine the fuller examination of the possible relation of these suggestions we have most respectfully offered might have to the *precedents* our fathers in Masonry made in the aforetime and left to guide us in present danger.

Whoever will read the text of the able and earnest address of Grand Master CHASE, and also the quotations made from it,

will, we fear, find chasms that the philosophy which marks the text will not span.

Grand Master CHASE so thoroughly reports his official acts, notices subjects of interest to his jurisdiction, and gives his "Decisions" on questions which arise under the regulations of his Grand Lodge, that they are of practical instruction, and of important influence on the Craft of Maine.

We are gratified to observe that the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence does not yet agree to recognize the so-called Grand Lodges of Tasmania and New Zealand. We have fully given, under "England," the best reasons for denying Masonic recognition to New Zealand.

The standing Committee on Grievances and Appeals has set an excellent precedent in its reports. We trust like committees in all the Grand Lodges will soon adopt this method.

Right Worshipful Brother DRUMMOND presented, as requested by Grand Lodge, a very interesting notice of the late Brother GEORGE WAITE DEERING.

The Seventy-third Annual Communication of Grand Lodge will be held at Portland, May 3, 1892.

The annual report of Right Worshipful Brother DRUMMOND, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, is a paper of one hundred and ninety-three printed pages. It was presented at the afternoon session of the first day of the meeting of Grand Lodge, and is printed as part of the Proceedings of that session. This report is, of course, able, exhaustive, and in the style which the Chairman has made his own. It is less a review of the Proceedings of Grand Lodges than a digest of the reports of their Committees on Correspondence. The labor and skill in treatment of the subjects noticed are wonderful. To try to follow this precedent would guide us *into* the present danger of manifesting our incompetence.

After all, it is not so much what is written, or how much is written, but the value of the opinions expressed, that gives to these reports their importance as Masonic teachings. If the law of Freemasonry is understood, explained, defended, and maintained; if the fundamental, essential, indestructible tradi-



tions of Freemasonry are protected from intentional attack or unintentional impairment by reason of lack of Masonic knowledge, then these reports are of positive benefit to the Craft.

Over and over again, in unfeigned and deeply-rooted sincerity, we have been but too happy to testify to the great value of Right Worshipful Brother DRUMMOND'S reports to the Masonic Fraternity. All this we ask permission now to repeat.

In the notice of Pennsylvania our Brother DRUMMOND is fraught with the most fraternal spirit. In noticing our beloved Brother PATTON'S additional gift of twenty-five thousand dollars to his relief fund, he says, "Words utterly fail to express our appreciation of this act." He, of course, does not approve of our Grand Master sequestrating the Warrant of one of our subordinate Lodges for refusing to comply with the edict of both the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge. He objects that the name of the Lodge is not given; but he *finds later* what is the name of the Lodge. His objection in the first instance to withholding the name of the Lodge is, that it may be held by those members (the Craft in other jurisdictions) that in this action the Grand Master and Grand Lodge exceeded their respective powers, and therefore they (the members of the sequestered Lodge) "are in good standing and have the right to visit."

This is a subtle intimation that members of the Craft in other jurisdictions may override the decision of a Grand Master and a Grand Lodge. Can it be that Maine is an *inlet* through which discord may enter our Craft?

He further criticises a decision of Grand Lodge on an appeal from a Brother convicted of a violation of the laws of Pennsylvania that the appeal could not be sustained, because, he says, "We believe that Pennsylvania is the only jurisdiction in which a conviction and punishment *by a civil court* [italics are ours] are taken as conclusive that the party has been guilty of 'conduct unbecoming a Mason,' and refuses to allow him to be heard to the contrary or attempt to show that the conviction is unjust."

It will be in vain for us to attempt to argue against this opinion. We only desire to say that this is the very first inti-



mation we have ever had of this rule in Pennsylvania. We have been honored by the appointment of Chairman of our Grand Lodge Committee on Appeals for very many years past, and we now, and thus, learn that there is any such rule, or law, or decision, or practice in our Grand Lodge. And again, in Pennsylvania *civil courts* do not try criminal acts of citizens, as they have no such jurisdiction. This term "civil" may have misled our Brother. If he had said *profane* courts, or courts of the State, he would better express his point.

The address of our Grand Master MACCALLA gives Brother DRUMMOND occasion to say that our Grand Master's implication that public installations and public Grand Honors are "modern" is "utterly erroneous," and "he is in error in relation to the manner in which 'public ceremonies' were performed in his own jurisdiction in the earlier times, and that the *present* practice is not in accord with the *old* practice." To justify all this Brother DRUMMOND says, "Our examination of the question brings us to the conclusion that there has been a change within fifty years, and probably within thirty years."

Well, this language "brings us to the conclusion" that Brother DRUMMOND is not very clear in stating what conclusion his examination of the question has brought to his mind.

Noticing in Grand Master MACCALLA's address a reference to "Masonic unity," in which he speaks of the "absolute oneness" of the Craft, and that he who travels through numerous Masonic jurisdictions can only best comprehend it, Brother DRUMMOND says, "We trust that this leaven will work until his Grand Lodge [Pennsylvania] shall reverse its narrow policy, which excludes from this splendid sentiment almost, if not quite, all the Masons of Continental Europe."

The "splendid sentiment" of Brother DRUMMOND is too effusive to be effective. What evidence is there that "almost, if not quite, all the Masonry of Continental Europe" could be recognized as ancient, free, and accepted, or in any sense ancient Freemasonry? Like the Grand Orient of France, and "almost, if not quite, all the Masonry of Continental Europe," it must show that those principles on which it rests—political, civil, national

—are not the higher law regulating or governing indirectly Masonic law, as we understand and practise it. In a word, what kind of Freemasonry is the Masonry of Continental Europe? We have for years tried to learn. Is it not more or less subjugated to governmental control or oversight?

If Grand Lodges of the States of the United States, or any one of them, should endorse, approve, or sanction the *modus vivendi* of some Continental bodies called Masonic, we think the “splendid sentiment” of Grand Master MACCALLA would ornament its obsequies.

And now, before concluding this notice of Maine, a few words as to our Brother’s review of our last report. That he may have a full hearing we reprint all he says in this criticism.

“He says that our report last year was not so ‘voluminous as some of its predecessors.’ Shall we take this as an involuntary compliment to that report? As matter of fact, it was the most ‘voluminous’ report we ever prepared, with the exception of only one, whose length exceeded that of this by less than three pages!

“He delights to describe us as his ‘fancy paints’ us: he does so habitually in every report; when his vivid imagination is remembered, none will wonder that his description approaches about as near the line of caricature as the courtesy he is bound to use will admit.

“He says of us, ‘He never admits that he can be in error.’ As those of his readers who read our reports will know that this is not true, we desire to say for him that his error is not a wilful misrepresentation, but merely shows that he has not read our former reports, or else has forgotten that they contain numerous instances in which we *have* admitted that we were in error, and have corrected it. Or his blunder may have arisen from his judging us by himself; as we have never known him to admit that either himself or any other Pennsylvanian ever was in error; if any one can point out an instance, we will promptly give him the credit of it.

“He also delights to struggle to be facetious; the joke which of all others he deems the greatest is to refer to our ‘advanced age,’ and he repeats it again and again, never tiring of it, nor suspecting that others have long since pronounced it a ‘chestnut.’ The fact that we are some score of years his junior appears to add piquancy to his joke, in his estimation.

“That he should devote so much space to *us* shows that he does not appreciate the caution given by a veteran lawyer to a young one, ‘Never assail your antagonist: it is, and will be taken to be, a confession of your consciousness that you cannot answer his argument.’

“A resident of New Jersey, concealing the fact of his residence, applied to and was received into a Pennsylvania Lodge; the fraud becoming known, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania expelled him. Having in mind the declared law of New Jersey, that such an initiation was ‘utterly null and of no effect,’ and assuming that Brother VAUX was also familiar with that law as maintained in the ‘LEMM case,’ we asked, in good faith,



What was the *status* of this expelled Mason? Brother VAUX states the case and one of our inquiries disconnected from the rest, and uses it to cast, by implication, a slur upon our jurisdiction.

"The question may become a serious one, however, for Pennsylvania; the logical result of the New Jersey law (in the correctness of which we have never believed), that the initiation was utterly null and void and the man never a Mason, is that, as to New Jersey, the expulsion was also null and void, and that he may *legally* be made a Mason in New Jersey, and then demand to visit the Pennsylvania Lodges. If our question was absurd, it was only because the law of New Jersey is absurd. Our sole design was to obtain Brother VAUX's views upon this point.

"We also referred to Brother WAIT. Brother VAUX has also evidently failed to read Brother W.'s reports with such care as to remember Brother W.'s views on certain questions. The significance of our reference to him is that he holds (contrary to the law in Pennsylvania) that if a candidate is irregularly initiated by a regular Lodge he is a regular Mason; but that if he is rejected by a Lodge not having actual jurisdiction, the proceedings are void, and the rejection no bar to his applying to the Lodge having jurisdiction (which, we think, is also contrary to Pennsylvania law).

"We had intended to notice other matters in this report, but our space will not allow."

Brother DRUMMOND objects that we called his last report not so voluminous as some of its predecessors. A very sad error, and we, on his statement, recall and repent of it. We claim credit for one error admitted and confessed.

He objects that we delight to describe him as our fancy paints him, and that we do so habitually, and he suggests this "description approaches about as near the line of caricature as the courtesy he is bound to use will admit."

To this we only remark that, so far as our wish, purpose, intention, desire, aim, or reason can be called as evidence, it is unjustified. It is as foreign to our intention as to assert ourself in any respect his equal in Masonic knowledge and ability.

We did, and do, believe that Brother DRUMMOND "never admits that he *can be* in error." If perchance he is *found to be* in error,—a past condition,—we never said and never believed he would not admit a fact. But "can be" is not embraced in "found to be." "Can be" is all we included in the limit of our criticism. What Brother DRUMMOND considers a wilful misrepresentation is not apparent. What his examination of the question may bring as his conclusion we cannot predict.

That Brother DRUMMOND has never known us "to admit



that either himself or any other Pennsylvanian ever was in error" may be explained that Brother DRUMMOND has not shown it, as proved.

We do not think the resident of New Jersey *concealed* the fact of his residence when he applied to a Pennsylvania Lodge. He rather, as we think, by a false pretence, a fraud, directly or indirectly asserted his residence to be in Philadelphia. He was expelled from Masonry. We have nothing to do in this case with the law of New Jersey. What has New Jersey to say or do in this matter? We have no concern about New Jersey law. Pennsylvania expelled him. The question here involved is in nowise similar to that in LEMM's case. We regret that Brother DRUMMOND has *twice* in his review of Pennsylvania suggested that cause of difficulty may result to Pennsylvania from its action. We confess to be so unlearned, and old, as not to imply that any slur was cast on Pennsylvania. Brother DRUMMOND asked what was *the status of this expelled Mason*. We felt it was a plain question that Maine or any Masonic jurisdiction could answer, and our esteemed Brother WAIT with equal authority. We quote from our last report:

"A Brother of a Pennsylvania Lodge recommended two candidates for initiation who were residents of New Jersey. They were initiated. Charges were made against him and the candidates for misrepresenting their place of residence, they being under the jurisdiction of New Jersey. One was convicted and expelled. The other had received the Fellow Craft before the charges were made. He and his recommender were acquitted. The decision was reversed. The Fellow Craft was also expelled and the recommender suspended for six months. Brother DRUMMOND now asks what is the *status* of the Fellow Craft.

"He asks our view of it. After full consideration, we think that Fellow Craft had better go to Maine, but we reserve our final judgment till Right Worshipful Brother WAIT speaks, as he also is invited to give his view."

The Fellow Craft was made in violation of the law of Pennsylvania. He was by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania expelled from Masonry. Made without law, unlawfully receiving

Masonic rights, and being expelled from the Craft, he had no Masonic character as a Fellow Craft or as a Mason. A man obtaining the possession of property by a fraudulent title and expelled from the possession, what is his legal status? A man obtaining possession of Masonic property by fraud and expelled by the only authority having the power to expel, what is his lawful Masonic status? When, therefore, we said that Fellow Craft had better go to Maine, we felt sure the Masonic judgment of that jurisdiction would respect the lawful act of Pennsylvania, and so declare, if necessary, as any other Masonic jurisdiction would do. Yet our Brother DRUMMOND says we used this language "to cast by implication a slur on our [Maine] jurisdiction." We must frankly confess we do not know what in Maine an *implication* means, if Brother DRUMMOND, by implication, has set up an example in his report of the understanding, or interpretation, or definition of this word in the sense he applies it.

We are charged with a delight to struggle to be facetious in reference to his "advanced age."

We hope our esteemed and beloved Brother DRUMMOND, as he is not of "advanced age," and rejoices he is "some score of years" our junior, will try and examine the question, and thereby bring to his mind the conclusion that he ought not, as a young controversialist, ever again assail his antagonist, lest it may be taken to be a confession that he cannot answer his argument.

If Brother DRUMMOND, in castigating us for mentioning his age, as he assumes conveyed an implied unkindness, had remembered the criticism WALPOLE made on PITT, "of being a *young man*," and paraphrased PITT's reply, he might have said, "The crime of being a [*sage*'] I will neither attempt to palliate or deny. . . . I desire, however, to be one of those whose follies cease with their youth, and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience." Then in either instance the issue raised posterity must decide.

Even at the peril of further criticism from our Brother, we cannot permit the closing of our review of Maine to be complete



without offering to our esteemed Brother Right Worshipful JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND the most fraternal as well as personal regard and respect.

Most Worshipful HENRY R. TAYLOR was elected Grand Master ; Right Worshipful IRA BERRY was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### MANITOBA—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Masonic Hall, at the town of Minnedosa, Province of Manitoba, July, 1890.

Most Worshipful Brother JAMES ALEXANDER OVAS, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful WILLIAM GEORGE SCOTT, Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall in Minnedosa, in accordance with the usages of the Ancient Craft.

PROCEEDINGS of the Sixteenth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, at Winnipeg, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful JAMES ALEXANDER OVAS, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful WILLIAM GEORGE SCOTT, Grand Secretary.

The address of Grand Master OVAS is a very prudent, capable, and full report of his official action, and treats only subjects of interest to his own jurisdiction.

Referring to the state of Masonry in Manitoba, the Grand Master says that "during my term of office I have not been called upon to decide any question of complaint or dispute." Surely peace reigns, harmony dwells, and concord abounds in the Masonic jurisdiction over which Grand Master OVAS holds the Gavel.

Right Worshipful WILLIAM GEORGE SCOTT, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made a special report, refusing to recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand,



“as the information received is not sufficient to satisfy your committee as to its regularity.” We cordially unite in these views.

We are gratified to find that our Right Worshipful Brother SCOTT has justified our own conclusions on the subject. We regret that our Right Worshipful Brother has not given the Craft his annual report.

Most Worshipful WILLIAM GEORGE BELL was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM GEORGE SCOTT was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### MARYLAND—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Masonic Temple, at the city of Baltimore, July, 1890.

Most Worshipful THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Grand Master; Right Worshipful F. OLIVER BARRETT *as* Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to pay a tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master JOHN SNOWDEN TYSON. The proceedings were solemn and impressive. The address of Grand Master SHRYOCK was singularly appropriate. Past Grand Master CARTER, on submitting the resolutions, made an address of marked merit. So, too, were the remarks of Brother FRANCIS P. STEVENS. We feel a personal interest in these proceedings, as we were favored with the acquaintance of our departed friend and Brother.

PROCEEDINGS of the One Hundred and Fourth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held at the city of Baltimore, November, 1890.

Most Worshipful THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Grand Master; Right Worshipful JACOB H. MEDAIRY, Grand Secretary.

The address of Grand Master SHRYOCK is like all his official acts and utterances. He has shown an energy, ability, persistent effort, wisdom, and courage in his administration of the affairs of his Grand Lodge that will ever be memorable with

the Craft, and cherished as a priceless legacy to the Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. No one can read the proceedings of this November, 1890, communication of the Grand Lodge without the deepest interest.

He invites the attention of our colleagues on Committees on Correspondence to so much of the printed pamphlet recording the action of Grand Lodge as reports the addresses of the surviving Past Grand Masters (pamphlet, page 43).

These addresses are interesting, they are encouraging, they are instructive. They are more than all these, for they teach the Craft of to-day that faith and works, as Masonically interpreted, are co-ordinated to achieve triumph and steadfast adherence to the principles of our Fraternity.

We feel it our duty to note the decision of Grand Master SHRYOCK on the question, "Is the disclosing of the secrecy of the ballot a Masonic offence?" He replies that it is, and further, that if a Brother charged with this crime is found guilty on a trial, he should be expelled. In this we most cordially unite. And, again, he directed the return of the application of — for initiation because of his physical disability.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland is now rejoicing over the success of the "Masonic Fair." It was got up to aid in relieving Grand Lodge from its burden of debt. Sixty thousand dollars were raised. "Faith and Work."

Right Worshipful Brother E. F. SCHULTZ, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made a special report on the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand, denying the request for reasons that admit of no objection in the minds of well-informed Freemasons. We fully agree with our esteemed and distinguished Brother in his view of the New Zealand society.

We regret that Right Worshipful WILLIAM H. CLARK, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances, was enabled from his view of the facts to mitigate the action of the Lodge in expelling the Brother who *disclosed* the secret of a ballot. It is easy to invoke sympathy, but sympathy is an agent of weakness if operating to impair a principle.



There is no annual report from the Committee on Correspondence published in the pamphlet before us. We suppose the advanced sheets of our Brother SCHULTZ's report as chairman of that committee will yet be received.

Most Worshipful THOMAS J. SHRYOCK was re-elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful JACOB H. MEDAIRY was re-elected Grand Secretary.

As we expected, and remarked on concluding the review of Maryland, the advanced sheets of our Right Worshipful Brother SCHULTZ's annual report as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence have been received (July 13, 1891).

This report, like all that comes from the Masonic learning, thoughtful consideration, and Masonic pen of our esteemed Brother Right Worshipful E. F. SCHULTZ, is worthy of the respectful attention of all Masons. In Masonic literature Brother SCHULTZ is a recognized authority. In Masonic law he is cultured and instructed. We therefore read his report impressed with these opinions.

His review of Grand Lodge Proceedings is critical, not too full, not too concise. How much of either is a question of taste.

As an example of the line of dissent we have to follow now and then to our Brother's views, we give his remarks, under the caption "Pennsylvania," on the subject of public action of Masons in processions in laying corner-stones, and the like. Our esteemed Brother does not draw the distinction between the action of Freemasons, who are members of our Grand Lodge, and the *Grand Lodge* in its character as a body organized under Masonic law.

The procession of Masons to which he refers, in which all the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge were present, was not the Grand Lodge *per se*. Those who were present on that occasion were Freemasons. The larger number were members of Grand Lodge. Others were not, but were members of subordinate Lodges. The distinction, therefore, is, we think, so manifest as to leave the question at issue of no moment. Our Grand



Lodge did not, in the public proceeding mentioned, appear, act, do any "work," or presume to appear *as the Grand Lodge*. Simply this and nothing more.

The Grand Master of Massachusetts has properly treated this question.

We beg to offer our esteemed Brother our earnest salutations of Masonic respect and fraternal regard.

PROCEEDINGS of an Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the old United States Court-House, at the city of Baltimore, January 1, 1891.

Most Worshipful THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Grand Master; Right Worshipful JACOB H. MEDAIRY, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master convened this Emergent Communication to announce the calamity that had befallen the Craft of Maryland by the destruction of the Masonic Temple by fire.

The proceedings of this Communication show the earnest zeal, the devotion, and the energy of the Freemasons of Maryland under the loss inflicted on them.

Grand Master SHRYOCK, as usual with him in his official action, was equal to the responsibility attendant on his station amid the devastation which surrounded the Craft.

The Grand Lodge did all that was possible by legislation to accomplish in this crisis. The Brethren of Maryland will do all else necessary to build up anew the *material* ruins of the Craft, and out of the ashes a revived, renewed, and old-fashioned Masonic spirit will finish the work that remains.

PROCEEDINGS of the Semi-Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Masonic Temple, at the city of Baltimore, May, 1891.

Right Worshipful Brother JACOB E. KREBS, Deputy Grand Master; Right Worshipful JACOB H. MEDAIRY, Grand Secretary.

The Deputy Grand Master directed the Grand Sword-Bearer and Grand Director of Ceremonies to inform the Most Worshipful Grand Master that Grand Lodge was opened in *due*

*form.* Grand Master SHRYOCK was then received and took the Gavel.

The Grand Master fully refers to the loss of the Grand Lodge from the burning of the Masonic Temple. The material loss in the destruction of property, the valued archives, precious documents, costly furniture and equipments are saddening to consider, as they are now in ashes. So have the choicest and the chosen, the altar and the heir-looms, the ornaments and adornments, been cremated. The spirit yet liveth. It will be born again into power and beauty. Courage will animate effort, and, as the principles and Landmarks of Freemasonry are never to be destroyed, the Craft of Maryland will again be "bright as the sun, fair as the moon, and powerful as an army with banners."

Grand Master SHRYOCK presents in his address no subject which requires notice as interesting to the general Craft. He reports his official action on matters of importance to his own jurisdiction. His ability as an administrator of the details of his government of the Fraternity and the subordinate Lodges of his jurisdiction needs now no special notice. It is established.

We rejoice to see by the action of Grand Lodge that its Temple is to be rebuilt. Of course!

The annual report of Right Worshipful E. T. SCHULTZ, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, is, as all expect to find, a thoroughly well-prepared paper. The peculiar ability of our esteemed Brother as an author, his cultured style as a Masonic reporter, and his long experience make his reports as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence instructive, attractive, and charming reading. We regret that his Masonic vision cannot discern the distinction between Masons as Masons and Masons as members of the Grand Lodge as a Grand Lodge. Well, it does happen, by some peculiar psychological condition of the human mind, that differences and distinctions are not easily discerned. We think this is an example. We offer our distinguished Brother our warmest and truest Masonic and personal salutations.



Most Worshipful THOMAS J. SHRYOCK was re-elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful JACOB H. MEDAIRY was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## MASSACHUSETTS—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held at the city of Lowell, October, 1890.

Most Worshipful SAMUEL WELLS, Grand Master; Right Worshipful SERENO D. NICKERSON, Recording Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the City Hall at Lowell.

The Grand Master's address was appropriate. It treated of political rather than Masonic duties. We beg to ask our Right Worshipful Brother (he objects to any adjective which belongs to the emotions) VINCIL and our esteemed Brother SCHULTZ to read this address by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Massachusetts, as it does in no sense assert that the public ceremonies were by the Grand Lodge, but solely by individual Masons. This has ever been our contention on this subject.

There is a marked ability in the Brethren elevated to the Oriental chair in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

PROCEEDINGS of a Quarterly communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Boston, December, 1890.

Most Worshipful SAMUEL WELLS, Grand Master; Right Worshipful SERENO D. NICKERSON, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master WELLS delivered his annual address. He reports publicly installing Lodge officers in three different instances.

The address reports the action of the Grand Master, as follows: Thirteen special warrants for Lodge Proceedings, fifty-seven dispensations for like purposes.

He makes suggestions for a change in the Constitution of Grand Lodge,—first, to allow a Mason to belong to more than



one lodge; second, that Masons for two years unaffiliated should be denied the benefits of the Masonic education and charity, trusts, and the privilege of Masonic burial.

We are forced to note the report of the "Commissioners of Trials" in the case of the expulsion of ——— from Hampden Lodge. The grounds on which the expulsion rested were so just, and after twenty-four years no restitution having been made, to ask for the restoration of ——— was so wholly without merit, that the report refusing restoration was proper.

There is very little in the Proceedings of Grand Lodge that needs notice.

Grand Master SAMUEL WELLS was re-elected Grand Master; and Right Worshipful SERENO D. NICKERSON was re-elected Grand Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS of the Stated Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Boston, December 30, 1890.

Most Worshipful SAMUEL WELLS, Grand Master; Right Worshipful SERENO D. NICKERSON, Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to install the Grand Officers and celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

Of course there was a "banquet." Grand Master WELLS made a very bright address. Other addresses were excellent. The fact is that our Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts are always at their best at a banquet.

We think that if most of the addresses at these celebrated banquets of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts were collected and published, it would make an attractive volume, provided always, nevertheless, that they should undergo careful revision. It is so easy in *post-prandial* speeches to say what might not be printed, and could not, most likely, under our regulations.

Brother NICKERSON is giving careful study to the origin of Masonry in Nova Scotia, and indeed in the first colonies settled on the New England coast. The paper now under notice is of signal value to our Craft. He is earnest, painstaking, and actuated by the true spirit of the historian. This line of literary

work, to be authority, should be free from any preconceived opinion, or colored by any local prejudice.

The student of this branch of Masonic history will be under lasting obligations to Brother NICKERSON for these contributions to the first evidences of Masonry in the first settlements of our country.

We take great pleasure in paying this tribute to our Brother's purpose, and feel a deep interest in his work. It will be a pleasure, if God wills, when the proper time comes, and a more systematic arrangement of these narrations is made, to review the result of our Brother's investigations.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, held in Roslindale District, of the city of Boston, January, 1891.

Most Worshipful SAMUEL WELLS, Grand Master; Right Worshipful SERENO D. NICKERSON, Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to constitute Prospect Lodge.

Grand Master WELLS made a pertinent and most appropriate address.

PROCEEDINGS of a Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at Boston, March, 1891.

Most Worshipful SAMUEL WELLS, Grand Master; Right Worshipful SERENO D. NICKERSON, Grand Secretary.

The records of the Special Communication held at Lowell, October, 1890, the Quarterly Communication held at Boston, December, 1890, and the Stated Communication, December 30, 1890, being in print, were approved without reading.

The records of the Special Communication held at Roslindale, January, 1891, were read and approved.

The Grand Master reported that Anchor Lodge, of Wales, had returned its charter.

We quote as follows for the information of our Brethren.

"The Recording Grand Secretary read the following report of the Commissioners of Trials in the case of Brother CHARLES F. KIDDER.



“ ‘ IN GRAND LODGE,

“ ‘ QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION, March 11, 1891.

“ ‘ The Commissioners of Trials have investigated the charge made against Brother CHARLES F. KIDDER, of Lowell, submitted to them by William North Lodge, and beg leave to report :

“ ‘ The charge in substance was, that KIDDER, a member of that Lodge, being a broker, engaged in buying and selling stocks, the Masonic Relief Association, an association composed of Masons, placed in his hands ten shares of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, of the value of eight hundred and forty-five dollars, and directed him to sell them ; that he sold them on or about the fourteenth day of December, 1885, and received from the purchaser said sum and converted it to his own use, and, though often requested, had not paid the Association the same. It appeared in evidence that KIDDER was a member of William North Lodge, and a broker doing business in Lowell and Boston ; that the Masonic Relief Association was composed of Masons ; that said Association owned ten shares of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company ; that the stock was given by the proper authority to KIDDER to sell for the most he could get ; that it was sold at auction on the 14th of December, 1885 ; that on January 26, 1886, he stated to the treasurer of the Association that he had given a party an option on the stock, and the option had not matured, and as soon as it had he would pay the money over ; that about two weeks afterwards he stated that the man to whom the option was given was ill and was not able to arrange it ; that subsequently he stated that this man had gone West and so he could not close the matter ; that at another time he stated that he himself had been sick and had not been able to transact any business.

“ ‘ In April, 1886, Mr. KIDDER got into trouble with other parties for whom he had sold stock, and suits were brought against him ; subsequently Mr. KIDDER admitted to the treasurer that he had sold the stock and used the money, but expected or hoped to make it good.

“ ‘ Mr. KIDDER practically admitted the truth of the above



statements; that he failed in April, 1886, and settled by the assistance of a brother-in-law with some, if not all, his other creditors; that he was now poor and unable to pay, having a wife and two children to support.

“ ‘The Commissioners are of opinion that, considering this gross breach of trust, the various falsehoods told by the accused, and the necessity that those having charge of the moneys of Lodges and Masonic institutions, who are not actuated by honorable motives, if such persons there should be, should have the dread of punishment to deter them from gross breaches of trust like this, it becomes their duty to recommend that CHARLES F. KIDDER be expelled from the rights and privileges of Masonry.

“ ‘Respectfully submitted,

“ ‘CHARLES A. WELCH,

“ ‘HARVEY N. SHEPARD,

“ ‘LAFAYETTE G. BLAIR,

“ ‘*Of the Board of Commissioners of Trials.*’ ”

He was expelled by Grand Lodge.

Right Worshipful SERENO D. NICKERSON read a most interesting paper on the first record of Freemasonry in Nova Scotia. A stone was discovered upon the shore of Goat Island, in Annapolis Basin, which bore Masonic emblems, and the figures 1606 cut in it. Brother NICKERSON's observations on the evidence relating to the stone, and why and by whom placed there, are of great historic interest. The labor given to the researches occasioned by the discovery of this stone was, as far as possible now, exhaustive.

Much information of Masonic value has been furnished in this paper, for which Brother NICKERSON is entitled to the earnest thanks of all students of American Masonic history. We notice that our Brother is continuing his researches into the question of who was the first Provincial Grand Master of America. The COXE and PRICE issue is yet alive. Well, we will possess our soul in patience till our Brother NICKERSON has produced an analysis of all the theories which rumor and isolated and disjointed inferences suggest on this question.

PROCEEDINGS of a Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at Boston, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful SAMUEL WELLS, Grand Master; Right Worshipful SERENO D. NICKERSON, Recording Grand Secretary.

Right Worshipful CHARLES C. DAME, on behalf of the Committee on the Annual Address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, reported that there is found in it cause of sincere congratulation.

The large number of visits to Lodges made by the Grand Master has resulted in lasting good to the Craft in the jurisdiction.

The pleasant relations existing between Massachusetts and other Grand Bodies is highly satisfactory.

The Grand Master suggests certain changes,—viz., (1) to allow membership in more than one Lodge; (2) to define the standing of non-affiliated Masons; (3) to give the Grand Master power to revoke the charters of weak Lodges; (4) to prescribe a fee for dispensations.

The committee is averse to the first proposition. The committee regards it as proper that all Masons should be affiliated, but doubts if it can be secured by legislation. The committee thinks the Grand Master has already sufficient authority to suspend the charters of such Lodges as may be “too weak” to be of credit to the Craft.

We have ever believed that the lawful powers of a Grand Master are inherent in the words “to support and maintain the Landmarks, usages, and customs of Freemasonry,” and cover whatever action he may believe to be for the welfare and harmony of subordinate Lodges, and maintain the integrity of the essential accepted principles of our ancient and honorable Fraternity. Freemasonry is a law unto itself.

To attempt to regulate the jurisprudence, or its administration, by any example from profane laws, or organized profane institutions, or accept the reasoning by which these profane duties are justified or regulated, is a direct violation of the very foundation principles of Freemasonry.



We cordially agree with the views of the committee on the proposition to prescribe a fee for dispensations.

The true interests of the blue Lodges do not require any such premium for merely filling the roll of membership in other bodies. Grand Lodge should guard the interests of its own constituents,—that, and nothing else. It has no concern with any other interest.

We have noticed the Proceedings of the June Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts with pleasure.

There were no Masonic literary work, lectures, addresses, or Masonic historical papers read.

We offer to our esteemed Brother Right Worshipful SERENO D. NICKERSON, Recording Grand Secretary, our most fraternal salutation.

---

## MICHIGAN—1891.

TRANSACTIONS of the Grand Lodge at its Forty-seventh Annual Communication, held in Hartman's Hall, at the city of Grand Rapids, January, 1891.

Most Worshipful JOHN S. CROSS, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful WILLIAM P. INNES, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to dedicate the Masonic Home. The ceremonies were impressive. The object touches the heart of the Craft. So it is always with our Fraternity.

The address of Grand Master CROSS is a remarkably interesting paper. It is an exhaustive report of the Grand Master's official action on matters that relate to the domestic affairs of his jurisdiction. He proves himself to be earnest, active, conscientious, and industrious. The Craft must of necessity reap great benefit from this performance of his official duties.

The "foreign relations" of his Grand Lodge are harmonious. But two instances only we notice of "invasion of our Masonic rights." The "*cause célèbre*," as the Grand Master designates it, "known as the WILLIAM REVERDY FRARY case," in which



New York requested the restoration of FRARY to Masonic membership, which Adrian Lodge, No. 19, of Michigan, had taken from the said FRARY, was, after full investigation, proved to be impossible. It seems that Adrian Lodge acted in harmony with Masonic law. If we can judge of the trouble, it would appear that FRARY's position was after the manner of the identity of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Schools for Masonic instruction are approved by the Grand Master. His remarks on this subject are excellent. Speaking of the "work" of Michigan, we quote: ". . . The very quaintness of the language is an added charm to those who would not exchange the works of Milton and Shakespeare, or the dignified eloquence of the Book of Books, for the occasional pert brevity of the modern school of Literature." This is indeed true.

Grand Master CROSS reports thirty-seven decisions. So far as these decisions relate to Masonic law, we unite with most of them. We do not understand "No. 6." He says, "Except in the case of death the Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation for the election of a Junior Warden while Worshipful Master and Senior Warden remain." We hold that if the Worshipful Master and Senior Warden are in office, and a vacancy occurs in the Junior Warden, then especially it is the duty of the Grand Master to issue a dispensation for the election of a Junior Warden.

We cordially agree with "No. 8."

"No. 10" is outside of Masonic law.

"No. 12" is correct in every view.

As to "No. 20," we believe that to the Grand Master's answer should be added, "*and not then.*" This is our conviction of the true application of Masonic jurisprudence. A Lodge has no business with the affairs of a Brother that are not violations of the law of Freemasonry.

"No. 33" is of importance to the general Craft. We rather incline to agree with Grand Master CROSS, but it needs very careful examination.

"No. 35" is not Masonic law as we understand the question and answer. An objection, *any time before initiation*, is fatal.

Our beloved Brother Right Worshipful WILLIAM P. INNES, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made a report recognizing the Grand Lodge of Victoria.

Also, a report recognizing the so-called Grand Lodge of Tasmania. We are now prepared to agree with our Brother in this report.

Also, a report on the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand, in which Right Worshipful Brother INNES is undoubtedly wise in his view. "Make haste slowly" in all such cases is wisdom.

When will it be the recognized Masonic law that Brethren of Lodges cannot be tried by their Lodges for any other than violations of the obligation of Masonry? Profane offences cannot be cognizable by Masonic law or Masonic Lodges.

It is not even necessary for the reports of our distinguished Brother Right Worshipful WILLIAM P. INNES as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence to be characterized as able, full, critical, and worthy of his Masonic character as a Mason and an author. To read one of his reports settles that question. The report before us is equal to the high standard he long ago established. What more can be said? Therefore we tender our Brother the earnest and sincere salutation of our fraternal regard.

We, in great humility, because of our unworthiness, are overwhelmed in admiration of the gigantic evidence of our Brother INNES's industry. This report contains three hundred and eighty-six pages! It reviews the Proceedings of fifty-nine Grand Lodges. It covers the Craft the world over, or at least it may so be said. Who else is able for this work?

Most Worshipful JOHN Q. LOOK was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM P. INNES was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## MINNESOTA—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Thirty-eighth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Masonic Hall, at St. Paul, January, 1891.



The printed record of these proceedings states: "The Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Officers present, opened a Lodge of Master Masons preparatory to the opening of Grand Lodge." The Grand Secretary called the roll of Lodges, and reported one hundred and sixty-three represented out of one hundred and seventy-four active working Lodges. A majority of the Lodges being represented, the Grand Master proceeded to open Grand Lodge in "AMPLE FORM." This is new to us.

The Grand Master, Most Worshipful JACOB A. KIESTER, then read his annual address. He says, "My first public official act, occurring immediately after the close of the last annual session of Grand Lodge, was the sad one of interring the remains of our Past Grand Master JOHN H. BROWN, my immediate predecessor." Grand Master KIESTER next reports the death and funeral of Past Grand Master CALEB H. BENTON.

He reports the constitution of seven Lodges, and dispensations for thirteen new Lodges. He denied dispensations to two Lodges to appear as such in public and take part in profane ceremonies.

Grand Master KIESTER has a sound opinion as to any Masonic endorsement of profane institutions. He refused to endorse by his official action a society or institution called a Masonic Insurance Company. This we regard as pre-eminently wise, and in strict conformity to Masonic law. What on earth has Freemasonry to do with profane institutions? To ask for such recognition by Freemasonry is in some sort to indicate weakness. So we think. What can be gained by a Masonic recognition of a company incorporated by the profane law but a notoriety thereby secured? It is a prostitution of Freemasonry for the gain of those directly interested. Oh, no! that is against Masonic law.

The Grand Master seems to find satisfaction in the number of members of Lodges in his jurisdiction, and compares their numerical strength with Lodges in other jurisdictions. He gives in detail the average number of members, and delights to see that Minnesota is about to take high rank among the old Grand Lodges in the States of the United States. Would it not be a subject of far higher and nobler satisfaction to be able to say that there were more Lodges in a jurisdiction better instructed,



working better the ancient work, more zealous for the maintenance of the principles, Landmarks, and traditions of Freemasonry than in many other Grand Jurisdictions? We venture to remark that there may be Lodges with a very large membership among which there are only a very few Masons.

The Grand Master dedicated the Hall of Palestine Lodge, No. 79, at Duluth, the Masonic Temple at Minneapolis, and the new Hall of Grand Meadow Lodge, No. 121, at Grand Meadow.

We regret to observe that the Grand Master reports several instances of subordinate Lodges invading the jurisdiction of neighboring Lodges. Our experience points out an easy prevention of this evil.

The Grand Master gives a very interesting notice of the Grand Lodge library, and most especially of the generous gift of the widow of Past Grand Master PIERSON of his library to Grand Lodge.

The "rulings" reported by the Grand Master are very clear expositions of Masonic law. We rejoice at the decision against the use of Masonic emblems for business purposes, or from self-conceit.

For some time past in our reports we have inveighed against this printing of what are called manuals for the use of persons calling themselves Freemasons. A person calling himself a Freemason who uses, or in any way recognizes or encourages, the use of a written compilation in cipher or any other kind of writing relating to the work of the Craft, as we understand the Landmark, should, on trial and conviction by a Lodge, be expelled from Freemasonry. Grand Master KIESTER holds, as we read his notice of "An evil besetting us," very much the same opinion.

We have been made sensible of the earnest labors of Grand Master KIESTER for the real practical, substantial benefit of the Craft in his jurisdiction on reading his excellent address.

The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, Brother THOMAS MONTGOMERY, was unable to prepare the report on Correspondence, and was favored by the aid of Right Worshipful Brother

IRVING TODD, whose report we have read. It is a remarkably clever and well-considered paper. It is neither too short nor too long, too prolix nor too effusive. We rather like the method of our distinguished colleague. He selects with judgment and notices with skill.

We rather believe, from his notice of Pennsylvania, that our dear Brother is not learned in biblical history or theology. He criticises our objection to *ladies* being present at Masonic ceremonies, "even a banquet." We stated in a former report our objection, and, to relieve the *ladies* from any notion it was as against them, we added that, "at the first banquet mentioned in sacred history the 'fruit course' disrupted the harmony, and discord was thus born into the world." In reply to this, Right Worshipful Brother TODD remarks, "The learned Brother prides himself upon being consistent. . . . Would he have the Celestial Lodge above closely tyled, with admission only by diploma?"

We are convinced that the Celestial Lodge above is so closely tyled, that of the *twelve* virgins, only *six* went into the bridegroom's reception. We hope our learned Brother TODD will not resent *this* example, supplemental to the "fruit course," as an invidious reference to the ladies who seek admission to "Masonic banquets."

Most Worshipful ALPHONSO BARTE was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful THOMAS MONTGOMERY was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## MISSISSIPPI—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Seventy-third Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Opera-House, at the city of Aberdeen, February, 1891.

Most Worshipful JOHN RILEY, Grand Master; Right Worshipful J. L. POWER, Grand Secretary.

The annual address of Grand Master RILEY presents a very



detailed report of his official acts. We are impressed with the care and caution which regulates the treatment of questions which directly concern the Craft in his jurisdiction. The thoughtful consideration of the subjects submitted to his attention is indicative of the earnest desire of the Most Worshipful Grand Master to preserve the Lodges from the results of zeal without knowledge.

Corner-stones of public buildings were laid; dispensations were issued, others refused; a public parade was authorized of the members of Vicksburg Lodge, No. 26,—all of which were duly considered before the Grand Master acted on these applications.

The Grand Master refers to reports from his Grand Representatives near New York and Tennessee. The so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand asked for fraternal recognition, which he referred to the Committee on Correspondence “for more light.” Very wise.

The subject of a Masonic Home received special notice from the Grand Master.

It is an interesting paper which Grand Master RILEY presented to his Grand Lodge.

Right Worshipful Past Grand Master FREDERICK SPEED, Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, made a most voluminous report. It seems by the regulations of Grand Lodge this committee has jurisdiction of appeals. There are three members,—Right Worshipful Brother SPEED, chairman, and Right Worshipful Brothers McCORMICK and MCCOOL. The decision on each case is the joint work of these Brethren. We have read this report with attention. The names of the committee prove they are able and capable. Yet we think it would be safer if all the cases were considered by the committee at meetings held for the purpose, and the report presented by the chairman. Uniformity of ruling would thus be secured.

The cases are almost exclusively on questions arising out of the Ahiman Rezon of Grand Lodge. They therefore have no immediate interest to the general Craft.

We notice one as an exception,—Question No. 7: “Is the



fact that a Master Mason has been convicted by a court of law sufficient evidence to convict him at a Masonic trial, or must he be tried for the offence, and the evidence of the crime for which he was tried be produced at the Lodge trial, to sustain the charge?" The committee answer, "No. There must be independent proof. We have nothing to do with, and ought not to be influenced by, the result of the trial in the civil courts."

We cordially agree that this is sound Masonic law. But let us ask a question here. Does it follow that a Master Mason, tried for a crime by profane law, made a crime by profane law, necessarily creates a Masonic offence? Masonic offences are declared to be certain specific violations of Masonic law only. Don't let us ever mix up profane legislation and Masonic law. Keep Masonry where it belongs. It is a law unto itself, has all the faculties of independent determination and independent action under its own jurisprudence.

As to exclusive jurisdiction of a Lodge over its material, and once taken, jurisdiction cannot be severed except by the consent of the Lodge, is, we think, the correct view. Lodges cannot go into partnership as to the possession of control over a person who voluntarily asks a Lodge to accept his petition for initiation into Masonry. He selects the Lodge, the Lodge agrees to act, and perpetual control exists thereby and therefrom till it is lawfully terminated.

We are unable from our teachings in Freemasonry to comprehend all this contention about this "liquor question."

Our Right Worshipful Brother ANDREW H. BARKLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented his annual report.

We are gratified to observe that some of our distinguished colleagues introduce their reviews of Grand Lodges with an introduction on subjects of general interest to all our Grand Lodges. It is a very much needed preface to the detailed work of the reviewer. More or less important subjects can thus be discussed without interjecting into the review of each Grand Lodge thoughts that are suggested by actions of Grand Lodges or opinions of the Chairmen on Committees on Correspondence.

In either case the opportunities thus occasioned are limited in their effective purpose for full discussion. At least, so we think. Our distinguished Brother BARKLEY has set an example which, though it is neither solitary nor single, is significant. We trust he will have converts to his method.

The preface of our Brother is written with an earnest conviction of the force of the views he so well expresses. These views are so theoretically and practically the exposition of true, unalterable Masonic doctrine that they should be read by every Freemason of each Grand Lodge. To summarize them would be unjust to our able colleague and his treatment of the subject which has arrested our attention. We so cordially agree with our Brother, so sincerely believe his monitions are of high moment, that we ask our Brethren of Pennsylvania, and, indeed, of every Grand Lodge, to read and consider them.

We ask leave to present the following extract from this "introduction."

"The corner-stone of Freemasonry is *truth*. This is not a human, but a divine attribute, and, being such, it can never change.

"Truth has its many phases and is susceptible of being viewed from a variety of stand-points, yet it is the same truth in all its aspects, no matter from what source we derive our knowledge of it. Resting, therefore, as Freemasonry does, on truth, its principles are as unchangeable as the foundation on which it is built. But if these principles can be changed or varied to suit the caprices or whims of fallible men; if the so-called advanced thought of the age in which we live makes it a necessity that these principles should be remodelled or a new set of principles framed and adopted for the government of the institution, then the foundation is removed and the whole character of the institution is changed with this new code of principles, and Freemasonry, as first given to those who were counted worthy to receive it, is by the new method or system wiped out of existence.

"Truth and the principles of Freemasonry go hand-in-hand,



and we can no more touch the one without disturbing the other than we can remove the foundation of a building and yet expect the superstructure which is built thereon to stand.

“The Book of the Law which lies open upon our altars, and which is an indispensable part of the furniture thereof, is the very truth itself. From this all the grand principles of Freemasonry have been deduced, nor can we yield up one of these principles without aiming a blow at the validity and authenticity of this Book.

“A belief in God, which is a requisite on the part of every initiate, necessarily implies a belief in the truth of this Book. If this be not so, why then is the candidate obligated on it in a way well known to every intelligent Mason, and why does he seal that obligation in a most impressive and solemn manner. These things mean something or they are the merest farce.

“If what we have said be true, and we feel sure that no well-informed Mason will for a moment call them in question, then we can truthfully say with the wise man, ‘there is nothing new under the sun,’ so far at least as it pertains to Freemasonry. The usages, ceremonies, ritual, and qualifications are in force now as at the beginning, so far as we know, and must remain so unto the end if Freemasonry is preserved in its unity and purity.

“It is a fixed principle, and one, too, which has never been called in question, and is numbered among the Landmarks, ‘that no innovations can be made in the body of Masonry.’

“This is the grand bulwark of Freemasonry, and, setting at defiance every approaching foe, says to him, ‘touch not,’—‘thus far shalt thou go but no farther,’—‘take these things hence.’

“The only improvement necessary to be made, the only progress which is admissible, is on the part of those who enjoy its rights and partake of its privileges.

“Purity of life and rectitude of conduct is imperatively demanded at the hands of every one who professes its principles.

“These *progressionists* must first attain perfection before we can consent to listen to an appeal for change. Freemasonry requires this, and will be satisfied with nothing less. There is



enough here to employ all our time and give free exercise to all our energies and talent, and not until we shall have reached perfection will we have attained the end contemplated by the principles of the institution of Freemasonry. A rigid adherence to these principles and their practice in every-day life will make us better Masons, and, moved by that true spirit of emulation 'as to who can best work and best agree,' we shall win for ourselves the place of distinction among our Brethren.

"Instead, therefore, of putting forth our endeavors, or spending our precious moments in trying to engraft something new upon that which is complete in all its parts, it should be our constant aim to learn well the lessons which are inculcated in this school of science, that we may be the better prepared to act well our part in the drama of life; and that we may do this, let us enter as pupils and sit at the feet of the *old Masters* and learn wisdom from their lips. Pupils we are, and pupils we always must be, if we would learn what Freemasonry is and what it teaches.

"The philosophy and science of Freemasonry cannot be absorbed as the sponge takes up water. These are the most abstruse of all the sciences, and to bring out the sublime truths which are inwrought in their very formation and make them the rule of life in our dealings one with another; to be able to step upon the high plane of morality, and, laying aside self and self-preferment, and esteeming each other better than ourselves, seeking out and embracing opportunities for doing good to others, not hoping for a reward,—if we would do these things 'and abound in them to all fulness,' we must study these sciences for their own sakes."

The review in detail is, of course, well done by the author of the extract we have given.

We cannot refrain from noting our Brother's review of Maine. He is struck with the *isms* of that Grand Jurisdiction. We have long ago given up taking special notice of their existence. However, we find consolation in believing that ere long a revival of the usages, customs, Landmarks, and Masonic law of

ancient Freemasonry will spring up in Maine. Then—— Well, then a Free and Accepted Mason will have a home under the eternal principles of the ancient, honorable, indestructible Fraternity.

Looking up to the face of the record of Time's march from midnight to morning, the small hours are adding accretions to salute the daylight. It was a warning to stop our work. But unwilling to yet part with our companion, we saw the word "Pennsylvania." Ah, it was impossible to postpone our reading of this notice, late as the night was. Well, we read it. It produced an attack of modesty of such severity that the only relief was to look at the dawn of the day in the East, and retire in an overwhelming consciousness of our unworthiness. Thank you, Brother BARKLEY!

Most Worshipful JOHN M. WARE was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful J. L. POWER was re-elected Grand Secretary.

A single-page printed sheet, under the caption, "Grand Lodge of Mississippi Ancient Free and Accepted Masons," states that the Seventy-third Annual Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Aberdeen, February, 1891.

Most Worshipful JOHN M. WARE, Grand Master; Right Worshipful J. L. POWER, Grand Secretary.

A list of standing committees is given, and also the District Deputies.

The next Annual Communication will be held in the city of Vicksburg, the second Thursday of February, 1892.

It is reported that two hundred and twenty Lodges were represented, and the Communication just closed was one of unusual interest.

Two new Lodges were chartered and dispensations granted for two others.

Over two hundred more degrees were conferred in 1890 than in the year before.

We really do not yet understand the intended purpose of such a publication as is now under review. But so it is, and it is



none of our business to question or to criticise. It seemeth good to our sister Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and so *mote it be*.

---

## MISSOURI—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Seventy-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, convened in Strobe's Hall, at Kansas City, October, 1891.

Most Worshipful GEORGE E. WALKER, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful JOHN D. VINCIL, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master WALKER presented his annual address.

The Grand Master calls attention to the growth of the Fraternity in his jurisdiction. He says the population of Missouri in 1820 was computed to be sixty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-seven. The Grand Lodge was formed in April, 1820, by three Lodges, with a membership of eighty-four. In 1890, Missouri had within its borders two million six hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-four souls, while the Grand Lodge has on its rolls to-day five hundred and fifty-six Lodges, with a membership in round numbers of twenty-eight thousand.

He further remarks that it is "not alone in numerical growth that we have cause for congratulation, but it is also found in the steady elevation of the moral standard of the institution, in the quality of the material of which our membership is in the main composed, and in the intelligent comprehension and fulfilling of Masonic duties."

This we regard as the only standard by which to estimate the true value and real worth of Masonic influence. Increase in the number of Masons may be without advantage to Masonry, or benefit to the general Craft, or the perpetuation of the principles and teachings of the ancient Fraternity.

The Grand Master granted dispensations to form nine new Lodges.

The Grand Master reports that the corner-stones of two hall



buildings were laid by him,—Anchor Lodge, No. 443, St. Louis, and Rolla Lodge, No. 213, at Rolla, Missouri.

On the 6th of June, 1891, the Grand Master reports he laid the corner-stone of the new City Hall at St. Louis. He says “it was a memorable occasion,” and that the “Masons of St. Louis deserve great credit for the large turn-out ; notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, they covered themselves with glory.”

Although no State Lodges of Instruction were held during the year, the Grand Master attended several District Lodges of Instruction.

We hold the opinion that on stated occasions, in various parts of the Masonic jurisdiction, schools for instruction in the principles, teachings, symbology, jurisprudence, ritual, and work of the Craft are essential, to enable the Lodges to comprehend the real character of Freemasonry. Without such instruction, errors, mistakes, disregard of the regulations and laws of the Craft are, from ignorance or inadvertence, likely to creep into the Lodges and cause a slipshod performance of the requirements of the established rules.

But Grand Master WALKER seems to be fully sensible of the need of such instruction, for he reports visitations to between thirty-five and forty Lodges. He embraced the opportunity of these visits “to impress the Brethren with a proper conception of Masonic duties and responsibilities.” The advice as well as the teachings he gave to the Craft on these occasions are of high import, and the conception he has of the character of such teachings is fully shown by the report he presents of his action.

We fully agree with the decision made by Grand Master WALKER on the case which arose in Lodge No. 267.

We notice the decision in the case from Lodge No. 217. It appears that at a regular Communication of Lodge 217, A. F. C. was examined as to proficiency ; a ballot was taken on the application for advancement ; one black ball appeared. Some discussion was had. Another box was brought in and a ballot taken, and a black ball again appeared. “Further discussion was indulged in,” says the Grand Master in his decision. An effort was made to reconcile the difficulty, without effect. The

objecting Brother took off the jewel of his office and left the Hall. The Lodge then took another ballot and the candidate received the third degree.

The Grand Master decided that this was a "flagrant violation of law," and the proceedings invalid.

We think no other decision was possible.

The Grand Master is taking great interest in the "Masonic Home." From his address on the subject we observe that he regards the management of the Home, and its support, should be, as we interpret his suggestions, under the control of Grand Lodge. He says, "There are many Lodges which have failed to identify themselves in a financial way with the Home. . . . Celebrations, festivals, and entertainments to raise money for its support are alike contrary to correct Masonic usage and derogatory to Masonic dignity."

Our view of this question is based on the desire of the Craft to maintain such an institution. If Lodges, and members of Lodges, are not willing voluntarily to raise the cost of the maintenance of this most useful institution, the Grand Lodge in its collective capacity should not be burdened with a duty its individual members are unwilling to bear.

It is the voluntary agreement of the Freemasons of a jurisdiction to carry out the design of such an institution which gives to it its chief value as a Masonic relief to the unfortunate and deserving. A forced support is not the true meaning of Masonic charity.

The Grand Master, in his address, offers the following expression of his opinion under the caption, "General Reflections," which we quote :

"This is an era of moral, intellectual, and material progress ; never before, perhaps, in the world's history, were such rapid advances made in all that pertains to the welfare of the human race ; ideas which seemed Utopian in the past have attained fruition ; dreams once termed chimerical are developing into practical realities. Education is becoming universal, and ignorance is the exception. Labor receives honorable recognition, while idleness is contemned. Moral worth and rectitude of



character are at a premium ; vice and its kin are relegated to obscurity. Infidelity, which once raised its hydra-headed front with unblushing temerity, slinks in the shadows of its own iniquity, while the truths of revealed religion and the teachings of the Holy Bible are disseminated in every clime.

“Has Masonry had aught to do with the mighty influences in motion evolving these results? Has it been any factor in the great uplifting of the human race? It has : if there is a land where these conditions do not obtain, where the hands of the great dial-piece of civilization have been turned back instead of forward, that land is not the home of Freemasonry.

“Educating the moral thought, expanding the mental capacity, enlarging the individual conception of duties, civil, religious, and political, its mission is not yet accomplished. The future, with limitless possibilities, beckons still onward and upward, and the inspiration of its past achievements strengthens our belief in its abiding influence for the welfare of mankind.”

While we recognize the rhetoric in the admirably-expressed reflections of Grand Master WALKER, we do not unite in the spirit which abides in them.

Freemasonry has nothing to do with the moral, intellectual, and material progress that pertains to the welfare of the human race. The end, aim, duty, responsibility, and effort of Freemasonry is to maintain its principles, support its teachings, defend its Landmarks, preserve its symbology, resist innovations, reject promptly, boldly, constantly, every insidious or, if so be, open attempt to despoil our inheritance and the eternal elements which constitute it as the most sublime of all human associations.

The Grand Master refers to infidelity, “which once raised its hydra-headed front with unblushing temerity, slinks in the shadows of its own iniquity,” as the present condition of this enemy of the Fraternity. We wholly differ from that view. Infidelity is to-day, in secret and wilfully, seeking to destroy the great Landmark of our sublime institution. He who won’t believe seeks refuge in the notion that Masonry is *unsectarian*. That to assert the Holy Bible is of no more value in Masonry than the “Square,” is with such infidels a protest against what



they assume to be the sectarianism of placing God's law on the altar of the Lodge. The tendency now of what is called "intellectual progress" is to deny the power of Faith, and set up in its stead an idol of human reason. That was tried in France when revolution, blood, death, disaster, and ruin were the evil spirits which gloried in the spectacle of a nation in despair running blindly and *unsectarianly* into destruction. Let Freemasonry protect, teach, defend its own principles, and let the profane reap the harvest of the seeds they sow.

Right Worshipful NOAH M. GIVAN, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, made his report on the cases committed to his committee.

We notice SHEETZ's appeal. He was charged with illicit carnal intercourse with one Mrs. L., the wife of J. L., and for the killing of the said J. L.

It does not appear that J. L. was a Mason as we read the report. That should have ended the case on appeal from his expulsion from the Lodge. The committee, in the report, says, "A killing in self-defence is not a violation of the laws of the land or the laws of Masonry." Will the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence in Missouri reconsider his criticism of our last report, in which we said murder is not an offence triable by a Masonic Lodge, but by the profane judicial tribunals?

The committee reverse the Lodge, and remand the case for a new trial.

We notice also the case of H. I. P.'s appeal from Lodge 207. It seems that he was a young man, and had illicit carnal intercourse with a young woman who was staying in the house of the Brother who preferred the charge. The Lodge found him guilty on his own confession, and suspended him for one year.

We deny, under the facts stated, that the Lodge had any right to try him.

We wonder what possible justification Lodge No. 188 had to try I. C. H. on the charge and specifications.

The Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence will, we think, have to revise so much of his report as rejected our views

on specific charges, and the general charge and specification of offences unbecoming a Mason.

Lodge No. 207 reprimanded a member after trial on a charge of "wrongfully defrauding Brother R. I. out of two weeks' work."

Well, this long report proves at least that the Lodges of Missouri rather like the luxury of holding courts to try members on charges that rarely present any possible ground for Lodge action. It is very sad, all this "playing court," especially on records such as are presented in the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

The next annual communication of Grand Lodge will be held at St. Louis, in October, 1892.

Right Worshipful JOHN D. VINCIL, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented his annual report.

Reading this report was a devolved duty by both a desire for instruction and the promise of gratification. In both we were satisfied. We have learned, also, that we are not the only colleague of the author of the reports on Correspondence of Missouri who receives his sharp criticism. It is a great relief to be thus assured. That the Chairman of the Committee of Maine and the author of the report under review have heretofore, in unison, sharpened their reportorial tools for incisive criticisms on the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee, is of record. Why, is hidden in the undiscoverable motive. It is of not enough importance to try to ascertain it. But we rejoice to know, or at least believe, that these Brethren have had some reward for their labor; they took pains to get it. We do not expect to find a change in our professional relations. We never expect to achieve such a position as would merit it.

The Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of Missouri, in his report for 1891, seems to be unhappy in his official intercourse with Right Worshipful Brother GREENLEAF, Right Worshipful Brother DAWKINS, Right Worshipful Brother ROBINS, and Right Worshipful Brother PARVIN.

Well, it so happens that "great minds" do not think alike.

The authors of the reports of the Committees on Corre-



spondence of Maine and Missouri are happy to assure each other that the writer of this paper is "in a corner." So it happens, on this subject at least, that great minds *do* think alike. But why they so agree is of course not to be explained by them. It is enough that the writer of the Pennsylvania report is the unifier of their unity and uniformity of thought. Happy man! To be indirectly instrumental in solidifying the mind action of two such great minds is a distinction. Blessed is the peacemaker. Yes, and blessed is that man who harmonizes, unifies, and solidifies the word-work of two great minds.

In his notice of the Proceedings of Pennsylvania the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of Missouri, under the caption "Proficiency," quotes from Grand Master MACCALLA'S address: "It was equally an injustice to the Craft and to the individual Brother to advance him before he had mastered the degrees previously conferred upon him." On this quotation the chairman of the Missouri committee remarks, "It is not for me to say how the lack of this proficiency has marked the membership of their Lodges, as shown by the examinations in sister Lodges when Pennsylvanians propose to visit."

This innuendo is a sneer at the Brethren of Pennsylvania. It is based on the assumed lack of proficiency shown by their examination on visiting sister Lodges. It is not even hinted that the Pennsylvania work is the ancient work of the Craft, and is not therefore understood by sister Lodges that use a different method.

But the opportunity was presented to make an unkind reference to Pennsylvania. The method of examination in Pennsylvania is based on the simple, plain system of getting essential satisfactory information of the visitor's qualification to visit. It is the "old work." In some Grand Lodges wonderful effusion in form and words, entirely unknown to our members, mark their examinations. Naturally, our members, uninstructed in that novel plan, may well show a want of proficiency in what they were never taught. A fraternal spirit would likely have made that explanation and omitted the sneer.

In the synopsis of the report of Pennsylvania we find so



much illogical statement that it is not important to do more than mention it.

We take one instance, that such an assertion may not be without support.

The Chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee on Correspondence is charged thus: "He cited the outlaw of Freemasonry in France in support of his views on 'physical disqualification.'"

*The chairman did no such thing.*

We are charged with the happy faculty of "*avoiding points*," and making "a vigorous attempt to turn a point made against him upon his adversary." However, if that may be a crime, it is far less venial than *not avoiding* to turn against an adversary what has no existence in fact.

The Chairman of Maine and the Chairman of Missouri are rejoicing over the assertion that the Chairman of Pennsylvania is "in a corner." To be in *a corner* is likely a safe place in which adversaries wish to place their opponents. Thus, it may be, those Masonic combatants are rejoiced.

As there is no room in that corner for either of these chairmen, we propose to make one for the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of Missouri. He says, page 155 of his report, "Brother VAUX cited the outlaw of Freemasonry of France in support of his views. Masonry in France lost its character and became an outlaw from the commonwealth of Freemasonry on *moral* issues, and not in reference to 'physical disqualification.'"

Anybody, or any "great mind," rather, would understand the above words to mean that we had cited the outlawry of France as an argument to support the outlawry of "physical disqualification."

If the Chairman of Missouri had read our words (page x of our last report), he made the above assertion without justification or excuse. If he did not read them, then his criticism is not worth considering. This is a *corner* which we think the Chairman of Missouri has made for himself. At any rate, we will not ask the Maine chairman to *laugh*, or let us see even "a very luminous smile playing about." How quick the Missouri chair-

man is to discover, or assume he has discovered, the fraternal "luminous smile!"

Having closed our official notice of the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, we now return to our esteemed Brother VINCIL, and ask to tender him our personal and fraternal assurance of long-felt regard.

Most Worshipful B. H. INGRAM was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful JOHN D. VINCIL was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## NEBRASKA—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Thirty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, held in Freemasons' Hall, at Omaha, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful ROBERT E. FRENCH, Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master FRENCH delivered his annual address. It is the earnest, practical, and elaborate statement of a Master Workman of his official duties. There is in this address much that attracts attention. It is so rare to read a paper like this, that we are impressed with it. It is in itself a study. It shows the growth of mental strength by the absorption of mental food, if we may so describe it, without consciousness of its assimilation. We cannot refrain from quoting some introductory paragraphs with which Grand Master FRENCH opens his report of his official acts:

"Your generous choice of me as your Grand Master demands my thankful acknowledgment, though at the same time I sincerely wish my abilities had been more adequate to the charge which your kind partiality elected me to. But this has always been, and still is, my greatest consolation, that however deficient I may have been in the discharge of my duty, no one can boast of a heart more devoted to the good of the institution in general, and the reputation of this Grand Lodge in particular.

"I have devoted my entire time to the duties of the office.



I have written over two thousand letters ; I have investigated as thoroughly as I possibly could the true condition of the Craft, and will in due time report the same to you.

“To those of you with whom I have had no previous acquaintance it may not be improper for me to say I am only a plain, common mechanic, having left the anvil to fulfil the duties of this office. I commenced the battle for bread at the age of ten years ; at the age of thirteen I commenced my apprenticeship as a cunning workman in metal, and learned to blow the coals in the fire and brought forth an instrument for my work. And inasmuch as I am possessed of only a very limited education, I must be permitted to present my report to you in my own plain way. When I served my apprenticeship, the boss I learned under did not spend any money on files, drills, or chisels. We were compelled to forge our work by the eye under the hammer ; from the anvil and from the hammer came the skilled work ; not from the vice or the file. Whoever heard of a horse-nail being filed to give it form, strength, or beauty ? And yet it is considered one of the greatest feats of the smith to forge a perfect horse-nail.

“So it is, Brethren, with my report,—it comes directly to you as forged from the anvil under the swinging hammer. I never learned the art of finishing. It is for you to file, polish, and finish as you in your wisdom may see proper.

“The prosperity or perpetuity of Freemasonry does not depend to any considerable degree upon the eloquence or literary attainments of its followers, and it is considered more important by the Craft at large to encourage by precept and example the zeal, which has ever existed among its votaries, to faithfully preserve its mysteries, than to multiply words, however artistically they may be arranged.

“If I have succeeded in doing one act or said one word that a Brother may carry away and treasure up in the archives of his memory as a truism, or to relieve the tedium of labor by whiling away a moment or so in fond recollection thereof, I will feel satisfied with my effort, if they do not shine out with rhetorical splendor, or glitter with pearls of thought strung upon golden threads of grammatically-constructed speech.”

There is a sincerity, an earnestness, a just appreciation of what constitutes true manhood, a rejection of all pretence in this utterance, that wins the respect and justifies the confidence of every honest man.



The Grand Master then notices the deceased members of the Craft in Nebraska, and "the fraternal dead" in other Grand Jurisdictions.

Among the great lights in Freemasonry he enumerates, with just eulogium, Past Grand Master PIERSON, Grand Secretary of Minnesota; Past Grand Masters BROWN and BARTON, of that Jurisdiction; Past Grand Master BASSETT, of Kentucky; Right Worshipful A. G. ABELL, Grand Secretary of California, and Past Grand Masters BAIRD and COLLIER, of West Virginia.

Under the caption of "Foreign Relations," he remarks that with the fifty Grand Lodges of the States of the United States, seven in British America, in Great Britain three, Nebraska is in fraternal accord. He says that "there is one chain of fraternal brotherhood running through the six hundred and fifty thousand affiliated Freemasons on the continent of North America, and throughout the whole world." We cannot accept "throughout the whole world" without the qualification that they are members of lawfully-warranted and duly-constituted Lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The Grand Master reports in detail the Lodges constituted,—nine in number. The work of constituting these nine Lodges took one month of time, and required the journey of two thousand miles of travel "by rail and overland."

The Grand Master does not approve of granting petitions for new Lodges without the greatest care and thorough investigation as to the necessity for such increase. He says, "My judgment is, Brethren, that we have about as many Lodges in this jurisdiction at this time as the good of the Order will warrant."

We cordially agree with the principle involved in these suggestions, and it would be well if all Grand Masters would take this view on this subject. In our jurisdiction we have no Lodges under dispensation, and therefore it is more likely thus to increase the number of Lodges than when a petition for a new Lodge is granted, and it is "lawfully warranted and duly constituted" by Masonic authority.

The Grand Master reports that an Emergent Grand Lodge was opened in Freemasons' Hall, at Beatrice, and the corner-

stone of the court-house at Beatrice was laid with proper ceremonies.

Also the corner-stone of a court-house at David City was laid by Past Grand Master MERCER, acting "as my proxy."

Also an Emergent Grand Lodge was convened in Freemasons' Hall, at Geneva, and the corner-stone of Trinity Church was laid, the Grand Master remarking it was an "enjoyable occasion." There were three Past Grand Masters present.

An Emergent Grand Lodge was convened in Freemasons' Hall, at Callaway. The corner-stone of Trinity Church was laid.

The Grand Master dedicated the new Hall of Temple Craft of Geneva.

The Grand Master reported his "Decisions." He says, "Though the distribution of the 'Laws of Freemasonry' in Nebraska has relieved me of a great many queries, . . . yet there are many cases where Brethren still propound questions, and I suppose will for all time to come, that are adjusted in the law."

The Grand Master decided, in answer to the question, "Can a Past Master who has been Master of a Lodge in Iowa, but not having received the Past Master's degree, be present at the conferring of the actual Past Master's degree in this jurisdiction? No. He must receive the degree of actual Past Master in a regular convocation of actual Past Masters."

We really cannot understand what authority there is in our Regulations for a "convocation of actual Past Masters," unless it is a creation by Grand Lodge. It is a novelty, we think, without even merit to justify it.

A question was sent to the Grand Master as follows: "A Brother is charged with unmasonic conduct. Would the Lodge be justified in admitting a certified transcript of the case in the District Court as evidence in a Masonic trial?"

To which question the Grand Master answered, and so decided: "The trial of any Mason accused, if the offence charged be a crime by the civil law and Masonic law, the record of his conviction in the courts of the State, or a certified copy thereof,



shall be competent evidence and *prima facie* proof of guilt; but, in order to establish the matter of proof beyond a doubt, if possible, I would have the same corroborated by other evidence."

We cannot approve of this decision as reported, it being too confused as to the operation of profane and Masonic law in a Masonic trial for a Masonic offence. A Lodge cannot try any other offence than for a violation of Masonic Landmark.

It seems that the charter of Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, was arrested for a violation of its duty to Grand Lodge. Much investigation attended the cause of this violation of the Lodge's duty. Then the Grand Lodge adopted resolutions permitting, under certain conditions, the return of the charter, if the Brethren purged themselves of the offence. This was done, and the Grand Master reports the fraternal reconciliation of the Lodge with Grand Lodge.

It seems that Salem Lodge, No. 47, has a difficulty with Grand Lodge which, as reported, would justify the sequestration of its Warrant. It is now in process of investigation.

The proper infliction of prompt correctives for Lodge contumacy is essential to the welfare of the Craft.

The Grand Master states that "too little attention is in general paid to the qualifications of Masters of Lodges."

Very much of the trouble in Lodges arises from the want of knowledge of the Masters, not only of Masonic law, but of the Ahiman Rezon, and of the edicts of Grand Masters, and of the rules and regulations of Grand Lodge governing Lodges.

It is unfortunate that this is true; yet the convocation of actual Past Masters, or whatever may be the term designating such a Lodge, does not appear to be of any practical advantage to the Craft. It is more than likely that such a body is for the glorification of the man, and not of benefit to the Craft.

Grand Master FRENCH reports that in the months of November and December he received several petitions of urgent "appeal, for relief of Brethren in the drought-stricken portions of the jurisdiction." It is gratifying to read the report of the Grand Master of the action taken by him to obtain the relief



required, and the true Masonic alacrity and real benevolence the Craft evinced. The relief came. It was a memorable proof of Masonic teachings and the fruit they bore on this occasion.

The proceedings by the Lodges in this time of trial, under the inspiration of the Grand Master, are of great interest.

It would be difficult to enable our Brethren to understand the distress the drought occasions in Nebraska. The report of the action taken to afford relief, and the earnest zeal of the Brethren to do all in their power to render prompt and all needed assistance, is a great lesson for all Freemasons. All honor to the Craft of Nebraska!

Grand Master FRENCH reports his visitations in detail. Severe labor and devotion to his duty are manifested. This is very encouraging to our Fraternity, for it proves how truly Masonry makes its teachings felt if they are understood. It appears that in 1890 Grand Lodge sent to the Committee on Jurisprudence the consideration of an amendment to "the forms and ceremonies," which it was resolved should be communicated to the Past Grand Masters residing at Omaha, for approval. The Past Grand Masters reported that as Grand Lodge heretofore adopted forms as contained in "Webb's Monitor," they were ample, and it was inexpedient to adopt any further forms.

Grand Master FRENCH, in his address, yet under notice, says, "It has come to my knowledge that there are Lodges in this jurisdiction that do not comply with the law governing Masonic offences." We fear evil results from the want of knowledge of Masonic law by Lodges, and there is great need of a proper system of instruction on this subject. In many Grand Lodge jurisdictions we observe the evils which arise from this cause, which it is not difficult to obviate.

We have given so much attention to the address of Grand Master FRENCH that we have but little space for special notice of the Proceedings of the Sessions of Grand Lodge. We rejoice to have been able to treat this address as it merits.

Right Worshipful Brother DAVIDSON, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, made a report on the following facts: A petitioner was elected to receive the Entered Apprentice Degree in

Lodge No. 4. Before the degree was given, No. 4 granted permission to No. 17 "to receive the petitioner," he having been balloted for in No. 4, and the ballot "clear." Afterwards, when No. 17 took a ballot, the petitioner was "black-balled." On three different applications by Lodges to which petitioner has since applied, No. 17 has black-balled the petitioner. The petitioner now residing within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, is it necessary to receive the unanimous consent of No. 17 before the Lodge can receive the petition? The committee decided that a Lodge, having acquired jurisdiction, retains the same until voluntarily surrendered; therefore No. 17 must give its consent.

We have never doubted this was the Masonic law, as decided by Brother DAVIDSON.

The Committee on Grievances made several reports which have relation to the law of Nebraska.

There is no report from a Committee on Correspondence.

Most Worshipful BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM R. BOWEN was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## NEVADA—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Twenty-seventh Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, at Reno, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful JOHN W. ECKLEY, Grand Master; Very Worshipful C. N. NOTEWARE, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master ECKLEY presented his annual address. He reports the death of several members of the Craft, with suitable commemoration of their Masonic labors.

The question of the infringement of jurisdiction was again before the Grand Lodge on a communication from Right Worshipful CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Grand Secretary of Utah. The Grand Master notices the infringement of jurisdiction "as about



the only serious trouble that our Grand Lodge has ever been afflicted with." It is most desirable for the harmony of the circumjacent jurisdictions that each for itself should establish a uniform rule as to the essential facts which all applicants to Lodges should insert in their applications. The residence of any applicant should be fully set out, and then, if he is found to be a non-resident of the jurisdiction, in which the Lodge to which he applies is subordinate, he can be informed that such an application cannot be received without the consent of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction in which he resides. This will avoid much affliction to which Grand Master ECKLEY refers.

The Grand Master calls the attention of Grand Lodge to the requests of Victoria and Tasmania for recognition, and the Grand Lodge recognized both of these Grand Lodges.

Right Worshipful R. L. FULTON, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented his report.

Twenty-four Grand Representatives were introduced to Grand Lodge, and Most Worshipful M. A. MURPHEY, *Acting* Grand Orator, made an address of welcome.

Very Worshipful ENOCH STROTHER, representing Pennsylvania, was one of this number.

A very fine incident. Quite attractive. But of what real benefit? Fraternal salutations, and insomuch pleasant, agreeable, and noticeable.

The Grand Lodge agreed to hold the next annual communication at Reno.

The report of Right Worshipful R. L. FULTON is a concise review of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges with which Nevada holds communication. We observe Tasmania is reviewed.

Most Worshipful FRANK BELL was elected Grand Master; Very Worshipful C. N. NOTEWARE was re-elected Grand Secretary.



## NEW BRUNSWICK—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Twenty-fourth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, Germain Street, at the city of Saint John, April, 1891.

Most Worshipful THOMAS WALKER, M.D., Grand Master ;  
Very Worshipful EDWIN J. WETMORE, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master read his annual address. It is confined in most part to his official action on domestic questions. He seems to feel, and so expresses himself, that if the Worshipful Masters of Lodges would try to learn the law governing the Craft, the Grand Master would not be called upon to make decisions and interpretations of the rules and regulations of Grand Lodge.

This criticism by Grand Master WALKER is true as to a large number of Grand Lodges. There seems to be *no time* for Lodge officers to inform themselves of the law they are called on to administer in the Lodges over which as Worshipful Masters they preside.

The Grand Master reports his visitations to subordinate Lodges, and is gratified at the condition of the Craft as he observed it on these occasions.

Some of his decisions are on the meaning of the provisions of the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, and have no interest, therefore, to the general Craft.

We were gratified on reading the report of Right Worshipful JOHN V. ELLIS, Chairman of the Committee on Recognition of Sister Grand Lodges.

We most cordially agree with our distinguished Brother in his decision as to the so-called Grand Lodge of Peru. It ought not to be recognized.

The views of the chairman on the so-called Grand Lodge of "the Federal District of Mexico" are clear and sound, and thoroughly emphasize the true doctrine of Masonic law relating to the fraternal recognition of bodies claiming to be Masonic. We have not been able to agree that Peru and the Federal District of Mexico can be regarded as Grand Lodges of our Craft,

entitled to be admitted into the Masonic family of Grand Lodges.

Yet our distinguished Brother ELLIS agrees with the opinion that New Zealand is entitled to Masonic recognition. In our view it lacks the very primary requirements. We have not found, on the examination given to this question, that New Zealand is a Sovereign Supreme Masonic Grand Lodge over the jurisdiction it claims.

The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick is about to issue "*Past Masters' certificates!*" Why not order a jewel for all Past Masters by service, to be worn at the meetings of their own Lodge, at Grand Lodge, and on visiting other Lodges? This is the only token of the *rank* that is visible, and duly attests it.

Grand Lodge held a Special Communication, June, 1891, at Saint John, and one, held in the Hall of Keith Lodge, at Moncton, September, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of the Young Men's Christian Association building.

No report from the Committee on Correspondence.

Most Worshipful THOMAS WALKER, M.D., was re-elected Grand Master; Very Worshipful EDWIN I. WETMORE was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## NEW HAMPSHIRE—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of the Semi-Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Freemasons' Hall, at the city of Manchester, December, 1890.

Most Worshipful FRANK D. WOODBURY, Grand Master; Right Worshipful GEORGE P. CLEAVES, Grand Secretary.

Worshipful Brother CHARLES S. PARKER presented a protest of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 11, against the action of John Abbot Lodge, of Massachusetts, which conferred the degrees on material rejected by Blazing Star Lodge.



PROCEEDINGS of the One Hundred and Second Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Freemasons' Hall, at the city of Concord, May, 1891.

Most Worshipful FRANK D. WOODBURY, Grand Master; Right Worshipful GEORGE P. CLEAVES, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master opens his address with reference to those deceased Brethren of his own and other jurisdictions. These obituary notices are tributes to Brethren who in their day and generation did honor to the Craft.

Grand Master WOODBURY, under the caption of "Decisions," makes some very valuable suggestions. He thinks if officers of subordinate Lodges studied the law and gave serious attention to their duties, Grand Masters would not be called on to decide what they ought to know was the Masonic law. We most fully unite in this opinion.

It is not possible for us to notice that "dispensations" were issued by the Grand Masters to Lodges "to install their officers in public" without a modest, reluctant objection. To our sorrow, and let us add amazement, Grand Master WOODBURY granted *fourteen* such "dispensations."

The Grand Master laid the corner-stone of the new city building at Dover.

Grand Master WOODBURY thus writes: "October 15, 1890, having been invited by the officers of La Fayette and Washington Lodges, being assisted in the ceremonies by the officers of the Grand Lodge, I dedicated the Hall of the Fraternity at Manchester."

Now, we hope our critical Brothers DRUMMOND, of Maine, and SCHULTZ, of Maryland, will at once begin an investigation to find out if the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, or the Most Worshipful Grand Master and his Grand Officers, performed this public ceremony!

More infringements of jurisdiction are mentioned in the Grand Master's address. Vermont is remiss. It is never for a moment to be conceived that the *initiation fees* are motives for this invasion of Grand Lodge jurisdictions.

Very queer, anyway, but much of the Grand Master's address



is devoted to the subject of the invasions of Masonic jurisdictions. If Grand Lecturers and District Deputy Grand Masters could be instructed to inform the Lodges how to avoid this trouble in adjoining jurisdictions, this would be of great service to the Craft in all of these coadjacent territories.

We have read with great interest the report of Right Worshipful Past Grand Master JOSEPH W. FELLOWS, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals. We know the signal legal ability of our Brother FELLOWS. Hence we read these reports with care.

We do not think any ground has been shown for the action of a *Masonic* Lodge on the complaint against JOHN P. LOWELL.

As to the case of STOWELL, we regard the reasoning of the learned chairman of the committee, Brother FELLOWS, as enough to justify his conclusions. We fear the legal learning of our esteemed Brother rather eclipses the light of Masonic law. We beg leave to tender to our esteemed Brother FELLOWS our earnest salutations of personal and fraternal regard.

It is not necessary to remark that all which our Right Worshipful Brother A. S. WAIT writes as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire is worthy of the careful, thoughtful, and earnest consideration of the Craft. So is his report now under review. We regard it as one of those most excellent Masonic papers which give character to that Masonic correspondence, which now has assumed a high position in the literature of our Craft. Brother WAIT has large experience. He is a very careful student. He takes nothing "for granted," but analyzes what needs investigation to satisfy himself. The Fraternity in New Hampshire owes him gratitude for his labor. We tender it to him as a colleague.

Most Worshipful FRANK D. WOODBURY was re-elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful GEORGE P. CLEAVES was re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEW JERSEY—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the One Hundred and Fourth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Freemasons' Hall, at the city of Trenton, January, 1891.

Most Worshipful CHARLES H. MANN, Grand Master; Right Worshipful THOMAS H. R. REDWAY, *Acting* Grand Secretary.

Our distinguished Most Worshipful Brother Grand Master MANN opens his annual address with a just, earnest, sincere, and most deserved tribute to the memory of Right Worshipful JOSEPH H. HOUGH, who for over half a century was in continuous service as the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. "A lifetime of labor! A workman who never failed in required duty. He used the Craftsman's implements with skill. He earned his wages. His memory is a jewel which sparkles brightly in the station in the Grand Lodge. So may it be where God is on the throne of his majesty and glory. Farewell!"

The Grand Master gives an excellent account of the condition of the Craft in his jurisdiction. It does not surprise us. Grand Master MOORE, the predecessor of Grand Master MANN, paid earnest attention to his duties, overlooked with great ability the working of the Craft, and faithfully discharged the great responsibilities of his station. Grand Master MANN was imbued with the same earnest desire to maintain the work and ritual in its best estate, when he was intrusted with the Gavel. Devoted to his duty, alive to all its requirements, he maintained the dignity of his Grand Lodge, and enforced the essential Masonic discipline over the Craftsmen with a prudence and a sagacity that have made Freemasonry in New Jersey an example.

His address is plain, practical, earnest, and admirable. He reports twelve District Grand Lodges of Instruction have been held. He manifests satisfaction at the results. He denied the petition for a new Lodge on just grounds. It is far better to make existing Lodges capable of their purpose, instruct their officers, teach the work, explain the law, elevate the standard, by making the symbology of Freemasonry understood by Lodge



officers and members, than to add to the number of duly-constituted constituents of Grand Lodge ignorant of the sublime truth of the Fraternity.

We rejoice to observe that Grand Master MANN reports "fewer cases than last year" among the dispensations granted for public installation of Lodge officers. We are thankful! It will yet be regarded as "tomfoolery,"—this public humbug in what is called Masonry.

The Grand Master reports that the matter of the invasion of his jurisdiction by Ireland is yet unsettled; that New York has again invaded his jurisdiction. He notifies the Craft that J. T. PATTBURG and MERCER YOUNG are not yet to be recognized as Freemasons.

The case of LEMM is adjusted. The issue in this case was arbitrated by New York and New Jersey. That was the course we, at the outset, long ago, suggested. Copies of all the official papers are printed in the Grand Master's address. It will be a sort of Masonic *cause célèbre*.

The subject of a Masonic Home has not yet received the final action of Grand Lodge. We hope the Grand Lodge will not undertake official direction of the administration of the institution. It is not the proper business of a Grand Lodge to manage such an independent subsidiary aid for the individual benefit of even the most worthy. A Grand Lodge has its powers and duties well defined. Masonic charity is an incident of Masonic teachings. As well might a Grand Lodge set up an institution dedicated to universal benevolence and manage all its affairs.

To show how utterly useless a Grand Representative is, we observe that the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland was received by Grand Lodge, while the question of the invasion of the jurisdiction of New Jersey by Ireland is yet unsettled.

Our esteemed friend and Right Worshipful Brother HENRY VEHSLAGE, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, again reports his review of sovereign Grand Lodges.

It is like him, like his masterful work, his judicial aptitude for criticism, and evinces his experience from long service. We



do not think he interprets the sentiment contained in the words of Carlyle as ever applicable to him. His grand business is to see what lies dimly in the distance and to *do* what lies clearly at hand. Our beloved Brother VEHS�AGE does both, and well.

Most Worshipful THOMAS W. TILDEN was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful THOMAS H. R. REDWAY was elected Grand Secretary.

---

### NEW MEXICO—1891.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS of the Thirteenth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, convened in the Hall of Temple Lodge, No. 6, at the city of Albuquerque, January, 1891.

Most Worshipful F. H. KENT, Grand Master; Right Worshipful A. A. KEEN, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master KENT presented his annual address. It is a short report of his official action. We read it with attention. It gives us pleasure to recognize the desire of the Grand Master to administer Masonic law in the closest adherence to its principles.

We can understand that the Craft in his jurisdiction is not so situated as to have its own Lodge-rooms; therefore permission for joint occupancy with other societies is possibly justified. The Grand Master reports that he laid the corner-stone of the Territorial Agricultural College at Las Cruces. Two new Lodges were constituted,—Cerrillos Lodge, No. 19, and Roswell Lodge, No. 18.

We cordially endorse the decision of Grand Master KENT that a candidate for the second and third degrees “is not properly prepared with rings on his fingers.”

We do not agree that a Lodge after having *elected* an applicant for the degrees can ask a Lodge “*outside* of this jurisdiction to confer the degrees for them.”

We think Decision No. 4 is correct.

One case of infringement of jurisdiction is reported, and most fraternally adjusted.

The Grand Master recommends the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania.

The Craft in New Mexico desire a permanent home for its Grand Lodge, and that a suitable Masonic Temple be erected at a place to be selected.

The time for holding subsequent annual communications was fixed for November, in each year.

Right Worshipful W. B. CHILDERS, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals, made a report on the appeal against the finding and sentence by Chapman Lodge, No. 2, of one —.

We most earnestly endorse the report and its decision. The Brother who openly states that "the holy Bible is a dangerous book, one that has been directly the cause of more outrages upon innocence and helplessness than any other cause in the history of mankind" ought to be expelled from Freemasonry. We rejoice that the Grand Lodge of New Mexico has so condemned this Masonic heresy, for it is simply a heresy, and an added insult to the spirit of Masonry.

Our Right Worshipful Brother MAX FROST, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, makes his annual report not only instructive and attractive, but in every sense an excellent paper. Already our Brother has won his title as a competent and capable reviewer, and this report only confirms it. We regret that Pennsylvania did not receive his notice. It may be in time for his next report.

Most Worshipful CHARLES H. DANE was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful A. A. KEEN was re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held July, 1890.

Pro Grand Master Most Worshipful Brother Hon. Dr. HARMAN J. TARRANT, M.L.C., in the chair.

He announced the death of Most Worshipful Brother LORD



CARNARVON, Pro Grand Master of England. He paid a high tribute to the exalted character and important services to the Craft of the distinguished Brother.

We quote the following record of the Proceedings of Grand Lodge :

“Right Worshipful Brother REMINGTON, P.S.W., before proposing his next resolution, wished to state unofficially for the information of the Brethren present that he had just received a letter from the Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, enclosing him a copy of the resolutions passed in that Grand Lodge, tendering full and fraternal recognition of the Grand Lodge. He said the resolution he had to propose was—

“‘That the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales recognizes the Grand Lodge of New Zealand as legally constituted, and the supreme and sovereign Masonic authority in that territory, and invites it to the usual interchange of representatives.’

“He said that in considering this matter, the main question to be asked was, Has the Grand Lodge of New Zealand been legally and duly established? Some Masonic authorities maintained that such a step could have been taken by any three Lodges, but fortunately they were not asked to commit themselves to either approval or disapproval of that dictum to-night, for in this case such a large number of the Lodges in New Zealand had affirmed their desire for self-government for the Craft in the colony, and so many had joined in the subsequent practical steps which gave effect to that desire, as to render the establishment of the Grand Lodge an accomplished fact, and to warrant a hope that almost complete unanimity would hereafter be attained. He might be accused of some inconsistency in this matter, seeing that when in New Zealand, early in this year, he had ventured to urge the Brethren to hasten slowly. He did so because of the lessons taught by past experience in New South Wales, and in confidence that the present Provincial and District Grand Masters in New Zealand—among whom he numbered some warm personal friends



—would ere long be convinced that, whatever sentimental considerations might bind them to the Grand Lodges of the United Kingdom, local and united self-government was the best for the Craft in these great colonies. And no one could blame these illustrious Brethren for holding fast their official allegiance. The same course had been pursued in this colony for a long time, but, as soon as the desire of the Brethren at large for union was clearly manifested, the former rulers of the Craft joined with the rest of us in allegiance to the new order of government. And so he still ventured to hope it would soon be in New Zealand. However, the promoters of Masonic union there—and among them he must say there were some of the most zealous and hard-working Brethren he had ever known, considering that having labored at their task for nearly a year and a half, and having postponed active steps once already at the express desire of the Provincial and District Grand Masters—had waited long enough, the Grand Lodge of New Zealand had been declared duly and legally established, and to-night the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was asked to recognize it. He had only one more word to say, and that was that, if any argument was needed to prove that the establishment of a supreme governing body had become absolutely necessary, it would be found in the news cabled from New Zealand the other day that a Warrant for the opening of a Lodge under the Grand Orient of France had been received in the capital city,—Wellington. If, in addition to the nine Provincial and District Grand Lodges holding under the English, Irish, and Scotch Constitutions, a British colony was liable to be also invaded by foreign Grand Lodges in this way, it was high time that supreme jurisdiction in the territory should be claimed, as he believed it had now been, legally and constitutionally in accordance with the soundest Masonic precedents. Some Brethren seemed to think that delay should take place till the decision of certain other Grand Lodges was known ; but from such a view he wholly dissented. The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, as a sovereign body, held sway on an equal footing with any Grand Lodge in the world, no matter how old, no matter how powerful. It should in this part of the globe

rather set examples than follow them, and he hoped it would now do so by confirming unanimously the resolution which he had the honor and pleasure of submitting.

“The resolution was seconded by the Grand Registrar, Very Worshipful Brother DONNELLY FISHER, and carried unanimously.

“Right Worshipful Brother T. F. DECOURCY BROWNE, S.G.W., proposed the next resolution,—viz.:

“‘That this Grand Lodge hears with great satisfaction that the whole of the Lodges working in the colony of Tasmania have established a sovereign and independent Grand Lodge for that Masonic territory, and wishes it God-speed in its mission of local self-government.

“‘That this Grand Lodge gladly extends to the Grand Lodge of Tasmania its recognition, and fraternally asks for an interchange of representatives near each Grand Lodge.’

“The mover said he felt pleased in being chosen to move that fraternal recognition be granted to the Grand Lodge of Tasmania, as he had taken part in the ceremonies and festivities connected with the inauguration of the Grand Lodge in that colony. He was glad to be able to state that *every Lodge in the territory had given in its adherence to the Grand Lodge movement*, and assisted with an earnest enthusiasm in establishing local self-government in Masonry. The Grand Lodge had entered upon its career with bright prospects of usefulness and a solid prosperity. Its foundation, so to speak, was laid by our own Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Masters of South Australia and Victoria, and with a dignity and efficiency that created a most impressive effect. Right Worshipful Brother HOGG, the Chairman of the Masonic Union, and whose self-denying labors materially aided in bringing about the unanimity of the Lodges, died suddenly a few days after he saw his fraternal labors crowned with success.

“Right Worshipful Brother HERBERT S. THOMPSON, G.J.W., seconded the resolution.

“At the request of the Most Worshipful Pro Grand Master,



the Grand Registrar gave it as his opinion that, considering the installation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Tasmania was performed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of New South Wales, this Grand Lodge was fully justified in dealing with the matter. The motion was therefore put and carried unanimously, and it was also unanimously agreed that the sympathy of the Grand Lodge be tendered at the same time to the Grand Lodge of Tasmania on the loss it has sustained in the death of one of its most active members, Right Worshipful Brother HOGG, Chairman of the Masonic Union, who was, as such, untiring in his efforts to form the Grand Lodge of Tasmania."

We quote these proceedings to show what we regard as a marked inconsistency in the action of Grand Lodge on the ground alleged for the recognition of New Zealand and Tasmania.

According to the consensus of opinion of the authorities on Masonic law, in a large majority of the Grand Lodges of the States of the United States, the recognition by New South Wales of Tasmania would debar the recognition of New Zealand.

We do not consider that the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand, on the face of the record we have quoted, is entitled to recognition as an independent, sovereign, supreme Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. This has been our contention since New Zealand asked for recognition, and the record now given, we think, supports our views.

PROCEEDINGS of a Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, September, 1890.

Most Worshipful the Pro Grand Master Brother the Honorable H. J. TARRANT, M.L.C., M.D., presiding.

The committee appointed to erect the Carrington Cottage Masonic Hospital for Freemasons reported the successful completion of the work. The committee handed over the trust to Grand Lodge.



The Board of General Purposes held its regular meetings in June, July, and August, 1890. It decided a man with a cork leg could not be initiated a Mason.

We rather think the Board could not have decided otherwise, but yet, after the action of Grand Lodge on New Zealand, it is somewhat in the nature of a surprise. That the fundamental law of Masonry has yet defenders in New South Wales is gratifying and encouraging.

The Board rather rejoiced that New South Wales had received all the records of the late District Grand Lodge of Scotland, and they were deposited "in the strong-room along with those received from the other recent constitutions now so happily united."

How about New Zealand? Has that so-called Grand Lodge a strong-room for its evidence justifying its recognition as a Grand Lodge of our free, ancient, and honorable Fraternity?

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held October, 1890.

His Excellency Brother LORD CARRINGTON presiding.

Most Worshipful Dr. TARRANT addressed the Grand Master, stating that the Craft could not permit his Excellency to leave the Colony without in an appropriate Masonic action evincing the high esteem in which he was held by the Craft.

A suitable address was prepared and presented to LORD CARRINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS of a Quarterly Communication, held in the Masonic Hall, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, December, 1890.

Most Worshipful Pro Grand Master Brother the Hon. H. J. TARRANT, M.L.C., M.D., presiding.

The resignation of LORD CARRINGTON, Grand Master, was received, as he had left the jurisdiction for England.

PROCEEDINGS of a Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Masonic Hall, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, March, 1891.

Most Worshipful Brother TARRANT in the Chair.

The Board of General Purposes reported the so-called Grand Lodge of Peru had nominated a representative near this Grand Lodge, and New Zealand had made a like nomination; that South Australia was still corresponding on the "question of precedence."

Lodge No. 166, at Balmain, had accepted "undesirable" candidates. Proceedings were taken, and as the Worshipful Master on notice neglected to appear and justify the action of 166, a resolution was submitted, but referred back to the committee.

The "Grand Inspector of Work" says,—

"The principal feature that I noticed which calls for special remark is the examination of candidates, some of whom, I regret to say, answered the questions very imperfectly, and continually had to be prompted by the Deacons. I would also like to draw the attention of the Wardens to the necessity of their speaking out louder at the examination of candidates, to make the Worshipful Master and Brethren hear what is being said. In my last report I drew attention to the slovenly manner in which some of the Brethren entering the Lodge gave the signs, but am sorry to say there is little or no improvement; it is distinctly laid down in the Ritual that the Brethren on entering the Lodge must stand on the left of the Senior Warden and take the step of the degree before giving the sign; and I hope that the Worshipful Masters will insist on this being carried out."

Really it is time some notice was taken of the indifference reported by Lodges, to the demands of their duty to Grand Lodge, if we read the reports correctly. But if New South Wales recognizing New Zealand stultifies its own action in Tasmania, obedience to law is not encouraged in its jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia [*sic* in the printed proceedings], whatever that may be, sent a letter to the Pro Grand Master requesting him to bring the claim of South Australia to



be the Premier Grand Lodge of Australia before the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. The Grand Master explained his views of this claim,—that New South Wales had the prior claim to the precedence; he thereupon resigned his Grand Representativeship of Australia near New South Wales.

PROCEEDINGS of a Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Masonic Hall, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, June, 1891.

Grand Master TARRANT presiding.

Nothing requiring notice took place.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held June 11, 1891.

The Brethren assembled in Centennial [town] Hall.

Most Worshipful Grand Master TARRANT presiding.

The Most Worshipful the EARL OF JERSEY, Grand Master elect, was introduced and obligated as Grand Master of Masons of New South Wales.

Imposing ceremonies took place, and suitable addresses were made by Dr. TARRANT and the EARL OF JERSEY, Grand Master.

Most Worshipful Dr. TARRANT was then obligated as Pro Grand Master; Right Worshipful Brother Major JOHN C. REMINGTON was obligated as Deputy Grand Master.

After search we discovered on a blank leaf of the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge that "ARTHUR H. BRAY, Grand Secretary, Masonic Hall, Sydney," was the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge. On page 47 of the printed Proceedings, in the list there published of Grand Officers, no notice is made of any Grand Secretary, present or prospective.

We are satisfied, on reading the Proceedings above noticed, that there is much printed, but not very much work done which interests the general Craft.



## NEW YORK—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the One Hundred and Tenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York, held in Masonic Hall, at New York, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful JOHN W. VROOMAN, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, Grand Secretary.

The address delivered by Grand Master VROOMAN is an unexceptional, exhaustive, instructive, and admirable paper,—as an annual address from the Oriental chair of a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

We are deeply touched by his remarks on the death of Most Worshipful Past Grand Masters CHARLES ROOME and ELLWOOD E. THORNE. It was our sincere gratification to have been on terms of the most fraternal and personal friendship with both these departed Masons. Only the day on which Brother THORNE met the accident that caused his death we had a cordial and earnest conversation with him. Grand Master VROOMAN has with force and truth paid the tribute of the Craft to the characters and memories of these distinguished workmen.

The Grand Master reports a list of dispensations to install Lodge officers ; and other work which it was deemed proper for Lodges to perform under this authority.

As to the formation of new Lodges, the Grand Master entertains the true view, for he says he has been “impressed with the propriety of discouraging the erection of new Lodges.” He further wisely remarks, “that the permanent prosperity of our Fraternity demands that all of Masonic growth and membership should for the present be infused into Lodges now in existence.”

We most cordially unite in this expression of the true course to be adopted by Grand Lodges on this subject. Grand Master VROOMAN deserves high commendation for thus presenting to the universal Craft this most judicious counsel.

We cannot refrain from expressing our great satisfaction on

reading the Grand Master's remarks under the caption, "Lodge Officers." It ought to be the text for every Lodge, to consider, reflect on, adopt, and live up to in the life of the Lodge.

We regret that as to "Public Installations," to which Grand Master VROOMAN carefully, cautiously, and with, as we think, large mental reservation, refers, we cannot unite. That any subordinate Lodge should be permitted to judge of what may be done at a public installation is to our mind opening a flood-gate for innovations.

The Grand Master gives an authentic copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England, held in the city of New York, on the 21st of February, 1782. It is the only instance of such an occurrence.

We are rejoiced to observe that the question of the disagreement between the Grand Lodge of New Jersey and the Grand Lodge of New York arising out of the case of one LEMM, who was made in the New York jurisdiction while the candidate was a resident of New Jersey, has been fraternally adjusted. This was accomplished by "arbitration." We, at the time, suggested it ought to be so settled. It is most satisfactory to know that the result is accepted by both Grand Lodges in the true Masonic spirit.

There are several paragraphs in the address of the Grand Master we earnestly desired to reproduce in these pages. But the question which to select and which omit has been difficult to decide. There is so much sound sense, such wise and thoughtfully-studied views and opinions, which Grand Master VROOMAN has presented in this address, that we feel best satisfied to believe that our Brethren of Committees on Correspondence will find in the whole paper its real value.

The extracts given in this address from forty-nine addresses of Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of the United States on the relation of religion to Masonry are of deep interest now.

While "Grand Orients" and "Grand Occidents" and "Grand Deceptions" are eructating anarchical and infidel blather, the Craft in the United States stands on the eternal faith taught us



by the *Great Light* that illumines the Masonic pathway, has from the beginning, and ever will till the latest period of recorded time.

It is not unlikely the Grand Master's condemnation of mixing Masonry with what is known in the profane vocabulary as "politics" is pertinent. Woe to the Craft if ever that mixing is attempted, anywhere, at any time, on any pretext! It is to be denounced without stint.

What the Craft in New York has done for the "Hall and Asylum" will redound to its eternal honor. The corner-stone of the building has been laid. The Grand Master has reason to be satisfied with the outcome of these first efforts of the Grand Lodge of New York now about to culminate in the completion of this most noble Masonic charity.

Well, we must stop. It is so pleasant to go on, that to stop is a difficult task. We have devoted a careful consideration to the address of Grand Master VROOMAN, and tender to him our thanks as a Freemason for his most able and exhaustive treatment of the very important subjects he has devoted so much thought in presenting to his own Grand Lodge. Indeed, all other Grand Lodges which may have opportunity to peruse them will be instructed.

We must quote the last paragraph of this admirable address. Grand Master VROOMAN concludes: "My final word to you, my beloved Brethren. Never lower the standard of Freemasonry; keep sacred the purity of its principles. My prayer is, and ever shall be, to ask for the entire Fraternity the guidance and blessing of Almighty God."

Our respected and sincerely esteemed Brother Right Worshipful JESSE B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, again gives us one of his thoroughly masterful annual reports.

It would be next to impossible to follow our Brother in his review of the action of the Grand Lodges, and his criticisms on Masonic law as expressed in reports of Grand Lodge committees, as well as the reports of the Chairmen of Committees on Correspondence.



We have read the opinions of our Right Worshipful Brother ANTHONY as he records them in reviewing these reports. We do not agree with some of his views thus expressed, but it would make a book in itself to collect them. To point out the grounds of objection, of course, would occupy an infinitesimal space, but the collected opinion would make a pamphlet.

In the pages of Grand Lodge Proceedings so much appears that is of general interest to the Craft that the notice of even the most important, and the remarks suggested after considering them, are in the nature of instruction in Masonic law. Their value lies in this estimate of the practical result to be gained from the careful perusal of reports on correspondence.

The chairmen of these Grand Lodge committees have thus imposed on them great responsibilities. We feel it. To express views or opinions on the action of Grand Lodge on subjects which affect the whole Fraternity, or the opinions of Committees on Correspondence or Masonic jurisprudence, the rules and regulations and Landmarks of Freemasonry, should be governed by the dictates of a judicial spirit. There ought to be no place there for mere controversy, but rather the conservative, cautious, and calm criticism of an intelligent and trained thinker.

The time may come when an earnest student with capacity and Masonic knowledge will collect these views and opinions and present to the Craft a volume of high import as a text for the Masonic teacher and lecturer.

The imperative duty of us all, Brethren, is to assert and maintain our principles and Landmarks. To do this they must be taught to the Craft,—what they are, why they are fundamental and indestructible. In the language of Grand Master VROOMAN, “*keep sacred the purity of [our] principles.*” Then, in the same language of your Grand Master, we may reverently “*ask for the entire Fraternity the guidance and blessing of Almighty God.*”

Our dear Brother ANTHONY will pardon our digression from the line of review of his most excellent report. So it came to pass that the thoughts we have here injected seemed to us the

best tribute we could offer of our appreciation of his masterful report.

Most Worshipful WILLIAM SHERER was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful EDWARD M. L. EHLERS was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## NORTH CAROLINA—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the One Hundred and Fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, held in the Masonic Hall, at Raleigh, January, 1891.

Most Worshipful SAMUEL H. SMITH, Grand Master; Right Worshipful DONALD W. BAIN, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master SMITH delivered a short annual address, most especially devoted to statements of the progress of the Craft in acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the "work." The Grand Master expresses his gratification at the interest manifested by the Craft in the method of instruction.

We are rejoiced that the Craft in North Carolina has so earnest a Grand Master.

A Grand Lecturer is commissioned to teach Assistant Grand Lecturers, and they visit the Lodges and perform their duty. It is the same system in operation in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. It seems that the rules governing these Grand Lecturers are formulated in the insistence that the officers of Lodges must study the work, and that no Brother is advanced till he proves by examination in open Lodge his proficiency in the degrees.

As we have before remarked, unless well-studied explanations are given of the true meaning of the symbology of Freemasonry, the work cannot be comprehended so as to make it of chief value to the Craft.

The report of Right Worshipful Brother G. W. BLOUNT, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals, is a marvel of brevity. We confess to an admiration of such a report. As Chairman of



the Committee on Appeals of the Grand Lodge, a service long rendered, we congratulate our Brother at his success in making such reports, and, beyond all that, to have them adopted by his Grand Lodge. The elaborate statements that seem necessary in these reports are here shown not to be of practical use. If all chairmen of these Grand Lodge committees would follow the example of Right Worshipful Brother BLOUNT, it would be a relief to them and save the time of the Grand Lodges.

Right Worshipful THOMAS S. KENAN, chairman of the committee appointed to consider the status of non-affiliated Masons, and of suspended or expelled Masons, pending an appeal to Grand Lodge, made a report.

We have only to notice a remark of the Right Worshipful Chairman which we cannot agree has any place in a report on Masonic law. He says, "In North Carolina it is true that in criminal cases an appeal under recent legislation suspends the execution of the judgment. . . ." We beg to ask, What relation, effect, or influence on the law of Freemasonry has the profane law, either civil or criminal? Freemasonry has its own offences, its own tribunals, its own law, and its own punishments. By that law an appeal to Grand Lodge suspends the action of the subordinate Lodge, that's all.

We very much regret that our Right Worshipful Brother E. S. MARTIN, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, is not able, doubtless from pressing business engagements, much longer to remain at the head of the committee. We regret it. Our esteemed Brother was growing in his capacity and ability as a reporter as to make it of interest to his *confrères* to read his reviews of Grand Lodges. He is so careful, properly critical, of such sound judgment, and uses so facile a pen, that his reports will be missed. Wherever he may be, or however occupied, our regard, personal and Masonic, will attend him, and we so now express our feelings.

His report is excellent. We did expect that in his review of Maine he would have condemned the printed stuff, on what are "Grand Honors," cited by him. We feel that the printing of the language used in that report, as well as the extracts quoted,



is a direct, positive, flagrant violation of Masonic law. If we had made such a notice under the caption of "Maine," it would have resulted either in an endless discussion "or confession or avoidance" of the criticism. We, however, now and here, condemn the whole thing as rendering all concerned in the publication by the Grand Lodge of Maine as liable to investigation if so be thereafter other action should be taken. Right Worshipful Brother ALFRED G. MACKEY is neither as learned nor as infallible a teacher as some would have it to be believed.

Our Brother will accept our thanks for his notice of Pennsylvania.

If it is permitted, we desire to express the hope that Right Worshipful Brother MARTIN will be induced to continue to perform his present responsible and important trust.

Observing that Right Worshipful Past Grand Master, the Hon. W. R. COX, was present in Grand Lodge, we venture to adopt this method of offering him our warmest personal and fraternal greeting.

Most Worshipful HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful DONALD W. BAIN was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## NORTH DAKOTA—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Second Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Hall of Shiloh Lodge, No. 1, at the city of Fargo, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful FRANK J. THOMPSON, Grand Master; Right Worshipful THOMAS J. WILDER, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master THOMPSON is a poet. Surrounded by the majority of nature's tributes to the eternal and omnipotent God, who could fail to be impressed with the very spirit of poetic thought! Our distinguished Brother opens his address with reference to that poem, for it is a poem, of Nathan and his Ring, which the "Great Light" records for our instruction.

Then the Grand Master leaves the Hebrew story, and revels in the poetry which animated him in his visit to a magnificent cañon in his own jurisdiction. His own narration of his impressions and the incidents surrounding the spectacle is full of true poetic inspiration. We thank him for the pleasure he gave us in reading this introduction to the practical record of his official action.

Grand Master THOMPSON appointed Right Worshipful Brother WILLIAM H. BEST Grand Lecturer to teach the work in all the Lodges in his jurisdiction. His letter of instructions is wise.

The decisions reported by the Grand Master are carefully studied, and he has given much investigation to the principles on which he has based them. We do not agree that a duly-elected and installed officer of a Lodge can either resign or take a demit during the period for which he was chosen to fill his station in the Lodge. The Grand Master approved of the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

It seems that some persons calling themselves members of New England Lodge, No. 4, of Ohio, address a paper to the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, which appears in its published Proceedings, of so revolutionary a character and in such open defiance of the law of Masonry that, while we notice this paper, we deeply regret that the Grand Lodge of North Dakota either received the said paper or noticed it. These persons are so ignorant of Freemasonry, as appears from reading this paper, that it stultifies every known and accepted principle of Freemasonry, as well as the inherent rights of a supreme, sovereign Grand Lodge of Freemasons. We take this occasion to emphatically condemn as anti-Masonic the reasoning in said paper. We hope that the Grand Lodge of Ohio will expel all those persons of New England Lodge, No. 4, who yet claim to belong to the true Craft of Freemasons.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota selected Grand Forks as the place for holding the next annual communication.

Right Worshipful FRANK J. THOMPSON, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented his annual report. It



is a very clever, excellent, well-prepared report. We admire the style. We are pleased with the form adopted for reviewing the Proceedings of Grand Lodges and the reports of Committees on Correspondence. Will our dear Brother THOMPSON tell us how he finds authority for styling Alabama, "This young lady?" He says she is seventy years old. It may be our Brother is unmarried, and is cultivating the good graces of the matrons as well as the maidens. We commend his motive, anyway. We thank our Brother for his notice of Pennsylvania. If perchance he has exhausted all his gallantry on the fair sex in North Dakota, we beg he will come this way some bright day and try how it works in the *old* jurisdictions, where ladies are never over twenty-one, and youth and beauty vie with the dignity and wisdom and charms of mature experience. Come! Let me say, as you doubtless discover, I am married.

Most Worshipful JOHN F. SELBY was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful THOMAS J. WILDER was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### NOVA SCOTIA—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of an Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge, held at Kentville, February, 1890.

Most Worshipful DAVID C. MOORE, Grand Master; Right Worshipful D. M. DICKIE *as* Grand Secretary.

This Communication was held to dedicate the new Hall of Kentville Lodge, No. 58.

PROCEEDINGS of an Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge, held at Windsor, February, 1890.

Most Worshipful DAVID C. MOORE, Grand Master; Right Worshipful the Honorable WILLIAM ROSS *as* Grand Secretary.

This Communication was held to dedicate the Lodge-room of Welsford Lodge, No. 26.



PROCEEDINGS of the Twenty-fifth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Freemasons' Hall, at Halifax, June, 1890.

Most Worshipful Rev. DAVID C. MOORE, Grand Master ;  
Right Worshipful WILLIAM ROSS, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master MOORE has signalized himself by the remarkably quaint, interesting, and exhaustive report of his official acts. It is amusing and attractive reading. We regard it as a novelty in this line of official papers. To do more than note some of the matters reported would be to write a treatise.

It would seem from the list of obituary tributes to departed Brethren of the Grand Lodge that death had been devastating the Craft. We regret that forty-nine of the Brethren during the year had closed their labors. The Grand Master pays a fraternal testimony to the character and worth of these late members.

If there ever was an active, working, visiting Grand Master, then our Most Worshipful Brother MOORE is the example. His reports of his visitations might be taken for an itinerary. In storms, in vehicles, in vessels, on railways, at banquets at Lodges, it was a cyclone of energy. What Grand Master MOORE did, what he saw, what he suffered, what he observed, and how he tells it all! He is no common Grand Master. He slept in "fourteen beds," and "only paid for one night's lodging." Restless Mason! Why one was not enough probably is accounted for from the fact that he was at fourteen different places,—we hope at different times.

In all this diary is mixed up visitations, decisions, corrections, suggestions, "dispensations," and observations. He reports that a man with "one eye" is not physically disqualified for initiation. We do not agree with this decision. But we do agree that a Grand Master with "one eye" could not have seen all that Most Worshipful Grand Master MOORE relates as seen by him.

He says an appeal was made to him for advice "upon legal points," which he referred to "our talented Deputy Grand Master, one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law."

What advantage a counsel learned in the law has over a well-trained and instructed Worshipful Master we do not know. The "profane" lawyer is more likely to make a mistake on a question of Masonic law than even to "guess" right.

Intermixed with official acts, as recorded, are mentions of hospitalities received, dinners, and most charming company. What a Grand Master!

The Grand Master seems to have been carried away with his enthusiasm. He reports having "availed myself of a cordial invitation to take part in the installation of the officers of Royal Standard Lodge, Halifax, No. 398, Registry of England." This Lodge was located in Grand Master MOORE's Masonic jurisdiction, but did not recognize or owe allegiance to it. How is this? Has this Lodge a military charter? Possibly.

He granted a dispensation "to the Lodges in Halifax for Brethren to wear regalia at a Royal Arch social."

He reports a visit to Wallace Lodge, No. 76, at Wallace, and says, "Brother Senior Warden A. M. PIERS fetched me from Pugwash." We are glad he escaped. He states he was "away from home for nineteen nights." In St. George Lodge, No. 20, at Wolfville, there was a Master's chair of oak: the acorn from which the tree grew was planted by a Mason, the tree was felled by a Mason, the chair was made by a Mason, and the hospitality of the Brethren second to none. It was a *treat*.

We rather reckon the hospitality was not confined to the supply from "the old oaken bucket that hung by the well."

This recital of the Grand Master's journeying, receptions by the Brethren, the dispensations granted, thanks to officials for "papers," the icy roads, the descriptions of the Lodge-work, the banquets and hospitalities, is the most interesting and attractive address yet received. We have been so amused that more time has been devoted to it than the subjects treated otherwise demand.

The Grand Master asserts that *lamb-skin* aprons must be insisted upon, and the shams called lamb-skin, but in fact only cotton, abolished in the Lodges. We entirely agree with this view.

Grand Master MOORE makes some very sound remarks on



the "Grand Orient of France." He, like all true Masons, rejects the possibility of any association with this body or its so-called members. We are in full accord with our Most Worshipful Brother on this subject.

The Grand Master says, "I have had further warnings against the Cerneau rite, of which I ask you to beware."

Grand Lodge adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to determine the best means to examine into the qualifications of newly-elected Masters.

Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodges of Victoria and New South Wales.

The next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge is to be held at Yarmouth.

Our esteemed Brethren Right Worshipful DAVID NEISH and Right Worshipful T. B. FLINT, members of the Committee on Correspondence, present a joint report. It is marked by the initials of each of these Brethren, as each reports the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges assigned for review. It is a paper of rare merit. Each of these reporters comprehend the duty imposed, and admirably they perform it.

We contrast Idaho and Illinois, Missouri and North Carolina. Our Brother NEISH has made the reports on a majority of the Grand Lodges reviewed. New York and Maine are tests of his ability. He shows it. He cannot help the exhaustiveness of his analysis. It belongs to his mental training. These Brethren are maintaining their standard as reporters. Utah is an example.

We are gratified to observe that Grand Lodge in 1884 undertook to collect "ancient and venerable Masonic documents known to be in the Province," and very much has already been accomplished. The list published is interesting.

NOTE.—In our report for last year we find the following: "We have received seven pages of printed matter from the office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nova Scotia, under date of June, 1890. It states that Most Worshipful Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES I. MACDONALD was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful Hon. WILLIAM ROSS was elected Grand Secretary."



And, further, that Victoria and New South Wales were recognized as Grand Lodges.

The pamphlet now under review is the full report of Grand Lodge for 1890.

Most Worshipful Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES J. MACDONALD was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful Hon. WILLIAM ROSS was elected Grand Secretary.

### OHIO—1891.

WE have as yet only received (December, 1891) the circular of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, stating that a revolutionary and schismatic body, claiming to be Masons, has been set up within its jurisdiction. It is as follows:

“OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF FREE AND  
ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

“CINCINNATI, O., August 10, 1891.

*“To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted  
Masons throughout the World:*

“GREETING:—To the end that the fraternal intercourse and recognition that has heretofore existed between the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ohio and other Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons throughout the world may continue without misunderstanding, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact that representatives from three or four extinct Lodges in this jurisdiction, whose charters were forfeited by the Grand Lodge of Ohio because of their disloyalty and rebellion, have pretended to organize and set up, at Worthington, in the State of Ohio, a so-called Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in violation of the Landmarks of the Order and of their duty as Masons, and in opposition to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge which has been in existence in this State for over eighty years.

“Were it not that this rebellious faction might attempt to mis-

lead and impose upon the Craft in other jurisdictions, it would be too insignificant for official attention.

“Yours fraternally,  
“LEVI C. GOODALE,  
“ *Grand Master.*

[SEAL.]

“J. H. BROMWELL,  
“ *Grand Secretary.*”

On the receipt of this circular, our Right Worshipful Grand Master, J. SIMPSON AFRICA, issued his edict to all the Lodges in this jurisdiction, as follows :

“OFFICE OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER  
OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA  
AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING.

“ *To the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. — — :*

“DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Official information having been received from the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio that three or four extinct Lodges in that jurisdiction, whose charters had been forfeited, have organized and set up, at Worthington, in that State, a so-called Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in violation of their duty as Masons and in opposition to the duly and lawfully constituted Masonic authority in that Masonic jurisdiction.

“Now, therefore, we, J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Esquire, Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, by virtue of the powers and authorities in us vested, to the end that the fraternal intercourse and the harmony now existing between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Grand Lodge of Ohio may not be disturbed or impaired, do hereby prohibit your Lodge from admitting as a visitor any one acknowledging the so-called Grand Lodge at Worthington, and do also prohibit any member of your Lodge from visiting any Lodge or extending any Masonic recognition to any one owing or acknowledging allegiance to the so-called Grand Lodge at Worthington, or in such other place in Ohio in which it may hereafter be held.

“You will cause this letter to be read in open Lodge at the first stated meeting after its receipt and to be copied in full on the minutes.

“Given under our hand and seal, at the Masonic Temple, in the City of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1891, A.L. 5891.

“J. SIMPSON AFRICA,

[SEAL.]

“*Grand Master.*”

This is so clear a violation of every Masonic principle, so audacious and unjustifiable, so plainly intended to create discord and confusion, so liable to mislead the thoughtless and engender evils that may be fatal in their consequences to the peace and harmony of the Fraternity, that the Craft cannot omit to condemn it as it deserves.

No faltering, no procrastination, no doubt should delay the Grand Lodges of the States of the United States from proclaiming emphatic condemnation of this attempt to create discord and schism in our established Masonic institutions.

The regular proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio have not yet reached us. This we deeply regret.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Sixteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, held in Masonic Hall, at the city of Charlotte, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful JOHN W. MORRISON, Grand Master; Right Worshipful B. WILSON HIGGS, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master MORRISON presented his annual address. His report of his official action is full, and indicates an earnest effort to discharge his duty to his jurisdiction. He has, as we read, been successful. He views the condition of Masonry in his jurisdiction with satisfaction. Yet there are some notices of a greater need of active, intelligent, and careful Lodge work.



Take, for example, the condition of Lodge No. 8, although the Grand Master frankly states reasons that justify the absence of a quorum for business.

The report as to Lodge No. 4 tends to show that the constitution of new Lodges often entails disaster to existing Lodges thereabouts.

The subordinate Lodges of the Grand Lodge are visited, and the effect of such visitations will doubtless be felt in the renewed interest which they create among the Brethren.

The Grand Master reports, "During the past year a few questions have been submitted, but not of sufficient importance to be recorded."

Grand Master MORRISON refers to the "General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada" with commendation. We are not informed as to the character or management of this "Association." It is most probably a Canadian institution.

The Grand Master refers to the origin of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and gives a very interesting sketch of its beginnings. It was organized on June 24, 1875. There is no record of the first Lodge constituted in the Province. It seems, however, that on the 9th of October, 1797, St. John's Lodge (now No. 1 in this jurisdiction) received a charter from the English Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and subsequently from the Grand Lodge of England. The province was then called Saint John's Island. As there were several Saints John, Parliament, in 1798, named the place Prince Edward Island, because the territory was under the command of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, the father of the present Queen of England. Prince Edward was a distinguished Freemason, and took a deep interest in the Craft. That Lodge is now nearly a century old.

We find nothing else of such general interest in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge that requires special notice.

There is no report from a Committee on Correspondence, although such a committee was appointed by the Grand Master.

It was resolved that the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge

shall be held as Grand Lodge shall determine at each annual session.

Most Worshipful DONALD DARRACH was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful B. WILSON HIGGS was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## QUEBEC—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Twenty-first Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held at Montreal, January, 1891.

Most Worshipful I. H. STEARNS, Grand Master; Right Worshipful J. H. ISAACSON, Grand Secretary.

The address of Grand Master STEARNS is a clear, concise, and interesting paper, which must be very satisfactory to the Brethren of his Grand Jurisdiction. He makes some very pertinent suggestions as to the administration of the affairs of his Grand Lodge.

We cordially agree with his views as to District Deputy Grand Masters. We believe these important officers should be appointed by the Grand Master. They ought, in the very nature of their duties, to be carefully selected. They should have the requisite Masonic knowledge and capacity to govern the action of Lodges within the lines of Masonic law. They should understand the principles of our jurisprudence. In cases of doubt, they should refer the question to the Grand Master for instruction. We find from experience that on this basis these Grand Officers may be of decided benefit to the Craft.

The Grand Master reports that the condition of the Craft is prosperous, and harmony reigns throughout the Grand Lodge.

We regret that our distinguished Brother, Past Grand Master WALKEM, has not been able to report a final settlement of the difficulties between England and Quebec. We have, however, such abiding confidence in the ability and unusual fitness of our Brother for the discharge of his responsible position as umpire that we wait patiently for what he says he hopes "ultimately to accomplish." It is sorrowful to consider how loath England



seems to be to have this disturbing question longer unadjusted. The Grand Lodge of England is not usually indifferent to its interests, but as to the relations between the Grand Lodges of the Provinces and itself, it moves slowly. Maybe this is best. We think otherwise.

The Grand Master remarks as to the reports of Committees on Correspondence and their value. We take pleasure in cordially approving.

The Grand Master recognizes the Grand Lodge of Tasmania, but refers New Zealand to the Committee on Correspondence.

The proceedings of Grand Lodge shows activity and zeal in the Brethren, which we hope will result for the best interests of the Grand Lodge. It seems likely this will be the effect, as far as we can judge.

We do not observe any other questions that are of general interest from reading the Proceedings of Quebec.

Our esteemed Brother Right Worshipful E. T. D. CHAMBERS Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, gives in his report a short review of the Grand Lodges whose Proceedings he has received. The report is well digested and well prepared, He does not express controversial opinions on matters that attract his notice in reports of Committees on Correspondence. He is conservative in his views, and courteous even when he criticises. We regard the report as highly valuable to his own jurisdiction.

Most Worshipful FRANK EDGAR was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful JOHN H. ISAACSON was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## RHODE ISLAND—1889-90.

PROCEEDINGS of Grand Lodge, held in Freemasons' Hall, at Providence, September, 1889.

Most Worshipful GEORGE H. KENYON, Grand Master; Right Worshipful EDWIN BAKER, Grand Secretary.



This Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the Jewish Synagogue at Providence.

The ceremonies as reported were elaborate and ornate.

PROCEEDINGS of the Semi-Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Freemasons' Hall, at Providence, November, 1889.

Most Worshipful GEORGE H. KENYON, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful EDWIN BAKER, Grand Secretary.

No reported address by the Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary made a report. Two public celebrations are reported,—one to dedicate the monument in memory of Past Grand Master THOMAS ARTHUR DOYLE ; the other to lay the corner-stone of the Jewish Synagogue.

The report of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Grand Lodge is presented.

PROCEEDINGS of the One Hundredth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Freemasons' Hall, at Providence, May, 1890.

Most Worshipful GEORGE H. KENYON, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful EDWIN BAKER, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master presented his address. He refers to the death of Past Grand Master LYMAN KLAPP.

We have noticed the "public ceremonies" mentioned in the Grand Master's address.

The Grand Master reports two decisions,—one that two members of an investigating committee must present a report before the Lodge could ballot upon the application of a petitioner. What about the third member? Does it appear he approved of the report or did not approve? If he did not approve, that is equivalent to a black ball, unless the reasons for his not signing the report are satisfactorily explained to the Lodge. The second was, that a member of a Lodge having been expelled, and eight or nine years thereafter—he having lived in another Grand Jurisdiction—asked his Lodge to restore him to good Masonic standing, and the Grand Master decided that the expelled person

must apply to the Lodge that expelled him, a committee thereupon should be appointed to fully investigate his life and habits both at present and during the time since his expulsion; then his Lodge, if satisfied, could by a unanimous vote restore him, provided Grand Lodge sanctioned the proceeding.

Grand Master KENYON granted a dispensation to What Cheer Lodge, No. 21, "to work the E. P. D." with "responsive musical service." There comes to us some printed sheets, under cover of the copy of the Proceedings of Grand Lodge, giving an account of these What Cheer Lodge ceremonies.

To show the animus of this "*responsive musical service*," we print for the delectation of old-fashioned Masons this *morceau*, which was intended as humor. What a dead, utter, magnificent failure! We hope the responsive musical service had in it no further attempt at a joke. Here it is:

### "PROCLAMATION!

"TO ALL THE DWELLERS IN THE REALM:

"Hearken ye unto the voice of Elton, the King:

"On the twentieth hour, of the third day, of the fourth week, of the sixth month, of this, the first year of his reign, shall all the craftsmen of the tribe of What Cheer assemble at the Temple, to celebrate with song and mirth and feasting our Festal day. Fail not, at thy peril, to return the missive we send unto thee, if it be thine intent to attend upon the King at the day appointed, else no place will be made ready for thee at the feast, for so the King has commanded.

"Hearken ye also unto the Law and the Prophets:

"ECCLESIASTES viii. 15: 'Then I commended mirth, because a man hath no better thing under the sun, than to eat, and to drink, and to be merry: for that shall abide with him of his labor the days of his life, which God giveth him under the sun.'

"II. KINGS xiv. 8: 'Come, let us look one another in the face.'

"LUKE xv. 23: 'And let us eat, and be merry.'

"PROVERBS xv. 15: 'He that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast.'

"PSALM cxxxiii. 1: 'Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!'



“ISAIAH lv. 1: ‘Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye . . . and eat; . . . come . . . without money and without price.’

“Hearken ye again unto the King:

“And when ye shall pass the portal of the Temple and ascend the flight of winding stairs unto the outer door of the middle chamber: then shall the watchman demand of ye, Say now, ‘What Cheer?’ and those of a different tribe who cannot frame to speak the word aright shall turn back in their ways, for hath not the King writ on the outer wall: ‘None save the King’s household shall enter here!’

“Given under our hands at the King’s command.

“EDWIN—*the King’s Scribe.*

“JOSEPH—*that adorneth the King’s House.*

“FRANK—*that conveyeth the King’s Letters.*

“JOHN—*that dispenseth Frankincense and Myrrh.*

“HAMILTON—*the King’s Chief Musician.*”

There are also other fugitive sheets with the ceremonies on this occasion, but we cannot waste time by a notice further.

No wonder Grand Lodge printed and distributed a much-needed “Masonic Monitor.”

We condemn as unmasonic all kinds and sorts of printed *Masonic monitors*. If there are not enough members in Grand Lodge, or Past Masters of subordinate Lodges, to learn the *work* and *ritual* of Freemasonry, then the death of ancient Masonry will not be postponed by printing what none of the laws of Freemasonry permit. Who is to be the judge of what ought to be printed? What means can be adopted for interlining the printed pages with prohibited matter? We have never yet found that Freemasonry under Masonic monitors was free from objectionable novelties invited by the deviation from the Masonic law as to the publication of what ought never to be made accessible to the profane.

There was no report from a Committee on Correspondence.

Most Worshipful GEORGE H. KENYON was re-elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful EDWIN BAKER was re-elected Grand Secretary.



## SOUTH CAROLINA—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held at the city of Greenville, November, 1890.

Most Worshipful R. FURMAN DIVVER, M.D., Grand Master ; Right Worshipful JOHN R. BELLINGER *as* Grand Secretary.

This Special Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the United States court-house and post-office building.

We beg to call the special attention of Brother DRUMMOND and Brother SCHULTZ—both of whom make such excessive criticism on our stating that our Grand Lodge, *as a Grand Lodge*, never, by any public ceremonies, acted in its capacity as a Grand Lodge, and therefore never so laid a corner-stone in public—to the fact that—so the report of this Special Communication states—Miss GERTRUDE ANSEL, daughter of District Deputy Grand Master ANSEL, and Miss LIZZIE BLACK, daughter of District Deputy Grand Master BLACK, assisted Grand Master DIVVER “in spreading cement over the stone.” This is rather a long sentence,—most too long. It is in bad taste. But how could we shorten it, and express all we had to say? The dear, charming ladies *spread the cement* of love, unity, harmony,—yes, certainly. But they acted as Grand Officers, not as officers of Grand Lodge, if Grand Lodge was other than a meeting of Masons, as we always claim it is, and nothing more or less. We earnestly dissent from ladies participating in such ceremonies.

PROCEEDINGS of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, commenced in the Opera-House in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Anderson, December, 1890.

Most Worshipful FURMAN DIVVER, M.D., Grand Master ; Right Worshipful CHARLES INGLESBY, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master DIVVER presented a short, business-like address, which does not require from its contents special notice from those not of his jurisdiction.

We are pleased with the sentiments, and the cultured style of expressing them, in the first paragraphs of his address. He

most emphatically shows satisfaction at the condition of the Craft in South Carolina. He condemns the possibly careless manner in which some Lodges do their work, because they have been careless in regard to the teachings of the Order. He thinks that "good lively talks and lectures" would arouse animation and interest in the members of such Lodges.

Six new Lodges have been chartered. Five halls have been dedicated.

The Grand Master reports that he has been called upon to make very few decisions.

He regrets that so few Past Grand Masters attend Grand Lodge. He thinks their long service, experience, and Masonic knowledge ought to be made useful, and suggests that some mode be adopted to secure their attendance.

We deeply regret to notice that our Brother, Right Worshipful A. DORY, has departed this life. He was a useful, accomplished member of Grand Lodge. The services he rendered were, we rejoice to observe, duly appreciated by the action of Grand Lodge.

We have read the report of Right Worshipful O. SHEPPARD, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence. It explains almost exclusively the proper interpretation of the Ahiman Rezon of the Grand Lodge.

Our Right Worshipful Brother will, we hope, pardon our comments on that part of his report which suggests that the Most Worshipful Grand Master appoint a committee of three, with the Grand Master as chairman, *ex officio*, to "consider the secret work now used in this jurisdiction, and adopt a uniform secret work, with authority to reduce the same to cipher, and have the same printed, and distribute the same at cost price to each Lodge and Grand Officer in this jurisdiction."

We deny that any Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons can do any such thing. It is a direct and flagrant violation of the eternal fundamental Landmark of Masonry. Our esteemed Brother knows, or ought to know, that it is not even possible to specifically mention, here and now, in writing, the reason. *Secrecy* is inviolable in Masonry.



But we cannot continue this criticism without violating the Landmark. We therefore fraternally and earnestly invite our Brother to reflect on this subject. We rejoice, greatly rejoice, that Grand Lodge struck out of the report this proposition.

Grand Lodge decided that the next Annual Communication should be held at the city of Charleston.

Right Worshipful Brother CLAUDE E. SAWYER offered a resolution cordially endorsing the report of Right Worshipful Brother INGLESBY, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence.

It is therefore only necessary to say that our beloved Brother, Right Worshipful CHARLES INGLESBY, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made the annual report for that committee. To say this, excludes all else on this subject. A most accomplished, able, capable reviewer of Masonic correspondence he has over and over again proved himself. We are happy to agree with the Grand Secretary of Kentucky.

We beg to call witnesses to corroborate our opinion. Read our Brother's review of Illinois, Iowa, and Maine.

We were gratified to observe that our Brother, under Maine, suggests that Pennsylvania has no public "Grand Honors." No, dear Brother, and no other public ceremony that belongs to Freemasonry,—which is in itself a refutation of even the possibility that *habit* can make Masonic law.

Most Worshipful LAURIE T. IZLAR was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful CHARLES INGLESBY was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

Note.—Since closing our report as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence for the year just ending, we have received the advance sheets of the report of our beloved and esteemed Brother, Right Worshipful CHARLES INGLESBY, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of South Carolina. Also the advance sheets of the annual address of Most Worshipful LAURIE T. IZLAR, Grand Master. We have only time to acknowledge both. A proper notice due to some matters mentioned in the



Grand Master's address and the report of our Brother INGLESBY would require opportunity to consider them before a reply could be made with due respect for the high character of the distinguished Brethren whose views we referred to. We can only now assure our beloved Brother INGLESBY that we can never fail in obedience to the mandates of that fraternal courtesy which we have ever felt for the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. We hope the subject will be considered as becomes the action of true Masons.

---

### SOUTH DAKOTA—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Seventeenth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Opera-House, at Watertown, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful THEODORE D. KANOUSE, Grand Master; Right Worshipful CHARLES T. MCCOY, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master KANOUSE delivered his annual address. We desire to quote for our Brethren the following paragraphs of this most admirable address. It is so true. The admonition is needed. The Craft can be thereby so well instructed that we ask its perusal.

“The only cause for alarm which I can observe from a careful survey of our field is that from the ‘habit’ of many benevolent and fraternal organizations existing in the midst of almost every community, and with which many of us have become allied, we may forget the distinguishing feature of our ancient Order, and mistaking increase in Lodges and membership for real prosperity, begin, unwittingly, a recruiting crusade. Let us never forget that a man who has not first become a Mason in his heart, though he may tower above his fellows in wealth and influence, is not a suitable stone for the Builder's use.

“When the heart of man has first conceived a regard for our ancient Fraternity, until by it he is induced to *ask* admission through our portals into our chambers, where light shall reveal

to him that 'The half has never been told,' it is time to lend a listening ear and a helping hand. We need to be told over and over again that Masonry never *solicits* recruits. They must *come* if they ever enter our fraternal precincts, or, entering, prove themselves worthy of so high honor. We all owe much to the institution of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, but the institution owes us—much less 'profanes'—absolutely nothing.

"It may require, doubtless does require, a good deal of cool self-possession to live among the rushing, growing, advertising fraternities of modern times, and not drink in the same spirit, and allow it to exhibit itself in our Masonic (unmasonic) practices.

"Let me quote again from one of our first Masonic authors a sentiment which I wish was emblazoned upon the palm of the Right Hand of every Master Mason,—viz., 'Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry was originally intended for the *few*, whose intelligence was such as would enable them to appreciate its beauties, and whose morals were such as would enable them to exemplify its virtues.' The work of reformation is a grand one, and we owe it to ourselves to be in the front ranks of those who are striving to raise the fallen and to cheer the faint. But ours is not a reformatory institution. It is rather a clustering of men about a magnet (Masonry), who were *en rapport* with it prior to entering its doors. Though not another Mason should ever be made, we should guard our doors securely against those who seek to wear our badges for mercenary purposes, and whose daily lives of debauchery, profanity, and vulgarity give the lie to their professions of faith in the tenets for our Craft.

“ ‘ Who wears the Square upon his breast  
Does in the eye of God attest,  
And in the face of man,  
That all his actions will compare  
With the divine, the unerring Square,  
That squares great virtue's plan ;  
And he erects his edifice  
By *this* design, and *this*, and *this*. ’ ”



The Grand Master very appropriately notices the death of Past Grand Master Hon. GEORGE H. HAND.

The Grand Master submits the report of the "Committee on Ceremonials."

The Grand Lodge acted with proper Masonic courtesy in granting every facility to the Craft, now under the jurisdiction of North Dakota, to obtain all records as to Lodges that may be needed to complete her records.

We read the reports of Grand Lodge Committees on Grievances and Appeals with anxiety. It so often occurs, as we believe, that Lodges assume the judicial powers of profane courts of justice, without a due consideration of the utter impropriety of Masonic Lodges attempting to try offences only cognizable by the law of the State.

When Grand Lodge Committees on Grievances and Appeals find, on the appeal, that the charges considered by the Lodges were not violations of Masonic law *per se*, they should so declare.

We read now the report of Right Worshipful Brother WILLIAM C. ALLEN, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals, and we fully believe the case in De Smet Lodge, No. 55, and BELL; the case from the same Lodge and VAN HOOK; and Battle River Lodge, No. 92, and MARTEN; and the case of Groton Lodge, No. 65, and AGNEW, were charges over which a Masonic Lodge had no jurisdiction. We regret thus to speak, but it is our conviction that *Masonic Lodges can only hear and determine charges against a Mason for offences declared so to be by Masonic law.*

Grand Lodge fixed upon the City of Sioux Falls for holding the Eighteenth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, June 14, 1892.

We most cordially endorse the report from the Committee on Correspondence, made by its Chairman, Past Grand Master WILLIAM BLATT. We rejoice that our distinguished Brother so admirably lays down the rule regulating the recognition of bodies calling themselves Masonic Grand Lodges.

Our esteemed Brother and colleague, Past Grand Master



WILLIAM BLATT, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented his annual report. We begin our review of this report with a traverse of the statement in its very first line,—viz. : “By an act of misplaced confidence on the part of the Most Worshipful Grand Master we again present a review of the proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges. . . .”

Now, Most Worshipful Grand Master KANOUSE cannot be presumed to be in court to defend himself at this point of the case, the conclusion of the trial, so we pray permission to speak for him as an “*amicus curiæ*.” Grand Master KANOUSE is not liable to the charge of *misplaced confidence*. The act of his mind—experience in fact, and Masonic judgment—in reappointing our esteemed Brother BLATT as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence is proof of the truth in the denial. To prove the Grand Master is not guilty, to prove his claim to high honor, and to justify his acquittal of the charge, we offer in evidence *this report* of Brother BLATT. Verdict, *not guilty*, and the county to pay costs. The reading of this report only shows that the modesty of our Brother BLATT, as evinced in the first lines of his opening paragraph, will not shield him from receiving the commendation of all his colleagues for the excellence of his review.

Most Worshipful GEORGE A. JOHNSTON was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful CHARLES T. MCCOY was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## TENNESSEE—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Seventy-seventh Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Freemasons’ Hall, at the city of Nashville, January, 1891.

Right Worshipful WILLIAM S. SMITH, Deputy Grand Master, *as* Grand Master; Right Worshipful JOHN FRIZZELL, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master WILLIAM S. SMITH presented his annual address.

The Grand Master most suitably notices the death of Past Grand Master BENJAMIN F. HALLER. His death occurred during his term as Most Worshipful Grand Master, therefore the Deputy Grand Master took the Gavel as Grand Master. This explains that the address was prepared by Grand Master SMITH, much of which was from the papers furnished for the purpose.

Among the dispensations reported we observe that when the Worshipful Master of a Lodge is prevented from assuming his station, a dispensation is issued to elect a Worshipful Master. If a Senior Warden is in office, then, as we understand, he is obligated to take the station of the Worshipful Master without election to otherwise fill the vacancy. So it is in this jurisdiction. The ritual requires the Senior Warden and the Junior Warden of a Lodge to be so obligated when they are severally installed in their stations.

Grand Master SMITH's address and his rulings are sound expositions of Masonic law.

Right Worshipful GEORGE H. MORGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, made a report. We cordially unite in Decision No. 3. A Lodge has no jurisdiction over any other than a Masonic offence. "False Pretence," made so by profane law, cannot be tried in a Masonic Lodge.

We have the same criticism to offer on Decision No. 7.

We are gratified at Decision No. 9. What else could be done or ought to have been done, but expel the man.

Decision No. 10 is sound. A wife of an accused Mason at a Lodge trial cannot be a witness either way, and never ought to be allowed, under any circumstances, to testify.

The Special Committee of Grand Lodge on this appeal in what is called the "MILLSAPS case," made a report. It is a curious case. M. was "charged with six different offences, each being a felony," and two offences against Masonic law. He had two trials before the Lodge and made two appeals. He was expelled and the Lodge's action reversed. On the second trial all the specifications in the charges were stricken out except two,—"poisoning his wife, and larceny,"—and again expelled. The



Special Committee reported to dismiss this last appeal! Well, doubtless the Committee—Right Worshipful H. R. HOWARD, THOMAS C. LEND, and JAMES NEEL—know all the facts and circumstances, and we bow to their judgment. It is odd, every way.

Nine new Lodges were granted Warrants.

The rulings of Grand Master SMITH, and the reports of the standing committees of Grand Lodge on Masonic law, are so generally in harmony with Masonic law that the Craft in Tennessee are fortunate in the instruction they receive from these sources. So much depends on the inculcation of sound doctrine on Masonic jurisprudence that it is always a cause for gratification to know that a Grand Lodge jurisdiction is guarded against the errors of ignorance on these important subjects which so directly affect the integrity of Masonic action.

The “Masonic Home” has the care and liberal support of the Craft.

Right Worshipful G. C. CONNOR, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made his annual report. We have read it with great interest. It is a most admirable paper. It is full of youthful enthusiasm under the guidance of experience, and, we regret to say, tinged with cavil, sneer, and laborious effort at humor. But for all this it is an attractive and exhaustive review of Grand Lodge action and reports of Committees on Correspondence.

Discretion does not always come with age. If our *young* Right Worshipful Brother, notwithstanding his mature years, will permit us, we would remark that his report bears intrinsic evidence of being his first effort in this line of Masonic work. We hope he will long continue as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. We so hope because it will doubtless appear that some of the words he has written in his first report will be cause for regret. He is too able and honest a Brother to refrain from such a confession, if he feels it is due to his Grand Lodge, to his present colleagues, and himself.

May we venture to ask our distinguished Brother to read the



reply of Pennsylvania to the "Circular Letter" of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee about the year 1860 to all the Grand Lodges on the then unhappy state of our country. It might possibly impress him with some views on Freemasonry that he does not appreciate.

Most Worshipful WILLIAM SMITH was elected Grand Master ; Right Worshipful JOHN FRIZZELL was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## TEXAS—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of the Fifty-fifth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Houston, December, 1890.

Most Worshipful A. S. RICHARDSON, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful W. F. SWAIN, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master RICHARDSON opens his annual address with notices of the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE W. VAN VLECK, and Past Grand Master WILLIAM STEDMAN.

The Grand Master details his official action in granting dispensations for new Lodges ; to install officers ; to lay corner-stones, and for public installations of Lodge officers. We regret to notice four of the latter.

There were issued forty-one dispensations for the most diversified purposes. The Craft in Texas is active, as appears from the special work thus authorized.

We believe a reliable judgment can be made of the condition of the Craft in any Grand Lodge jurisdiction, by reading the decisions of Grand Masters, the reports of Committees on Masonic Jurisprudence, and of the Committees on Appeals and Grievances.

From these sources is derived the best evidence of the Masonic knowledge of Lodge officers, their understanding of Masonic law, usage, custom, and the Landmarks of Masonry. They will further show the fitness of Secretaries of Lodges to perform their official and routine duties.

Where errors are made, want of information apparent, the needs of instruction manifest, they are brought to the notice of the Grand Masters, and these committees, for correction.

If we are correct in this opinion, then the remedy for this condition is patent.

Grand Master RICHARDSON has made and reported thirty-six decisions. We would fain reproduce here these decisions. So far as the general universal law of Masonry is concerned, we fully unite in the views of the Grand Master. He thinks. His reasoning is sound. His purpose conservative of the true principles of Freemasonry.

Now and then, but rarely, he goes too far, or not far enough ; but that is owing to undeveloped causes of which he was cognizant, but were not of effective influence in such cases. He maintains the law. Sitting with a member of a Royal Arch Chapter in a Chapter is not a sufficient Masonic knowledge to vouch for such a member as a visitor to a Blue Lodge, and the Grand Master's reasons are convincing. Yet the Grand Master does not go far enough. On the question, if Brother A, who never sat with B in a Lodge, but regards him as a good Mason, has sufficient warrant to hold Masonic intercourse with him, the Grand Master says, "that would depend upon circumstances, and especially upon my confidence in the prudence, intelligence, and information of my informant."

We cannot agree that such a modification of "lawful Masonic information," or positive Masonic knowledge, is permissible.

But both these questions—and we give them only as examples of our estimate of needed instruction in Lodges, and to Lodge officers, and of Past Masters especially—ought never to have been asked of a Grand Master. They should be promptly answered in the Lodge.

The Grand Master expresses just views as to Lodge trials. He says they are "necessary evils." As to "physical qualifications," he thinks when a question as to the physical qualification of a candidate is asked, the very fact suggests a doubt, and the doubt should be against the candidate. This is sound Masonic common sense.



As to the subject of the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures in the relation of that question to Masonic law, the Grand Master has expressed his views in some sort. We totally disagree with his premises, his reasoning, his line of thought, and his conclusions.

It is not now necessary to argue this subject, but we can, without involving any argument, say, what it is believed no student of Masonic law, nor the traditions of Freemasonry, nor the consensus of Masons for generations will deny, that a Lodge without the "Great Light" is not a Masonic Lodge. May it not be asserted that he who does not believe in it, or does not believe in the Divine Author of its revelations, is not a true Freemason?

Grand Master RICHARDSON in his address delivers his views on the unity between Masonry and other profane societies that are imbued with its principles. This is more philosophic than practical. We cannot agree that it is in any sense in harmony with the principles of our esoteric teachings. On the contrary, we most fraternally, respectfully, and earnestly dissent from both the philosophy assumed and the reasoning offered to support it.

The danger that may come—does come—out of such glittering generalities is to lead unthinking Masons to accept what by no possibility can be ever decided to be sound Masonic instruction.

We admit most cheerfully that Grand Master RICHARDSON has ably, skilfully, and with force presented his views. This is the most dangerous characteristic.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals presented sixteen reports. This committee had much to do. It does not become us to say how well the work was done. It is none of our business; and therefore we abstain from any further remarks on the series of reports made by Right Worshipful R. M. ELGEN, Chairman of the Committee.

The fact that sixteen reports by this committee were made is in itself a fact that makes its own criticism.

We most cordially unite with the special report of Right Worshipful THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, on the application for



Masonic recognition by the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

We feel the deepest interest in the Craft of Texas. Our earnest sympathy has always been excited by the efforts of Freemasons in that jurisdiction to establish our Fraternity within its boundaries. The difficulties attending these efforts have given us anxiety. This is no new sentiment. In former reports we have expressed it. The Grand Lodges of Texas and California are our transcontinental Brethren. The one is on the shores of the Pacific, and the other in a vast territory adjoined by a foreign people. The Craft in both these Grand Jurisdictions is largely composed of active, busy men. Opportunities to attend Lodge meetings, be instructed in the principles, laws, ritual, and work of Masonry are not so frequently afforded, or, it may be, not as easily embraced, as would be desirable. We know that this condition of the earlier days of Masonic life is rapidly improving. The Grand Lodges of both these Grand Jurisdictions have, as their proceedings prove, made wonderful growth in Masonic knowledge. The devotion of the Worshipful Masters, the Grand Masters, and officers of Lodges, to their duties is marked. For all this we feel the most sincere satisfaction. Yet we cannot refrain from expressing our fears that under circumstances we do not fully understand, a departure from the established law and Landmarks may incautiously appear now and then.

We venture to hope that our Brethren in Texas will not feel we are critical beyond the limits of our devotion to Freemasonry, and our sincere and unchanged interest in their prosperity. No, dear Brethren, do not so judge us.

These thoughts have been occasioned by reading the report of Right Worshipful Brother I. F. MILLER, Chairman of the "special committee appointed to inquire and report upon the condition of Freemasonry in Mexico."

Texas and Mexico are co-adjacent. They are territorially divided by a natural boundary. The people of these countries are not homogeneous. They do not use the same language. Necessarily they are distinct in most of their sociological characteristics.

What may be the Masonic differences between the Mexican and "American" principles which mark their Freemasonry we do not know. As yet but little information has been obtained as to the real character of Freemasonry in Mexico. It may be derived from the peculiar methods which underlie Grand Orients. It may most likely be of composite, but differential, elements. The principles, Landmarks, rules, regulations, usages, customs, law, and jurisprudence of Ancient Free and Accepted Freemasonry are the only basis on which the Masonic fraternity can rest to be recognized by the Grand Lodges of the States of the United States.

It is not believed that any such Masonic institution is accepted by Mexico. It is not likely that any such exists in Mexico. There is not a supreme, sovereign, independent Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Mexico. If there are so-called Masonic Lodges in Mexico, what they are as a rule is unknown to us. The experience of the efforts in Cuba to set up a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons is not assuring, so far as we have lately been informed.

Therefore, when we read Right Worshipful Brother I. F. MILLER'S report we were constrained to carefully consider its suggestions. If we understand our distinguished Brother's views, we may condense them thus. There is no true Masonic Grand Lodge in Mexico. It is not manifest what is the true character of separate societies professing to be Masonic in that country. If fraternal Masonic intercourse is to be had with these societies by the Freemasons of Texas, a new regulation is to be made. The existing interdicts of the Grand Lodge of Texas interdicting Masonic communication with the Lodges and Masons in Mexico are repealed. It is therefore, by the report of our Brother, to be made the duty of Texas Lodges as are near to Lodges in Mexico "to examine into the authority by which they are held, and in case they find them regular, to adopt a resolution authorizing visitation and Masonic intercourse; . . . and in case they have any doubt of the legality of the authority under which said Mexican Lodge is held, they shall report the matter with all the facts in their possession to the Most Wor-



shipful Grand Master for his opinion, by which they will be guided when received."

We deny that any such action is lawful. We deny it is in the power of a Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Freemasons to delegate to one of its subordinate Lodges the right to establish Masonic intercourse with any society calling itself Masonic outside of the jurisdiction of such Grand Lodge. The sovereign, supreme power of Masonic recognition is vested in Grand Lodge. It is inalienable. It is an entirety of Masonic power. It cannot be fractionalized. Such a proceeding, if put into operation, would destroy every American Grand Lodge. A subordinate Lodge might establish Masonic intercourse with some society called Masonic, impart to it the mysteries of Freemasonry, and thus clandestinely so-called Masonic Lodges would spring up to the confusion in the Craft, and the disruption of the Masonic Fraternity.

Against the theory of this proposition we earnestly dissent. Against its possible operation we as earnestly protest. A precedent might be thus set up that would be invoked to justify the most deplorable innovations into the "body of Freemasonry."

We trust and believe that our Brethren of Texas will accept our remarks as an evidence of our deep and fraternal interest in their prosperity; evidence of our hope that they will stand fast by the eternal, unalterable principles of our Craft.

We have an abiding confidence they will judge our words by the true motive for their utterance. If, however, it may so be that our Brethren may not accord this, then we assure them that we will patiently bear the stripes of their criticisms, consoling ourself in the consciousness what is written is solely for the maintenance of those sublime teachings of our ancient and honorable Fraternity, to which for nearly half a century our continued and best efforts and labors have been devoted.

Right Worshipful THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented his annual report. We have read this report with peculiar satisfaction. It is clear, able, concise, discriminating, and instructive. Our Right Worshipful Brother has given us a model report, for which we thank him.



So much of our space has been taken up in reviewing those subjects we deem of great importance that we regret not to be able to represent some of our Brother MATTHEWS's views as he expresses them.

Most Worshipful GEORGE W. TYLER was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM F. SWAIN was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### UTAH—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, at Salt Lake City, May, 1890.

Most Worshipful ARTHUR MORRIS GRANT, Grand Master; Right Worshipful CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Grand Secretary.

The Special Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the Board of Trade building.

The "work" was doubtless done in the most perfect manner, for our esteemed and beloved Brother Right Worshipful CHRISTOPHER DIEHL presented the Grand Master with a handsome trowel and gavel, manufactured at Salt Lake City out of "Utah silver and native mountain mahogany." We did not know that in that land of cumulative marriages there were any other than *native mountains*.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Masonic Hall, at the city of Ogden, May, 1890.

Most Worshipful ARTHUR MORRIS GRANT, Grand Master; Right Worshipful CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the First Methodist-Episcopal Church at Ogden.

PROCEEDINGS of the Twentieth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, at Salt Lake City, January, 1891.

Most Worshipful ARTHUR MORRIS GRANT, Grand Master; Right Worshipful CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master GRANT delivered his annual address. It is a plain, honest, common-sense statement on subjects that especially interest his own jurisdiction.

There are one or two matters of general concern we venture to notice. He reports he has visited every Lodge under allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Utah, and was gratified at the condition of the Craft. He speaks of the laying of the corner-stones already noted under Special Communications. Referring to "Foreign Relations," he reports that the "fraternal correspondence with sister jurisdictions remain friendly and undisturbed, with the exception of the Grand Lodge of Nevada." This inharmony, it appears, arose out of the "JAMES SAMPSON case." He states that New Zealand and Tasmania have asked for fraternal recognition, which were referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. He reports but two decisions. We observe he decided that a Worshipful Master of a Lodge, having voted as a member, has an additional vote on the question if there is a tie in the Lodge vote. If he votes as a member?

Grand Master GRANT felicitously designates "Cerneauism" as "that parasite in Masonry." "Wherever it has gained a shadow of a foothold, quarrels and dissensions have followed its path. It has not hesitated to clamor for public favors in *profane* newspapers, and to appeal to courts of common law to decide its illegitimate cause." True words, well and courageously said.

Grand Master GRANT is deeply impressed with the need of a Grand Lodge library, and is anxious that proper means be adopted to establish it. We doubt if an act of incorporation from *profane* authority is ever desirable by any Masonic institution. We refer him to our dear Brother PARVIN for suggestions.

The Grand Master is anxious that the Grand Lodge may yet erect a suitable home for itself worthy of its increasing prosperity.

Right Worshipful CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made a special report on the

subject of the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand. As we fully expected, from his knowledge, experience, and sound Masonic opinions on Masonic law, he rejects the application. The grounds are too plain to need review. It is not a sovereign, supreme, and independent body, for it does not even represent a majority of the Lodges in the territory.

He recognizes the Grand Lodge of Tasmania.

Right Worshipful LOUIS COHN, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, made a report on the now somewhat celebrated JAMES SAMPSON case, and directs Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 2, to prefer charges against that person; so we will hear more of this case hereafter. Till then——

The annual report of the Committee on Correspondence begins in these words: "The undersigned, your Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, takes pleasure in presenting you for the seventeenth time his annual report."

As the report is not signed by the "undersigned," or anybody else, it is too apparent that our beloved Brother DIEHL knows for seventeen years he has "made his mark" by these reports, and so the undersigned, being a Brother of mark, is not expected to sign it.

We fully and cordially agree to this explanation.

The report is as usual, like its predecessors, an excellent, clear, concise, and instructive review of the Grand Lodges and reports of Committees on Correspondence calling for notice.

We cannot help calling attention to Brother DIEHL's review of Iowa. It is charming. And as to Pennsylvania—Oh! that is—well—we begin our cigar as we write these concluding words, and as we enjoy the taste we beg our beloved Brother DIEHL to accept our most cordial, personal, and fraternal greeting.

Most Worshipful WILLIAM GRANT VAN HORNE was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful CHRISTOPHER DIEHL was re-elected Grand Secretary.



## VERMONT—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Ninety-eighth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Hall of Burlington Lodge, No. 100, at the city of Burlington, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful GEORGE W. WING, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful WARREN G. REYNOLDS, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master opens his address with very full obituary notices of departed members of the Fraternity who have been called to realize, as we hope, the Light, which is the ultimate analysis of our Faith. Grand Master WING confines the scope of his report to the domestic subjects which interest his own jurisdiction. He is a careful, earnest, thoughtful officer, in whose hands the great responsibilities of his station are wisely placed. So we interpret the views and official acts he presents to his Grand Lodge.

The Committee on "Masonic Jurisprudence"—odd title for a Committee on Jurisprudence—"to consider the preparation! printing!! and publishing!!! of *an authorized monitor and a uniform floor-work.*" Yet Right Worshipful ALFRED A. HALL, Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence of Grand Lodge, is wrestling with this question.

As an old-fashioned Master Mason, brought up in the strictest Masonic law, we venture, in the most respectful, courteous, and fraternal spirit, to remark that it is not possible to obey the strict interpretation of our esoteric teaching to do any such thing as is meditated by the committee. If it was the work of a Master Mason of his own volition to print or publish the ritual and "floor-work," he, if found guilty of the charge of violating his Masonic duty, would be expelled, and properly, by a Lodge of well-informed Freemasons. So we teach and so we believe, and therefore we speak.

The Grand Master, in his address, refers to the unsettled question on which England and Quebec are at variance, and regrets it is not finally adjusted.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Right Worshipful Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, Chairman, reports

on this subject, and repeals the edict of the Grand Lodge of Vermont against England.

It appears that Right Worshipful D. N. NICHOLSON, Grand Lecturer, assembled, or caused to assemble, a sort of grand gathering of Master Masons, on which occasion he instructed the Brethren.

It does not require us now, and here, to repeat, reaffirm, or proclaim our sincere and earnest faith in the ability, capacity, and Masonic knowledge of our esteemed Brother Right Worshipful Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

We have read his most able report, which he presents for the past year.

There is so much in this report in which we rejoice to say we are in full accord with him, that we are reluctant to dissent from other parts of it, as we read them. But if our esteemed Brother will permit us to remark, it seems that Maine and Vermont, and other Grand Lodges, are so affected by the rigorous climate of the northern coast of our country as to harden the reasoning powers into a rigid, unyielding condition. Our esteemed Brother DRUMMOND, and now, too, our esteemed Brother PERKINS, have lived so long in the contracting influences of the chill air of Vermont's green mountains, and the Maine coast, that no flexibility appears in treating opinions that might *possibly* be right. We say possibly, for on that supposition only we attempt to present them. But, no. Well, we have so much respect for Right Worshipful Brother PERKINS's and Right Worshipful Brother DRUMMOND's Masonic knowledge, learning, and experience, that we do not feel that until the *climate changes* we can hope to alter their fixed convictions on Masonic law, as they state them.

It will be a pleasure for us to learn how to labor and to wait, if so be we may yet convert them to a true understanding of the true principles by the true light of Freemasonry.

Most Worshipful DELOS M. BACON was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful WARREN G. REYNOLDS was re-elected Grand Secretary.



## VICTORIA—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of a Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Freemasons' Hall, 25 Collins Street, September, 1890.

Most Worshipful Sir W. J. CLARKE, Bart., Grand Master ; Very Worshipful T. H. LEMPRIERE, P.D.G.M., Grand Secretary.

The Board of General Purposes met on September 1, 1890.

It was resolved "that in the opinion of this Board Lodges of Sorrow should not be sanctioned."

It was resolved that this Board recognize the Grand Lodges of Tasmania and New Zealand, and that they be fraternally recognized.

We cannot understand how the Board could recommend recognition of New Zealand.

The appeal of the editor of the *Australasian* was postponed.

A motion was made that every Lodge shall elect a qualified Brother and send his name to the Grand Lodge, from which list the Grand Master shall appoint his Grand Lodge officers. In effect, this was a direct interference with the prerogatives of Grand Master. It was most properly ruled out of order.

All that we have received from the Grand Lodge of Victoria is one sheet of printed matter under this caption : "United Grand Lodge of Victoria of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at a Quarterly Communication holden at Freemasons' Hall, 25 Collins Street, Melbourne, on 15 December, 1890."

Present, Most Worshipful Sir W. J. CLARKE, Bart., Grand Master ; Very Worshipful T. H. LEMPRIERE, P.D.G.M., Grand Secretary.

(Here follows a long list of Past Grand Officers and subordinate Grand Officers.)

The minutes of a Quarterly Communication of the 15th of September, 1890, were read and confirmed.

Seventy-two Lodges were represented.

Brother Sir W. J. CLARKE, Bart., was nominated for Grand Master.



The charges of a Freemason, as embodied in the Book of Constitution, was ordered to be read at the Quarterly Communications. Among other matters set out in this charge was, "*but you must never go to law about what concerneth Masonry without an absolute necessity apparent to the Lodge.*"

The charge against the "*Australian Keystone*" was appealed from the action of the Board of General Purposes to Grand Lodge.

The Board of General Purposes suspended Past Master I. O. NEUMANN for refusing to comply with an order of the Board till he makes due submission.

The Board recommended to Grand Lodge that as Brother E. P. M., Past Master, had been excluded from Australian Felix Lodge, No. 4, he having been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, he be expelled.

Right Worshipful DAVID MEADOWCROFT, Corresponding Secretary of Foreign Correspondence and Librarian, reported the list of Grand Representatives.

Grand Lodge closed in ample form.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Meeting of Grand Lodge, held in Freemasons' Hall, 25 Collins Street, at Melbourne, March 6, 1891.

Most Worshipful Sir W. J. CLARKE, Bart., Grand Master; Very Worshipful T. H. LEMPRIERE, Grand Secretary.

The meeting was called to pay respect to the memory and attending the funeral of the late Right Worshipful H. W. LOWRY, P.D.G.M.

PROCEEDINGS of a Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Freemasons' Hall, 25 Collins Street, at Melbourne, March 16, 1891.

Most Worshipful GEORGE COPPIN, P.G.M., as Grand Master; Very Worshipful T. H. LEMPRIERE, Grand Secretary.

Most Worshipful Sir W. J. CLARKE was re-elected Grand Master.

Some business was brought before Grand Lodge, but on consideration was postponed.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Meeting of Grand Lodge, held May 26, 1891.

Most Worshipful GEORGE BAKER, D.G.M., *as* Grand Master; Very Worshipful T. H. LEMPRIERE, Grand Secretary.

It seems that the only business of importance was again postponed. In the future we hope to have the reported action of Grand Lodge on the matters not yet finally acted on.

There was no subject of general interest before Grand Lodge at the Board of General Purposes. The reported proceedings of both these bodies are limited to the necessary demands of the domestic interests of the Craft.

For the information of our Brethren, and our satisfaction, we present the following letter, sent to us by Right Worshipful Past Grand Master NISBET, Grand Secretary :

“ GRAND SECRETARY’S OFFICE,  
“ FREEMASONS’ HALL, 25 COLLINS STREET,  
“ MELBOURNE, August 4, 1891.

“ TO M. NISBET, ESQ., *Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania :*

“ DEAR SIR AND VERY WORSHIPFUL BROTHER,—I am requested by the Very Worshipful Grand Secretary, Brother T. H. LEMPRIERE, to reply to the queries put by Right Worshipful Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, Chairman of your Committee of Correspondence, and which are found in your favor of May 15, 1891 :

“ (1) Recognition has been accorded to the United Grand Lodge of Victoria by both England and Scotland.

“ (2) The Grand Lodge of Ireland withholds recognition until certain dues owing to it by the late Provincial Grand Lodge of Ireland in Victoria *be paid*.

“ (3) One of the two Lodges which did not join in the amalgamation of the Craft has since then received a Warrant from

our Grand Lodge ; and after certain irritants have been pacified, the other, and remaining, Lodge will follow suit.

“(4) This one Lodge is still acknowledged by England.

“Under these circumstances, the United Grand Lodge of Victoria hopes to receive the cordial recognition of your Grand Lodge among the sister Grand Lodges of the world.

“Yours fraternally,

“DAVID MEADOWCROFT,

*“Grand Secretary of Foreign Correspondence and Librarian.”*

This we think fully justifies the recognition by our Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Victoria.

## VIRGINIA—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in St. Alban's Hall, at the city of Richmond, December, 1890.

Most Worshipful ROBERT T. CRAIGHILL, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful WILLIAM B. ISAACS, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master CRAIGHILL presented his annual address. He reports a most satisfactory condition of the Craft in his jurisdiction. Just what is expected from that ancient and honorable jurisdiction. The Craft in Virginia have for generations been taught the principles of Freemasonry by the ablest and truest of the Fraternity. Of course such teachings from such teachers must bear fruit. The Craft there now are garnering the harvest from the true seed planted by their predecessors.

The Grand Master granted ten dispensations for new Lodges. Thirteen special dispensations were granted to Lodges for emergent cases.

The Grand Master laid the corner-stone of a Methodist Episcopal church at Lexington, a Presbyterian church at Berkeley, and a public building at Norfolk. He was prevented from being present at the laying of corner-stones for Lodge No. 151, Lodge No. 60, and of Buena Vista Lodge.



Grand Master CRAIGHILL was unable to work at the dedication of the "Masonic Home," near Richmond, June 24, 1890. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Deacon J. P. FITZGERALD delivered the address. This noble charity is the child of the liberality of Brother BABCOCK, who contributed substantial aid to this "Home." He has been impressed with the example of our own Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer PATTON. Thus is it that deeds speak more excellent things than words.

Really, we are pained to notice that Most Worshipful Grand Master CRAIGHILL seems to regret that "especially country Lodges have not supplied themselves with the new 'Text-Book' [fifth edition], but continue the use of the fourth." Does our Most Worshipful Brother believe that these books ought ever to be used? If we understand what a "Text-Book" is, surely it is not proper to be used. Under Masonic law, is not printed or written matter pertaining to Freemasonry prohibited? If "Text-Books" are necessary for communicating anything connected with our Work or Ritual, they are unmasonic. If they are not, what use can they be? If, however, these "Text-Books" contain the Constitution of Grand Lodge, edicts of Grand Lodge, Decisions of the Grand Master, all that it is proper to be printed, very well. But we have a dread of permitting anything else to be published.

The Grand Master states that "a Brother had given a personal certificate to a female relative of a Master Mason upon which she had applied for aid in another jurisdiction." Well, it was printed, most likely, and abused because it was printed paper and not to be identified by Lodge record.

The report of the "Governors of Masonic Home" is a very interesting paper by Right Worshipful Brother A. G. BABCOCK, President.

Right Worshipful A. R. COURTNEY, Chairman of the Temple Building Committee, shows that the home of the Grand Lodge is being completed, and likely to be occupied in 1891.

Right Worshipful J. P. FITZGERALD, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, made a report indicating that on the 24th of June the Lodges should meet and raise funds for the

Masonic Home, and another report on questions relating to the domestic interests of Grand Lodge.

It was resolved by Grand Lodge that hereafter no Lodge shall be named after a living member of the Fraternity.

Right Worshipful A. R. COURTNEY, Chairman of the Committee of Appeals, reported that no appeal had been referred to the committee. Happy committee! Harmonious Lodges!

Worshipful Brother S. J. QUINN, Past Master of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, has prepared a most interesting historical account of this memorable Lodge. It is well executed. The facts collected are of deep interest to the general Craft. These compilations are of great historical value. They ought to be preserved. We rejoice at this most successful effort of Brother QUINN. May it encourage others to add to the treasure of Masonic history in the old Grand Lodge jurisdictions.

There is no report from the Committee on Correspondence. This is very unfortunate.

Most Worshipful J. HOWARD WAYT was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM B. ISAACS was again elected Grand Secretary.

## WASHINGTON—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Thirty-fourth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, at the city of Seattle, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful JAMES EWEN EDMISTON, Grand Master; Right Worshipful THOMAS MILBURNE REED, Grand Secretary.

Brother TRUSTEN P. DYER, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements of the several Masonic bodies of the city of Seattle, extended to Grand Lodge a hearty welcome to the hospitalities of the city. Brother DYER stated that St. John's Lodge, No. 9, had in immediate contemplation the erection, and was now preparing the foundation, of a new Masonic Temple in the city of Seattle, and invited Grand Lodge to lay the cornerstone.



Grand Lodge then proceeded to business, and Grand Master EDMISTON delivered his annual address.

The Grand Master reports ten new Lodges were duly constituted. Eight dispensations were issued for proper Lodge work, and eight dispensations were issued for new Lodges.

If this active energy of the Craft in Washington is based on the needed and acknowledged essentially Masonic demands for organized Lodges, it is most gratifying. But should it not be regarded as for the best interests of the Craft that the qualifications for conducting the work of subordinates of a Grand Lodge, the knowledge of Masonic principles, the full comprehension of the Landmarks and symbology of Freemasonry should be clearly ascertained before intrusting the harmony of the Fraternity to experimental tests.

Grand Master EDMISTON, under the caption "Foreign Grand Lodges," reports that he approves of the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

He refers to a communication received from Grand Master MACCALLA, of our Grand Lodge, asking a waiver of jurisdiction of a person who had been rejected in Walla Walla Lodge, No. 7, and whose petition was before a Lodge in Pennsylvania. Walla Walla Lodge, to which the request was sent for its action, unanimously refused to waive jurisdiction.

We have read the reported decisions, twelve in number, of the Grand Master. We call attention to No. 2, because it concerns the general Craft. The question was, "Can a man who has lost an eye be made a Mason?" The Grand Master answered, "Yes, provided the remaining eye retains its full power of sight."

We, in reading this decision, were unable to agree with it. As we think and believe, it is contrary to the law or the Landmarks of Masonry. But on reading the report of the Proceedings of Grand Lodge we find the Grand Master's decision "relating to the loss of an eye as a physical disqualification was not approved by Grand Lodge, but the Grand Master's decision on that subject was on motion sustained" (*sic*, page 373).

We do not quite understand this.



But the Grand Master, it would seem, in Decision No. 6, came back to the law, for he decided a man who "lost one leg, above or just below the knee," could not be initiated.

It is important to locate the exact part of the leg where the loss comes in !

Grand Master EDMISTON dedicated the Masonic Temple at Colfax by an Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge. He says, "The strong contrast between this splendid Temple, with its elegant furniture and decorations, and the old garret over the school-house where we had the honor to open Hiram Lodge, No. 21, as the first Masonic Lodge north of Snake River, is a sure evidence that Masonry is keeping pace with the rest of the world in advancement."

This is hardly the just view to take of this contrast. Freemasonry has no part with "the rest of the world in advancement" either in material or popular ideas.

This address of Grand Master EDMISTON is a sensible report on questions that are associated with the interests of the Craft in his jurisdiction. We venture to express the hope that the Craft in Washington, as it grows in numerical strength, will devote time and labor to master those questions of Masonic law, usage, custom, and Landmarks, that to fully comprehend is essential to the maintenance of the integrity of our ancient and honorable Fraternity.

We regret, very much regret, to see that the subject of "a general congress or convocation of Free and Accepted Masons of the United States is agitated again. It seems that at a session of the Grand Lodge Brother BAILY, "with a few prefatory remarks in explanation, presented the following paper :

" " WHEREAS, It is the sense of this, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Washington, that it would tend to the permanent prosperity and welfare of the Fraternity that a general congress or convocation of Free and Accepted Masons of the United States be held, by their representatives duly chosen, not for the purpose of instituting a general Grand Lodge, nor of centralizing the government of the

Craft, but for the purpose of a mutual interchange of Masonic sentiment and feeling and of fraternal greeting ; and

“ ‘ WHEREAS, the 24th day of June, A.D. 1893, A.L. 5893, would, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, be a meet and appropriate time, and the city of Chicago a fitting place to hold such congress or convocation ; therefore, be it

“ ‘ *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by this Grand Lodge, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the several Grand Lodges throughout the United States and Territories, earnestly inviting them as soon as practicable to take suitable and appropriate measures to further and insure such congress or convocation and provide for an attendance at the same.’

“ On motion of Brother LOUIS ZIEGLER, the resolution was referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Brothers J. M. TAYLOR, H. N. PRINGLE, J. W. RANGE, W. O. MONTGOMERY, and P. A. DAGGETT.”

We have heretofore expressed our opinion on this subject. We condemn it. It is full of what we regard as peril to Freemasonry. Such a meeting, without its official recognition, of even any authoritative capacity, where men, ignorant of, or half instructed in, or indifferent to, or not seeking to learn the essential principles of Freemasonry, begin to patch, innovate, criticise, suggest novelties, and talk, what is to come of it?

Crude notions, wrapped up in specious presentation, will cause discussions, dissensions, distrust, and the end will be discord and disruptions. No ! Brothers, let each Grand Lodge do its own work, devote all its energies to support, maintain, and defend the Landmarks, and leave to the profane societies of men which exist largely as the agitations of profane speculativisms, convene and labor to no end either of benefit to themselves or advantage to mankind.

Freemasonry has a nobler purpose, a truer and purer destiny.

Most Worshipful N. S. PORTER, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, made a very interesting and important report. We quote :



"The dispensations granted to enable Lodges to confer the degrees of Masonry upon persons who have been elected to receive them by Lodges in other jurisdictions, but who have not received any of them, at the request of such Lodges, by courtesy, were irregular and we believe unlawful, and should not be concurred in. And further, your committee are of the opinion that dispensations should not be granted to enable Lodges to make Masons out of the regular order or in less time than is required by law except for cogent reasons. Zeal for rapid growth and numerical strength should not be permitted to eclipse a more wholesome desire for moral excellence, and the law prescribing the time for work and the quality of material should not be pushed aside merely to gratify a candidate's impatience or desire to travel. Discretionary powers should be exercised with extreme care.

"The ruling of the Most Worshipful Grand Master in the matter of the request of Right Worshipful CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, for a waiver of the objections to the conferring of the degrees of Masonry upon Mr. BLACK, your committee believe to be unsound, but we consider his action in referring the matter to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge correct.

"Your committee would recommend that Decision No 1 be concurred in.

"That Decision No 2 be not concurred in, as your committee are of the opinion that Section 1 of Article 9, Part Second, By-Laws, contemplate a perfect man physically. He must have the senses of hearing, seeing, and feeling. If he had only one hand he could feel, but such a man could not be a Mason, and your committee regard the loss of an eye as great a defect as the loss of a hand.

"On motion of Brother LOUIS ZIEGLER, the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was taken up and considered *seriatim*.

"Pending the consideration of the report, Grand Lodge was called from Labor to Refreshment."

Right Worshipful JOSEPH SMITH, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances, made a report.

It seems that one G. W. E. was charged with an offence contrary to the statute laws of our State, as well as against the moral precepts of our institution, that the specifications sustain the charge. That G. W. E. was guilty of a grave breach of the



moral precepts of our order, evincing a deliberate and premeditated design, on his part, to do an irreparable wrong or injury to another. We come to the conclusion that Lodge No. 42 was too lenient, and the committee requests he be expelled.

We wish the report was more explicit, but we conclude the report was correct.

Our esteemed Brother, Right Worshipful THOMAS MILBURNE REED, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented his annual report.

We delight in the courageous expression of his opinions. We may differ with him as he differs with some of his colleagues, but it is always a satisfaction to know that if we differ on any essential principle of Masonic law, our esteemed Brother forcibly, frankly says, Why? Yet that does not convince. We have read his reviews of the Grand Lodges on the list. We congratulate our Brother REED on his incisive criticisms. It is his style. His remarks are often so attractive as almost to disarm contention.

It is never our purpose to follow each review, and note the suggestions made on the proceedings of the Grand Lodge or the report of its Chairman on Correspondence. Each chairman must examine the notice of his own Grand Lodge.

Noticing Pennsylvania, our Brother REED calls attention to Pennsylvania's action on the thing called "The Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," and commends the action of our Grand Lodge adjudging that so-called rite a clandestine body.

He quotes from our Grand Master MACCALLA's address with satisfaction.

Our esteemed and respected Brother REED, noting the views expressed as to "physical disqualifications" and a "perfect youth," asserts that he does not believe in one particle of foundation or good reason to support any such misty and unreal theory as he claims we present.

Dear Brother, it has been formulated into an aphorism worthy of trust, that none are so blind as those who will not see.

He further says, "The mere insistence upon such a theory as absolute perfection in physical qualifications of candidates for

the degrees of Masonry approximates, in our judgment, the height of folly.

Well, dear Brother, we have no objection to your expressed views. But you will agree that the less contained in the greater is at least a geometrical truth. Then, if the greater can only be itself by the perfection of its constituents, if any one is wanting, the greater is not itself.

A law is a perfect expression of the supreme will, or is so considered. If a part of the law is imperfect, the law is imperfect. Surely the insistence of a perfect law is not the height of folly. But our Brother REED is so strong and emphatic a Masonic writer that we can but congratulate the Grand Lodge of Washington on having so able a workman in its important and responsible service as chairman of its Committee on Correspondence.

Will Brother REED permit us to tender him our sincere and fraternal regard.

Most Worshipful THOMAS AMOS was elected Grand Master ; Right Worshipful THOMAS MILBURNE REED was re-elected Grand Secretary.

## WEST VIRGINIA.—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held January, 1890.

Most Worshipful W. H. FREEMAN *as* Grand Master ; Right Worshipful V. P. CHAPIN *as* Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to constitute Salem Lodge, No. 84, and install its officers.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held January 14, 1890.

Same acting Grand Officers.

The Communication was held to constitute Late Lodge, No. 64, and install its officers.



PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Good Templars' Hall, at Keyser, February, 1890.

Most Worshipful E. HESKITT *as* Grand Master ; Right Worshipful J. B. MILLER *as* Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to constitute and consecrate Davis Lodge, No. 51, and install its officers.

NINE SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS of Grand Lodge were held to constitute and consecrate and install the officers of the following Lodges,—that is to say, January, 1890, Salem Lodge, No. 84 ; January 14, 1890, Late Lodge, No. 64 ; February, 1890, Davis Lodge, No. 51 ; April, 1890, New Cumberland Lodge, No. 22 ; Bluefield Lodge, No. 85. To lay corner-stones, Special Communications were held at Point Pleasant, June 24, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of a school building ; at Huntington, July, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of a Methodist Episcopal church ; at Summit Point, September, to lay the corner-stone of a Methodist Episcopal Church South ; at Risson, September 27, to lay the corner-stone of a Protestant Episcopal chapel.

At all these Special Communications the Brethren who were officers of Grand Lodge were *pro tempore* in the respective chairs. In no single instance was an elected Grand Officer present.

We very much fear that irregularity in the ceremonial and even errors, mistakes, and evil as precedents may arise from this method of conducting Masonic ceremonies in public.

PROCEEDINGS of the Twenty-sixth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at the city of Charleston, in West Virginia, November, 1890.

Most Worshipful FRANK BURT, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful Past Grand Master GEORGE W. ATKINSON, Grand Secretary.

The opening sentences of Grand Master BURT's address are more rhetorical than Masonic. We really do not understand this sentence: "Neither individuals, societies, nor communities can practise our teachings without attaining prosperity, influence,



and consequence.” If our distinguished and Most Worshipful Brother BURT will explain how any other persons but Freemasons can “practise our teachings.” How do they know our teachings? They are not taught on the house-tops. We would like to ask how it can come to pass that the profane, practising our teachings, will gain “prosperity, influence, and consequence”? It may be that in *nine* Special Communications of Grand Lodge for Masonic ceremonials in public, without a single elected Grand Officer present, the profane might learn how to practise our example, if example, in the mind of Grand Master BURT, is a teaching.

Grand Master BURT most wisely refused to permit the initiation of a candidate in Lodge No. 91. It seems that a ballot showed three black balls. The candidate was declared rejected. It was then claimed that a mistake had been made. Some of the members did not know how they voted. The Worshipful Master ordered a second ballot. It was clear. Then a special meeting of the Lodge was called to initiate this person. Grand Master BURT was informed of the facts. He decided in substance that if the members of the Lodge took so little interest in the ballot, did not know how they voted, or how three black balls were found at first, and none at the second ballot, and no explanation given, he would not permit the person to be initiated. We cordially endorse this wise and truly Masonic action of Grand Master BURT.

There are other instances reported of at least either ignorance or indifference as to the strict adherence to Masonic law in the proceedings of certain Lodges. The general Craft has an interest in the way persons receive “the rights and privileges” of our Fraternity, so that half-made or irregularly made Masons may not receive what they have no claim or reason or right to ask.

We are gratified to observe that Grand Master BURT is impressed with the responsibilities of his high station, and he courageously and energetically performs them.

We note his reported “Decisions.”

We cannot agree under any view with Decisions No. 5, No. 12, and No. 13. With the most profound and fraternal respect

for the Grand Master, we regard these three decisions as opening the door to any halt, maimed, and physically deformed person who may apply for Freemasonry in West Virginia. Let it be observed by Grand Master BURT that any such having been made a Mason in West Virginia can claim his rights and privileges in any other Grand Lodge jurisdiction. Therefore we protest against these rulings. Either right or wrong we cannot omit this notice.

Grand Master BURT most admirably states the true doctrine of Masonic law when he decides that "the printing of our Masonic Ritual in cipher or otherwise is not authorized. The mercenary tramps who advertise such stuff are usually engaged in some other disreputable affairs as well." This is a sound rebuke, a wise monition, and a needed emphatic warning, for which we thank Grand Master BURT.

Right Worshipful O. S. LONG, Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, made a report. We observe the committee overruled Decision No. 12. To our utter amazement Right Worshipful Past Grand Master, and the present Grand Secretary, ATKINSON, moved to strike out that portion of the report that overruled Decision No. 12. The vote on his motion as reported was ayes 10, noes 66. We are rejoiced that Grand Lodge so acted. The other motion which was then offered, "that in all cases where an applicant for the mysteries of Freemasonry is able to fulfil all the requirements of the ritual, and is in good health and of good moral character, is declared eligible to receive the mysteries of Freemasonry," was defeated in Grand Lodge by  $23\frac{1}{3}$  ayes to  $53\frac{2}{3}$  noes.

This last resolution was simply unfortunate in every sense. It might have been adopted in some profane building society or mutual benefit association to regulate membership, but for the purpose of destroying a Landmark of Freemasonry it was a defeated disaster.

Our highly esteemed and respected personal friend and Right Worshipful Brother, Past Grand Master ATKINSON, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented his annual report. And so good a report. Not too overloaded, not too



light. Full, frank, concise, and yet presenting all matters under review with terseness and marked ability.

How it was prepared we do not realize. Knowing as we do that his official duties were thoroughly well attended to, that now and then, when he could go home, his professional duties were accumulating demands on his time, yet th' while this report was written. If he had a *surplus* of leisure he could have exhausted it by *appropriations* of his time. But he was not blessed with such benefits. He will pardon this intended joke, for he knows my opportunities for observation only makes the application the more comprehensible, as together, days and days, we have had the advantage of personal association, to us always charming. We venture to contrast his reviews of *British Columbia*, *Quebec*, and *Utah*. Yet, dear Brother, you prove Josh Billings was never a member of Congress and Chairman of a Grand Lodge Committee on Correspondence, for "the thing *can* be did."

Most Worshipful JOHN M. HAMILTON was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Hon. GEORGE W. ATKINSON was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### WISCONSIN—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Forty-seventh Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Kilbourn Hall, at the city of Milwaukee, June, 1891.

Most Worshipful N. M. LITTLEJOHN, Grand Master; Right Worshipful J. W. LAFLIN, Grand Secretary.

The address of the Grand Master is a prolix paper, which, no doubt, was duly appreciated by the Craft in his jurisdiction. It deserves to be so, for it is devoted to the subjects which directly concern the Brethren of Wisconsin.

His reported decisions, when not explaining the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, seem to be based on the principles of Masonic law. We do not feel justified in noticing them, since we are not in possession of the requisite information. They, how-



ever, are in harmony with the general rulings in like cases under similar codes.

We cannot unite in the propriety of allowing any other "order" or secret society to use the Lodge-rooms dedicated to Freemasonry. If the Craft anywhere have an "awakened interest in Masonry" created by the formation of other societies that have some of the incidents of the Masonic Fraternity, then we are sorry for those who need such stimulant to *awaken* their interest in our Craft. We do not believe true Masons need it, and if any *members* of Lodges require it, they are not such Freemasons as they should be.

Much of the Grand Master's address treats on the philosophy of the proposition of the Fraternity throughout the world "uniting for the accomplishment of some definite object, if they would together labor for some great reform that would be of world-wide benefit to mankind, what an irresistible force they might wield. . . . What Masonry needs to-day is some grand object for which Masons of the world can unitedly labor. No greater boon could be given the human race than a lasting, universal peace."

We are always happy to read the views of our distinguished Brethren holding the Gavel of a Grand Lodge on Masonic subjects. We delight to be impressed with dissertations on "universal benevolence" as Masonically explained. If the writer is cultured, and can express himself in good English, if not after classical models, it is a pleasure. But we must in the most respectful, fraternal, and modest spirit, as one of the Craft of Freemasons only, protest against even the zealous effort of our esteemed and Most Worshipful Brother to make an *ism* respectable by his admirable treatment of it. What has Freemasonry to do with the peace of the world? It will be a "grand object" for the Craft in all Grand Lodges to "unitedly labor" to secure the peace and harmony within their jurisdictions,—Masonic peace, Masonic harmony,—and try to learn the eternal principles of Freemasonry that alone can create that irresistible moral Masonic force. It is needed.

If such an object could unite all "consistently in carrying

forward" this "definite object" there would be but little need of looking after the peace of the world.

While the "devastating, relentless" influence of *Cerneauism* is trying to destroy the peace and harmony in Grand Lodges, what need of any other "grand object" for the united labor of all true Masons than to exercise it, when "Grand Orients" are denying the very foundations of Freemasonry, and setting up societies calling themselves Masonic in defiance of the law of Masonry, and seeking to destroy Masonic peace throughout the world by false pretences and the assertion of hideous errors. What grander object for the united labor of all true Masons than to expose such proceedings. Freemasons have enough to do to look after their own interests and protect and defend the peace within their own borders. Yes, Most Worshipful dear sir and Brother, our fields need the watchful care of our own Craftsmen. "This is a work in consonance with the principles we teach, upon which we may all consistently unite in carrying forward."

Pardon us, dear Brother, for these suggestions; but as the subject concerns the general Craft, we have ventured to offer them in the love we bear the noble Fraternity, "the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons."

The reports of the standing committees of Grand Lodge were interesting. We note nothing that requires or justifies particular mention.

Right Worshipful D. MCGREGOR, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented his annual report. It is a well-conceived, well-expressed paper, and does honor to his concise and clear analysis of the Proceedings he reviews. While he omits much that is in itself of interest, yet he makes amends therefor by the presentation of the essential matters on all the Grand Lodge's actions which will attract the attention of the Brethren of his jurisdiction. We regard this report of value and giving information that must be appreciated.

Most Worshipful N. M. LITTLEJOHN was re-elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful J. W. LAFLIN was re-elected Grand Secretary.



## WYOMING—1890.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Hall of Lundana Lodge, No. 9, at Lundana, October, 1890.

Right Worshipful H. A. ALDEN *as* Grand Master; Right Worshipful THOMAS H. MOORE *as* Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd.

PROCEEDINGS of the Sixteenth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Hall of Cheyenne Lodge, No. 1, at Cheyenne, December, 1890.

Most Worshipful LEROY S. BARNES, Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address contains nothing that needs notice.

Right Worshipful S. A. BRISTOL, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals, reported that "no matters had been referred to said committee for consideration." We congratulate the committee.

Right Worshipful E. A. ABRY, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, reported to recognize the Grand Lodges of North Dakota and Tasmania.

The next place of meeting of Grand Lodge was decided in favor of the town of Rawlins.

The report from the Committee on Correspondence by its Chairman, Right Worshipful W. L. KUYKENDALL, was presented.

We have read this report with sincere regret. We feel, and in the most fraternal spirit venture to remark, that it is written in a spirit of derision of the essential principles of Freemasonry. What else can be deduced from the review of *Maine*, *Kentucky*, and *Pennsylvania* as examples in which our esteemed Brother treats of *physical disqualifications* and *Landmarks*.

We admire the courage of our Brother in the frank criticisms



he makes. He is impressed with the conviction he is right. If so, one must respect his opinions. We do. But we venture to remark that if our Brother is correct in these opinions, Freemasonry will cease to exist. When Faith dies, when the Craft has no foundation to rest on, when the established is destroyed, when the principles which constitute the essential doctrines of Freemasonry that for centuries, and by generations, have been accepted as true and unalterable, are to be brushed away by any and every doubt of ignorant and unthinking worshippers of modern *isms*, when anything will do as Freemasonry if the thing called "progress" sets up its devastating power over the true and eternal, hallowed and consecrated, teachings of our Fraternity; when these things come to pass, then our ancient and honorable Craft will follow into the abyss where lies the skeletons of profane institutions, which died of "progress" and are buried in oblivion.

We beg our Brother to pardon our earnestness. We feel deeply on this subject. As heretofore we have tried to arouse our Brethren to earnest efforts to preserve our inheritance, and defend it from all attacks of opposition from every source, we fain would believe that the danger will be averted.

Remember "none are so blind as those who will not see."

Most Worshipful EMILE A. ABRY was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL was re-elected Grand Secretary.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE following are Proceedings of Grand Lodges received too late for classification :

### CANADA—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of an Especial Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, at the town of Milton, September, 1890.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of Knox Presbyterian Church at the town of Milton.

Right Worshipful J. M. GIBSON, D.G.M., presiding ; Right Worshipful J. J. MASON *as* Grand Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS of an Especial Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, at the city of Brantford, October, 1890.

Most Worshipful J. ROSS ROBERTSON "on the Throne ;" Right Worshipful J. J. MASON, Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of a new public-school building.

PROCEEDINGS of an Especial Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Presbyterian Church, at the village of Westport, October 28, 1890.

Right Worshipful Dr. PRESTON *as* Grand Master ; Very Worshipful H. I. WILKINSON *as* Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of a church.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge was held at the village of Kingsville, June, 1891.

Right Worshipful JAMES BIRCH, D.D.G.M., *as* Grand Master ; Very Worshipful JOSEPH A. FITCH *as* Grand Secretary.

The Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of a church.

The Proceedings as reported of these ceremonies, on the four occasions for which Grand Lodge was specially convened, indicate they were impressive and appropriate.

PROCEEDINGS of the Thirty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario, held in the Masonic Hall, at the city of Toronto, July 15, 1891.

Most Worshipful J. ROSS ROBERTSON, Grand Master, on the Throne; Right Worshipful J. J. MASON *as* Grand Secretary.

It appears from an address of the Grand Master that it was not really practicable to hold a Communication of Grand Lodge at this time in the city of Toronto, owing to the fact that as "The National Association of America" was sitting now in Toronto, there were no suitable accommodations for the Grand Lodge to be obtained, and the Grand Master "called off" the Grand Lodge till the 22d of July.

Therefore, on the 22d of July, 1891, Grand Lodge was called on to labor in the Grand Opera-House.

The Grand officers were in their several stations and places.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master delivered the annual address.

We have read this paper with very careful attention. It goes without saying that whatever Most Worshipful Grand Master ROBERTSON'S views may be on subjects which only directly relate to his own jurisdiction, we have neither the right nor the privilege to criticise. They are beyond the line of discussion by other Grand Lodges. This is a law in Freemasonry. Every Grand Lodge is sovereign, supreme, and independent, and the sole judge of what is proper in its own jurisdiction. Unless the Landmarks of Masonry are impaired, or the principles of Masonic law violated by the action of a Grand Lodge, its will is its own law.

Grand Master ROBERTSON, in his message, has originated a departure from the general rule Grand Masters adopt in the preparation of their annual addresses. We quote as follows: "Before referring to the work of the year, let me state, in the



hope of making more palatable as a literary and business effort the annual message of the Grand Master, and divesting it of routine and statistical information which is more properly the work of record by the executive officers of the Craft, my official acts and visits and everything pertaining to the routine labor of my office will, at my suggestion, be found in the report of the Grand Secretary, who, in thus amplifying his report, makes a commendable departure."

This is the first instance in our recollection that an "annual message" from a Most Worshipful Grand Master "on the Throne" has been thus prepared, designated, and presented.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, in carrying out, as we think, this new departure, has somewhat changed the character of an annual address. It is but justice to Grand Master ROBERTSON to say he has achieved a most decided and emphatic success.

Under the captions, "The Condition of the Lodges," "Especial Communications," "Lodges under Suspension," "Financial Statements," "Grand Representatives," "New Lodges," "Dedications," "Dispensations Refused," "The Work of Benevolence," "The Centennial of Masonry," "Divine Service," "The Expenses of Grand Lodge," "A Fraternal Congress," "Duties of Grand Master," Most Worshipful Grand Master ROBERTSON has treated subjects in his annual message by which he intended so to divest it of routine information as to render the message more palatable as a literary effort. We do not propose to review the opinions of Grand Master ROBERTSON as expressed on the several subjects to which he invites attention. We can observe, however, that while routine is omitted, there is an instructive and able didactic discussion of general principles in this message, which cannot fail to impress its readers with the fact that as palatable and literary treatises on the subjects of which his message treats, the Grand Master has shown a thoughtful consideration of the interests of his Grand Lodge.

In very truth, we rather like the method of this new departure. It affords an opportunity for a trained, scholarly, able writer to elevate such a paper as an annual address of a Grand Master to a higher plane than a record of "Official Visits,"

“Dispensations,” and how the Lodges entertained the Grand Officers on grand visitations.

We feel justified in quoting from this message as follows :

“The duties of representatives are not very strictly defined. In my opinion all these officers should report to the respective Grand Lodges to and from which they are accredited, even in a formal way, and neglect to do so should void the appointment. It is true that the position is an honorary one merely, and that there is no specific acts to perform. Surely, the courtesy of a yearly letter would not unduly tax the time of the recipient of an honor which is not altogether empty.”

We do not agree that Grand Representatives have, or ought to have, any functions or duties or responsibilities. They are at best ornamental. It is a very creditable position. It testifies to the fraternal relations between Grand Lodges. There let the whole thing stop. Letter-writing is sometimes a fatal malady. Once a year will beget an ambition, and out of its efforts for growth more will come, till quantity, it may be wonderful, unpalatable, and ill-literary letters might appear in Grand Lodge Proceedings.

The Grand Master states that “the coming year brings with it the Centennial of the Craft in his jurisdiction. One hundred years ago the first Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada opened in Niagara, Ontario.” He says, “I propose at this meeting appointing the committee ordered by Grand Lodge to consider how this important event may be celebrated in a fitting manner.

We feel called upon to express our opinion on the following suggestion which we quote from Grand Master ROBERTSON’S annual message.

“A FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

“The general good of the Craft in every jurisdiction concerns all who desire to see Masonry retain its place in the front rank of fraternal associations. Perfection in government is the ambition of all who have a part in guiding the affairs of governing bodies, and yet none assume the position that they have attained the summit towards which they strive. Differences of opinion



exist in all jurisdictions. There are varying views concerning Masonic jurisprudence. There are differences in the ritualistic work. The forms of the government of the Craft are diverse. The drink question agitates some jurisdictions; the color question others. The recognition of the higher rites is in the arena of debate. The powers and prerogatives of the Grand Master have led to animated discussion, and the question of territorial jurisdiction might be argued to advantage. Many other points as well occupy attention in at least our English-speaking jurisdictions. With so much food for reflection, will it be considered beyond the line of diffidence if I advance the thought that a representative gathering of delegates composed of leading men in all jurisdictions should meet in fraternal congress—if you like at Toronto, next year when we celebrate our Centennial, or at any other centre on this continent—and deliberate on the questions alluded to, arriving, if possible, at results which would serve as guide-marks,—as suggestions,—offerings of advice, which should be accepted in the true spirit of fraternity by the jurisdictions of this continent?”

The above quotation is in harmony with the style of the Grand Master, and gives a fair example of the manner in which he treats the subjects which receive his thoughtful consideration in his message to make them palatable, which, under the several cited captions, we have already mentioned. Grand Master ROBERTSON is a polished writer. He takes broad views and well expresses them, and we think he seeks to raise the standard of the annual addresses of the Grand Masters of the Craft to a more significant place in Masonic literature. Now, as to the subject to which the above extract from his message refers, we have very decided opinions. As it concerns the general Craft, we feel it a duty to express our objections to the suggestion and some of the reasons on which they rest.

Masonry will ever “maintain its place in the front rank” of the universal Craft if it adhere to the ancient Landmarks, traditions, symbology, and jurisprudence which constitute its sole foundation, life, and perpetuity. As to other “Fraternal Associations,” Masonry has no concern, never can have, never. It is alien to all else, than Freemasonry. To put Freemasonry in competition or comparison with other “Fraternal Associations”



is to ignore or deny its origin, longevity, history, and ancient and honorable character, as the only human institution among men *which has no peer in the world's history*. "Perfection in the government of Freemasonry is to obey its principles and teachings. This perfection can only be secured by minding its own business, and with courage and perseverance enforcing its own laws within its own jurisdiction. The ambition to guide the officers of the governing bodies of Masonry is to attain Masonic knowledge, master its jurisprudence, understand its symbology, comprehend its Landmarks, and resist innovations, novelties, new departures, concessions to what the profane call "progress," and reject peremptorily the changing conditions of the social organisms, which are produced by causes that cannot be considered by Freemasonry without crucifying its eternal principles. When Freemasonry permits these strangers and enemies to its established law, when the Lodge opens its tyled doors to admit them, else they cannot enter, then the entrance to false doctrine, heresy, enemies of the fundamental principles, which for ages have been the accepted and unchangeable principles of our ancient and honorable Fraternity, and then—yes, then—its destruction is at hand. Then it well may be "that difference of opinion will exist in all jurisdictions." Discord, destruction, and death will soon end "the differences of opinion," and Freemasonry will be only an unfraternal wreck. We do not agree with the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Canada that "the forms of government of the Craft are diverse."

The *form* of Masonic government in all jurisdictions of Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons is uniform. The administration of Grand Lodges under the *Form* may not be uniform. But the administration, based on the form, is only a question of policy which does not touch the substance. The "questions" which agitate some jurisdictions are only the effort of superficial thinkers to inject into the Craft notions which in profane society are the outcome of the unrest which ever exists in profane associations not subjected to an established, unalterable, indestructible law on which their existence must depend. While Freemasonry exists on the sole foundation on which it can exist, these ques-

tions cannot be the subjects of Masonic deliberation. Freemasonry, if obedient to its Landmarks, never should be afflicted with any such "questions,"—never will be, unless Freemasons have lost the mind or memory to discriminate between Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry and mere ephemeral fraternal associations. But Grand Master ROBERTSON has, it would seem, a specific to correct all such evils. He seems to think that an assembly of voluntary members from all the Grand Lodges might convene at Toronto, or some other place, "to deliberate on the questions alluded to, arriving, if possible, at results "which would serve as guide-marks, as suggestions, offerings of advice which would be accepted in the true spirit of fraternity by the jurisdictions of this continent." This suggestion involves so many impossibilities that it is not worth serious consideration. Such an assemblage would be a sort of "caucus." It would arouse at once the distrust of all Grand Jurisdictions, because it is unknown to Masonic law, the *form* of Masonic government, responsible to nobody, not even to itself, and could never "arrive" at any "result" which could be a "guide-mark" in Masonry.

The "questions" such an assemblage would "deliberate" upon are those which have no place in Masonry. That of itself is a fatal objection to such a "caucus." The only likely result from such a caucus would be schisms and clandestine Lodges and all sorts of those things called fraternal associations. As a debating society it might be amusing. The "suggestions" that would be offered for deliberation and debate would excite hostilities in the caucus itself, and the eloquence of the "leading men in all jurisdictions" would be words that unintentionally might stir up strife, contention, and bitterness. Freemasons true, instructed, enlightened, earnest, faithful, obedient, well trained, would never consent to meet such a convocation for the purposes suggested. Obedience to their obligations would not permit it; that is, obedience to the obligations which true Masons understand would be violated by any deliberation on questions which were not recognized as Masonic or within the legislative power of a Grand Lodge of Freemasons, by the jurisprudence of the ancient Craft. If such questions ever arise, then the only



power to deliberate on them is the sovereign, supreme authority of the Grand Lodge, if it would degrade its history by entertaining them.

Some time ago such an assemblage of men, known as Masons, was "suggested" for a like unmasonic purpose. It was promptly condemned by the Craft. In the Masonic life of GEORGE WASHINGTON it was proposed to assemble a sort of Masonic congress over which he was to preside. That was rejected as without the limits of Masonic authority. And now it seems to us that Most Worshipful Grand Master ROBERTSON's suggestion is likely to go into the tomb where the untimely births of illegitimate and immatured suggestions lie in silence, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." We have ventured in "the true spirit of fraternity" thus to review so much of Grand Master ROBERTSON's message as we think concerns "the jurisdiction of this continent."

The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada reports *sixty-six decisions* of the Most Worshipful Grand Master made "during the year." We have read them with interest, and are most gratified to find they are in strict harmony with Masonic law. Those few which decide interpretations of the Ahiman Rezon of Canada we do not include, for as to those we have no right to comment.

Right Worshipful L. H. HENDERSON, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, made his report. He seems fully to appreciate the responsible duty devolved on his committee. As far as his report gives details of the cases, he is wise and conservative in his findings.

Right Worshipful HENRY ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, made a special report recognizing the Grand Lodge of Tasmania.

The Grand Lodge adopted the proper and appropriate "Masonic clothing" for all the Grand Officers.

The Grand Lodge resolved that the next annual meeting of Grand Lodge should be held at the city of London, Canada.

Right Worshipful HENRY ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented his annual report. Sixty-five pages of *Canada type* are devoted to the



printed presentation of this paper. It is concise. There is no elaboration on any matter noticed. As a review of the Proceedings of the fifty-four Grand Lodges enumerated, it is free from the semblance of criticism. It may be therefore of excellent example. Right Worshipful Brother HENRY ROBERTSON performs his task as if he were convinced it was the unexceptionable mode in such cases to be adopted by Committees on Foreign Correspondence. It may be he is right. The extracts he makes from Grand Lodge Proceedings contain all that he regards as instructive or important for his Grand Lodge. He says his report "is primarily prepared for the Masters and Wardens of Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Canada."

Most Worshipful J. ROSS ROBERTSON was re-elected Grand Master ; Right Worshipful J. J. MASON was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### COLORADO—1891.

PROCEEDINGS of the Thirty-first Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at Denver, September, 1891.

Most Worshipful ERNEST LE NEVE FOSTER, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful ED. C. PARMELEE, Grand Secretary.

We have read the annual address of Grand Master FOSTER with great interest. It is a most excellent paper, and commends itself to the careful attention of his own and, indeed, other Grand Jurisdictions. The opinions on Masonic law are forcibly put, and in harmony with recognized Masonic jurisprudence.

He reports much official labor : Lodges constituted, cornerstones laid, visitations made, commissions issued, dispensations for new Lodges, and other dispensations, all of which prove the active zeal of the Craft of Colorado.

While we regret that six dispensations are issued to publicly install Lodge officers, yet we are rejoiced to read what he says : "It has been customary with my predecessors to grant dispensations for the purpose of public installations, which action on their part has always had the approval of the Grand Lodge ;

hence, though not entirely approving, I granted all requests for this purpose and issued dispensations."

We cannot omit to notice the "Decisions" of Grand Master FOSTER and, for what it may be worth, record our commendation of them. An applicant for membership in one of the Lodges of Colorado, with a dimit and certificate of good character, was made, and it being represented to Grand Master FOSTER he had been suspended in Iowa, the Grand Master wrote to the Grand Master of Iowa on the subject. He instructed the Colorado Lodge not to act until the matter could be properly investigated. He directed, after investigation, the Colorado Lodge to refuse the application. This we regard as pre-eminently proper.

Grand Master FOSTER decided that "The Egyptian Rite of Memphis" is not recognized as a Masonic body. Neither should it ever be.

The Grand Master decided that a Blue Lodge cannot appear as an escort to a Commandery of Knights Templar performing funeral services. The Blue Lodge must have exclusive charge of such ceremonies.

The Grand Master states he had received a communication from the Grand Lodge of Tasmania asking recognition, which he referred to Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master thinks that as now the office of Grand Secretary is one of the greatest importance, the office should be permanently located at Denver.

Worshipful Brother W. L. BUSH, Grand Orator, delivered a very charming oration.

We observe that the Committee on Jurisprudence, Right Worshipful GEORGE WYMAN, Chairman, presented a report. It is stated this report recommended a few "slight changes" in the *esoteric* work. We do hope that will never be permitted to be printed. The *esoteric* work of Freemasonry cannot, without a violation of the Landmark, ever be printed. Great care is necessary, lest by inadvertence this might be written or printed, with calamitous results to all Grand Lodges.

The Committee on Jurisprudence amended Decision No. 7 by



inserting the word "legally" before the word "compelled." We believe there is in Freemasonry no such word as *legally*. As we understand it, in our phraseology, *lawfully* is always used.

Right Worshipful Brother GREENLEAF, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, reported in favor of recognizing the Grand Lodges of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. He also reported that the so-called Masonic body recently organized in Ohio is a spurious and clandestine organization, and the Lodges of Colorado are warned against Masonic communication with it or its members.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances made a report. Right Worshipful W. T. BRIDWELL, Chairman.

We fully agree with each report.

Our esteemed Brother Right Worshipful LAURENCE N. GREENLEAF, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made his annual report. Appended to this report is a digest of the decisions and laws of Grand Lodge which is of great value to all subordinate Lodges.

Our Brother GREENLEAF has the faculty of condensing all he deems necessary to say in reviewing the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges on which he makes report. He calls it a glance of the concise facts and information regarding our sister Grand Lodges. It matters not how he describes his report, it is a most interesting and able review, and has many merits that are not always found in like papers.

Most Worshipful JOHN M. MAXWELL was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful ED. C. PARMELEE was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

## DELAWARE—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, held at Newark, December, 1890.

Most Worshipful JAMES DOBB, Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM S. HAYES, Grand Secretary.

This communication was held to dedicate the new Lodge-room of Hiram Lodge No. 25.



PROCEEDINGS of the Eighty-fifth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, at the city of Wilmington, October, 1891.

Most Worshipful JAMES DOBB, Grand Master; Right Worshipful WILLIAM S. HAYES, Grand Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported that it had included as Past Masters all who have been reported from the several Lodges, some of whom may not be Past Masters of regular Lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge as required by the Constitution, but may have been Past Masters in other jurisdictions admitted by dimit, and therefore not entitled to membership in this Grand Lodge. This may have been overlooked by the secretaries in making up their reports, and these reports were not in the hands of the committee in time to make the investigation.

The Grand Lodge, however, accepted the report.

Grand Master DOBB presented his annual address. He pays a tribute to the memory of Past Grand Treasurer JOHN OTTO, Jr., who was Grand Treasurer in 1874, and died August 15, 1891.

The Grand Master presents to Grand Lodge a communication received by him from Lodge No. 7, which in substance states that in said Lodge, May, 1890, a petition for initiation was presented from ——. It was referred to the usual committee of three to investigate, as required by the law of Masonry, and report on said petition. At a meeting of said Lodge a month following the committee reported progress. Several times the same report was made and further time granted. The Lodge in November ordered the committee to be summoned to appear and make a report. In December following, the time appointed for the committee to appear and report, there was no Lodge meeting. December 16th the committee appeared and made a written report. This report in substance stated that the committee had lost the petition, never saw or examined it, and consequently it did not feel justified to report for or against the applicant, as the petition had never been examined or any investigation made. After diligent search the petition could not be found, and the committee asked to be discharged.

The Grand Master ordered an official copy of the minutes of Lodge No. 7 to be sent to him. By the record it appeared that the petition was accepted by the Lodge. That he assumed, showed evidence that the petition was regular and in good faith, and the petition could not be withdrawn under the Constitution of Grand Lodge. The Grand Master directed the master to appoint a new committee, and on its report the Lodge proceed to ballot. The Grand Lodge approved the Grand Master's action.

We have noticed this case because it is novel so far as our experience shows. We are only interested as it may be a precedent under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. We are not prepared yet to agree that this action is free from criticism. But as Delaware is satisfied, we have no right to do more, so far as it may be taken by the general Craft as an example, than to intimate that it may open the door to unexpected trouble.

It seems that Du Pont Lodge held joint occupancy of a room with some profane society. The Lodge was ordered by Grand Lodge to vacate the room. For a long time the Lodge failed to obey Grand Lodge. The Grand Master brought the subject of this failure to obey Grand Lodge to its attention, saying in his address, "This Grand Lodge has been trifled with, and its order disregarded."

Grand Lodge gave the Lodge further time to obey.

We fear leniency in this case will encourage Lodges to set at defiance orders of Grand Lodge which for any reason they may not wish to obey.

Grand Master DOBB again calls attention in his address to the appeal of Lodge No. 27. It seems that a Past Master of Lodge No. 27 had been denied admission as a visitor to Bristol Lodge, No. 25, under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and Lodge No. 27 asks the Grand Lodge of Delaware "*that he have all the rights and privileges of a Master Mason in visiting other jurisdictions, he having been denied admission to Bristol Lodge, No. 25, in Pennsylvania.*"

Grand Master DOBB addressed Grand Master J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Pennsylvania, stating this fact and asking information on the subject.



Grand Master AFRICA reported in substance that this Brother, Past Master of Lodge No. 27, of Delaware, in presenting himself to Bristol Lodge for admission was not known, when the usual Lodge committee was appointed to examine him. This examination showed the applicant to be a *Cerneau Rite Mason*. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had decided that the *Cerneau Rite* was "*clandestine*," and the Lodges of Pennsylvania were directed not to admit as visitors *Cerneau Rite Masons*.

Grand Master DOBB, in calling the subject to the attention of his Grand Lodge, remarked, "Brethren, this is a very grave question, upon the decision of which very serious results may result." And further, "The question raised by this appeal and the decision of the Right Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania is a very serious one." He invited "the serious and careful consideration and your calm, intelligent judgment without fear or favor," and asked that it be referred "to a special committee to report at this communication."

Grand Lodge took no action.

We are unwilling to speak on this subject till the Grand Lodge of Delaware shall take action. Out of respect for both the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Delaware, this is, in our judgment, both proper and fraternal. But we may be permitted to remark that there are questions involved in the case which should be thoroughly considered before any decision by Delaware is made. We trust that the fundamental principles, on which Grand Lodge relations can only harmoniously be maintained, will not be lost sight of. A Grand Lodge is sovereign, supreme, and independent, and acknowledges no law that is not equally obligatory in all Grand Lodges.

Grand Master DOBB's address is a very interesting and well-conceived paper, and evinces a faithful performance of his official duties.

There are no Proceedings in the several sessions of Grand Lodge to be noticed, as the Grand Master's address is in itself a clear statement of the condition of the Craft in Delaware. Grand Master DOBB has succeeded in establishing a uniform "work" which entitles him to the gratitude of the Delaware



Brethren. We hope a *printed ritual*, if we understand it, is not to include the esoteric form. We believe this cannot be permitted, anywhere, under any circumstances.

Our esteemed Brother Past Deputy Grand Master L. H. JACKSON, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented his annual report. It is a concise, strong presentation of his review of Grand Lodge Proceedings named ; short but ample for instruction. We offer him, if he will permit us, the most fraternal salutations.

Most Worshipful NATHANIEL F. WILDS was elected Grand Master ; Right Worshipful WILLIAM S. HAYES was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### KENTUCKY—1890-91.

PROCEEDINGS of an Emergent Communication, held at Millersburg, Bourbon County, Kentucky, November 11, 1890.

Most Worshipful CHARLES H. FISK, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful H. B. GRANT, Grand Secretary.

This Communication was held to pay appropriate honors to the memory of Past Grand Master BASSETT.

PROCEEDINGS of an Emergent Communication, held in Frankfort, May, 1891, to dedicate and unveil the monument in memory of Brother LUKE P. BLACKBURN, ex-Governor of Kentucky.

Most Worshipful CHARLES H. FISK, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful H. B. GRANT, Grand Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS of an Emergent Communication, held at LAGRANGE, May, 1891, to dedicate and unveil the monument to the memory of Brother ROBERT MORRIS, LL.D., Past Grand Master.

Most Worshipful CHARLES H. FISK, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful H. B. GRANT, Grand Secretary.

Right Worshipful Past Grand Master ELISHA S. FITCH delivered the address, which was ornate and in harmony with the character of the deceased Brother and his literary reputation.

PROCEEDINGS of the Ninety-second Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in the Masonic Temple, at Louisville, October, 1891.

Most Worshipful CHARLES HENRY FISK, Grand Master ; Right Worshipful HENRY BANNISTER GRANT, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master read his annual address. He refers in the opening paragraphs to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky early in the beginning of the present century. He remarks that this Grand Lodge has "kept pace with the progress of events ; its power for good and its efforts to preserve the ancient Landmarks unsullied, and the exemplification of true Masonic principles, for which it has received the due meed of praise."

Grand Master FISK pays a most deserved and impressive tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master HIRAM BASSETT. He says, "No words of mine are adequate to express the sense of loss this Grand Lodge has sustained by the death of Past Grand Master HIRAM BASSETT." We venture to add that these words convey some impression of the character and Masonic life and labors of this Master Workman among the Craft of Kentucky which those of other jurisdictions have long recognized.

The Grand Master refers to the wisdom of active efforts to secure a Masonic library, and that the library-room be so fitted up as to make it attractive and useful. He notices that the books are in a very limited receptacle, and that they should be classified and catalogued.

Grand Master FISK reports that he had suspended the Master of Lodge No. 191, who refused to respect the objection of a member of that Lodge, made to him personally and in open Lodge, to the advancement of a Fellow Craft, and that he raised the applicant to the third degree against and over that objection. The Grand Master reports also that he placed the Lodge in charge of the Senior Warden. To justify this action the Grand Master appointed a committee consisting of Past Grand Master MEFFERT, Chairman, to examine and report as to the facts. This committee made a report, and also fully endorsed the action of the Grand Master.



We regard this a very proper proceeding.

The Grand Master also reports that he was "constrained to take similar action" in the case of the Master of Lodge No. 375; and he says, the "peace and harmony of the Lodge were practically destroyed by the acts of the master." This case was finally adjusted by the withdrawal of the suspension. We think it a risk to so adjust this class of cases, unless the cause of the trouble is effectively eliminated.

A large number of dispensations were granted "to Lodges to work," and "the appointment of Brethren to install officers and set Lodges to work," which have no special interest. We regret to observe that two dispensations were granted to publicly install officers.

Several corner-stones were laid by proxy from the Grand Master, one to lay the corner-stone of a Jewish temple at Henderson, which was fixed for Sunday, but the Grand Master declined to cause the ceremony to be performed on that day.

We most thoroughly unite in all Grand Master FISK says about application to Grand Masters for decisions. Those he has made which relate to the principles of Masonic jurisprudence are wise and sound Masonic law.

We are rejoiced at the decision as to "blue lights." All such humbug is only for the delight of children.

The Grand Master speaks very plainly against *printing* of the *Ritual*, or any cipher, for use among Masons. This is pre-eminently a sound interpretation of our Landmark. We thank Grand Master FISK for his decision.

The objection the Grand Master makes to *side degrees* is wise. They have no place in Freemasonry.

We unite in Decision No. 28. "A metal truss" cannot be worn during any ceremony, and we rather doubt if an applicant usually wearing one is a "perfect youth."

We think the Grand Master's Decision No. 47 is correct.

We are hardly prepared to agree with Decision No. 48.

We do not agree with Decision No. 49. A Lodge so acting should be subjected to discipline.

The Grand Master's Decision No. 52 is important, and the



general Craft has a deep interest in the question decided. The *Cerneau* concern has been so universally condemned that Freemasons are not permitted by our law to recognize them or their schismatic acts.

We have read the fifty-five decisions of Grand Master FISK, and beg to tender him our congratulations for the sound Masonic law he has given to his jurisdiction.

Grand Master FISK refers to the Masonic Home in earnest and effective words. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky has long been deeply interested in this institution. It seems now that the foundations of the Home are laid in the sincere and generous determination to make it a substantial and enduring success.

This address is a most pronounced evidence of the ability and fidelity of Grand Master FISK.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances made several reports, which cover the questions involved. We congratulate Past Grand Master JOHN G. ORNDORFF, Chairman of the Committee, for the method he adopts of stating the questions decided by the committee, and freeing the report from words.

We see that a sort of epidemic of committees to revise Rituals, or establish uniformity of work, exists in some Grand Lodges. It is very well to establish a uniform work in Lodges of a Grand Jurisdiction. We fully agree it is important. But we fear that such duty ought not to be devolved on any Freemasons who are not thoroughly instructed in the Landmarks. Now, is it to be expected that such a duty can be properly performed unless those charged with it have diligently studied the symbology of our Craft, whereby alone the esoteric "work" can be imparted? It is because of lack of such knowledge that the notion that all this can be printed is not unusual among Masons who really are ignorant of the very primary and fundamental principles of our jurisprudence.

To print monitors and ritual and cipher teachings is so directly in violation of the first lesson of the first degree that we dread to see any effort to set up a patent method to destroy the Landmark of Freemasonry.

It did not surprise us to read a resolution of the Grand

Chaplain to the effect that a congress of delegates from all the Grand Lodges of all nations ought to be held to do ever so many things, and that Kentucky approves this notion. No; it did not surprise us. We have often observed that when Chaplains go out of the direct and appropriate line of their proper duty, they are very apt to do more harm than good, especially if the subject partakes of the spirit of the world.

We cannot conceive of any proposition that is more likely to bring discord and trouble, and it might be a disruption of fraternal harmony among Grand Lodges, than this project of the Grand Chaplain.

That the Grand Lodges of the States of the United States would ever agree to such a proposition we cannot believe. Yet the Grand Lodge of Kentucky on this motion did agree, and, more surprising still, it did appoint a committee, or delegates, to represent it. Strange! Very! We earnestly regret all this. We take the liberty to warn our Brethren that out of some such project, it may so be, serious evils may arise which, when too late, will evoke the regrets of all who aided in the creation of the cause of them.

Our Right Worshipful and respected Brother JAMES W. STATON, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made his annual report.

Our Brother lays down the rule that governs his official labor. It is "to notice everything that we think will be of interest to our readers, and the matter of interest contained in these Proceedings will determine the length of our report."

His report before us is in strict conformity to his rule.

As he cites in his "exordium" notice of his "conclusion," we have so much respect for the ability of our Brother STATON that we copy it entire. We know our Brethren of Pennsylvania will read it with attention:

#### "CONCLUSION.

"The closing of the review of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada brings our labors to end this year. We are sorry to be compelled to close without the presence of British



Columbia and Mississippi, neither of which have come to time up to this writing, nor have we received any of the Proceedings of the Australian Grand Lodges. Heretofore the Proceedings of New South Wales and South Australia have come to us regularly, and why their absence this year we cannot tell.

“Several papers have been submitted to the committee, which it may be well to pass upon and dispose of the same.

“*First.* An organization calling itself the Grand Orient of Italy has forwarded a copy of its Constitution, printed, of course, in the Italian language, but it has been thoughtful enough to print a translation of what it regards as the most essential features of the Constitution. The trouble that presents itself to the mind of the committee is, that it is in some way mixed up with the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of that jurisdiction. The person signing himself as Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Italy is the same person who is Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Italy, Brother AD. LEMMI, 33°. At this writing the committee prefer to look further before making any recommendations to Grand Lodge seeking recognition of said Grand Orient as an independent body of Symbolic Masonry. The committee, therefore, ask more time.

“*Second.* We have before us some documents emanating from the Federal District Grand Lodge of the United States of Mexico. These papers are all printed in the Spanish language, and the committee are all deficient in their education in that language, but if the documents were perfectly familiar to us, we prefer to wait for further developments as to the future of Masonry in the Mexican States. We do not desire to rush the kettle too strong, but to wait patiently for more light, and when we are fully satisfied that Mexican Masonry is of that character that will be altogether satisfactory, that it means more than a political vehicle to elevate some designing men to place and power, that its objects and aims are to elevate mankind and teach the sublime truths so forcibly taught on every page of genuine Freemasonry, then we will be more than glad to recommend such Grand Lodges as may come within the scope mentioned.



*“Third.* Certain papers relating to the organization of a so-called Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, have been presented to the committee to report the condition thereof. Some disgruntled soreheads, finding that their disloyalty to constituted authority will not be tolerated longer, have banded themselves together and organized what they choose to call a Grand Lodge of ‘Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,’ claiming that they are the only simon-pure Craft Masons that exist. We find no parallel for this rebellion except in the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario, which has sought the door of every legitimate Grand Lodge in the world, and as often sought has been as often repulsed. Such will be the fate of this bastard bantling that has just sprung into a feeble existence in Ohio. Their circular letters have been sent all over the land. On notice by the legal Grand Lodge of Ohio, of which Most Worshipful LEVI C. GOODALE is Grand Master, our Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother CHARLES H. FISK, issued a circular letter addressed to all the Lodges and Brethren of our obedience, warning them of the bastard impostor. The committee cannot say or do more than to commend this circular letter of Grand Master FISK to the Lodges and Brethren of Kentucky, letting the illegitimate organization run its course until, with sufficient rope, it will succeed in hanging itself.

*“Fourth.* We have before us a circular letter emanating from the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, dated April 22, 1889. This paper gives us the information that the aforesaid Grand Lodge was duly constituted on the 20th of March previous, under the auspices of the Most Worshipful Grand Masters, LORD CARRINGTON, of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and Chief-Justice WAY, of the Grand Lodge of South Australia. The information asserts that there are one hundred and forty-two Lodges under the various Constitutions,—the English, Scotch, Irish, and Victoria; that one hundred and forty of said Lodges have joined in organizing the United Grand Lodge of Victoria. The committee are familiar with all the history of this organization, and if the paper now before us had been sent at the proper time recognition would have been recom-

mended long since. Whose fault it is that notice was not sent sooner we cannot tell, but this is the first official intimation received that this new candidate for favor desired recognition at the hands of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and we have taken advantage of the first opportunity to recommend that the request be granted :

“ *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky takes this, its first opportunity to extend recognition to the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, having first satisfied itself that said Grand Lodge was organized upon principles advocated and held by this Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky hereby extends the right hand of fellowship to this new candidate for favor, and bids her welcome to the sisterhood of the Masonic powers of the earth.

“ *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be happy to exchange representatives with the United Grand Lodge of Victoria.

“ *Fifth*. We have before us a letter from a Brother in Santo Domingo, in the Republic Dominicana, which refers to certain correspondence had with Grand Master CLARK, relative to the establishment of a symbolic Lodge in that city. Last year this committee made a report on that same subject, commending Grand Master CLARK for his refusal to grant the request of the San Domingo petitioners. A copy of a Constitution, printed in the Spanish language, accompanies the letter. If we have been able to render the Spanish correctly, it professes to be the Constitution of a National Grand Lodge of Symbolic Masonry. There is no intimation in the letter, because it is unofficial, that recognition is desired, and if there was, we must beg the new organization to be patient till we become fully satisfied that it is the proper thing to do to extend recognition.

“ *Sixth*. The committee have before them the reports of the Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky near the Grand Lodges of Iowa and Oregon, giving a synopsis of the more important events transpiring at the meetings of their respective Grand Lodges.

“ The report of the Oregon representative is clear, concise,



and courteous, giving a correct account of the matters which transpired having any special interest attached thereto.

“The report of the Iowa representative seems to think that the Grand Lodge gave no attention to any other business except the Cerneau matters. We do not think his language was as courteous as the dignity of his position as a representative from and to great Masonic powers demanded, especially in an official report to this Grand Body. The Grand Lodges of Iowa and Kentucky sustain most intimate and fraternal relations, which Grand Lodge of Kentucky desires to maintain, not only with Iowa but all other Grand Lodges. In this she confidently expects the co-operation of her representatives near other Grand Lodges.

“We had intended to refer to some matters which we regard of interest in this ‘Conclusion,’ but, having extended it further than we intended, we must desist.

“The Cerneau troubles have pretty well subsided, except in Iowa and Ohio, where some cases are pending in the courts. When these are decided we do not see that there will be anything to keep up the agitation. Cerneauism is a fraud of the first water, and this is becoming more patent every day. We have discussed the powers of Grand Lodges on this subject in other reports. No one has attempted to answer them, consequently we have no more to say until some one shall attempt a response, then we may have something more to say.

“The Quebec-England matter is still on the docket, but, as Past Grand Master WALKER, of Canada, has undertaken a mediation, and matters are not yet quite ripe for him, he has fraternally requested patience to be exercised, and as his big soul has undertaken this unpleasant and perhaps unthankful business, we do hope everybody will keep quiet and allow him to work the matter in his own good way. We do hope his request will be acceded to.

“The latter portion of the foregoing review was prepared under very trying circumstances. Having contracted a very severe cold early in the month of October, it has gradually grown worse all the time, until it has been with the greatest difficulty we could keep out of bed. Those who write know



how hard it is to work under such circumstances. We hope to be able to escape such troubles in the future.

“And now, to one and all, we bid you an affectionate good-by till next time.”

Most Worshipful JAMES A. MCKENZIE was elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful H. B. GRANT was re-elected Grand Secretary.

---

### CONCLUSION.

WE have, dear Brethren, Chairmen and members of the several Committees on Correspondence, whose reports we have considered, finished our agreeable labor. It has been to us a sincere gratification. To be in communication with our esteemed colleagues is, in the highest sense, instructive. We trust and believe what we have written will be judged in the spirit of Masonic teachings. Our only aim has been to preserve the harmony of Grand Lodge jurisdictions with each other; to strengthen the ties of our Brotherhood; to animate all Freemasonry with the earnest, ardent effort to maintain our Landmarks; to protect the Craft from schisms, novelties, and discord from any and all sources; to invite the courageous determination to guard against false teachings, and to enable our successors to receive from us, unimpaired, the Landmarks and principles that have made Freemasonry the noblest and most sublime of all human institutions.

RICHARD VAUX, Past Grand Master,  
*Chairman of Committee on Correspondence.*

MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA.

St. John's Day, December, 1891.























